Three Parts And Supplement

The New York Times.

Part One Pages 1-8

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,133. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1896.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Sunday: FAIR.

Wheat, 100; corn, 29¼; cotton, 7 9-16.

Stock Market—Rather dull.

Obituary.—Page 5.

Railroads.—Page 6.

Real Estate.—Page 14.

Amusements.—Page 11.

Court Calendars.—Page 20.

Business Troubles.—Page 14.

Marine Intelligence.—Page 6.

Arrivals at hotels and out-of-town buyers.—Page 5.

Bishop Keane, former rector of the Catholic University sailed for Europe.

A man at Richmond, Mo., murdered his wife while his pal killed two children.

J. Pierpont Morgan is said to have agents in Chicago trying to buy the Alley Elevated Railway.—Page 3.

The Rogers Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., will resume operations, having orders for a considerable number of engines.

Two lives were ended by the inhaling of gas at Philadelphia. One was a case of suicide and the other was accidental.—Page 7.

The St. Nicholas hockey team defeated the Montclair team in a hockey match at the St. Nicholas Rink by a score of 8 to 0.—Page 2.

The steamship Seminole, three days overdue, and the steamship Cherokee, two days overdue, have arrived and report stormy passages.—Page 4.

Two new gunboats, the Vicksburg and the Newport, were launched at the Bath Iron Works yesterday before a crowd of distinguished spectators.—Page 2.

The seven camels which have been in the Streets of Cairo Show at Coney Island for three years, will be killed. They have a hopeless case of the mange.—Page 8.

New York men who represent the Southern Railway Company are pressing a suit for $18,000,000 against the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company.

Daniel Beveridge, a designer of golf links at Southampton, L. I., is apparently insane. He threw his money freely about him in Long Island City yesterday.—Page 7.

An attempt was made yesterday morning to wreck a Northern Central express train near Canton, Penn. The train was derailed, but no great damage resulted.

Albert E. Lovejoy, who was for thirty years a 'bus driver and porter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel and well known to many public men, committed suicide.—Page 7.

The complications between the Union Pacific Railway Company and Budge, Peabody & De Coppet were brought to view in the United States Court at Boston.—Page 3.

Governor-elect Frank S. Black staid at the home of Frank H. Platt all day yesterday, and did not gratify the horde of politicians by going to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Page 3.

Gen. E. C. O'Brien, President of the Dock Board, was entertained at dinner at the Waldorf in acknowledgement of his services in the interest of the city's maritime trade.—Page 2.

"Red" Kate Leary, widow of "Red" Leary, the old-time bank thief, died at a Coney Island hotel. She was known as one of the shrewdest women thieves in the country.—Page 9.

It was discovered yesterday that Mayor Wanser need take no action on the water contract awarded by the Street and Water Board to the Jersey Water Company until he wishes to do so.—Page 4.

It was stated at Washington yesterday that the President's annual message would be out of the hands of the printer this morning. The message, it is said, will make about 18,000 words.—Page 16.

Mrs. Catharine Devencene of Brooklyn is suing the estate of the late Father Corrigan of Hoboken to recover the value of five houses he mortgaged while he was guardian of her children.—Page 9.

President McMillan of the Park Board announced yesterday that the Castle Garden aquarium would be opened to the public at 10 A. M. Thursday and thereafter, Sundays and Mondays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.—Page 20.

The Chicago Grand Jury yesterday indicted five Western Union officials for putting tickers in gambling houses. On the advice of the State's Attorney that convictions could not be secured the indictments were reconsidered.—Page 16.

Senator Raines, in commenting on the letter that Dr. Parkhurst had written him, said that everything he had done "shows how petty and small he is." The Senator said that he intended to call him as a witness before the special Senate committee of inquiry into the operation of the liquor-tax law.—Page 16.

The Department of Public Works gave figures on the cost of asphalt paving yesterday, which showed that on every $1,000,000 spent under Mayor Strong, the city gets eight miles more paving than it did under Mayor Gilroy's Administration. The saving on corresponding quantities of pavement is estimated at $542,080.—Page 8.

Secretary Herbert in his annual report recommends that Congress provide for the building of three light-draught battleships and twelve torpedo boats. These types are needed, he says, for coast defense. The Secretary reviews the progress of civil service reform in the navy, and points out the importance of the work performed in preparing tables for the Nautical Almanac.—Page 16.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association concluded its sessions at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday. The expulsion of Palmer Cleveland was not recalled. The charge against J. C. Connelly in connection with the gelding G. C. was dismissed. John H. Penman's temporary reinstatement was made permanent.—Page 5.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company have decided to relieve the crush in the Broadway cars by some form of motive power quicker than horse cars on the Fourth and Madison, the Sixth and Eighth Avenue lines. The power is said to have been decided upon practically, but what it is has not been made public. The power on Broadway will not be changed.—Page 16.

Pardons Granted and Refused.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President has pardoned, for the purpose of restoring to citizenship, Frank J. Byas, sentenced in North Carolina to two years and six months' imprisonment for perjury. In the case of Roy Waddle and forty-two other citizens of Oklahoma, the fines and costs imposed for alleged illegal timber cutting have been commuted to a fine of $1 and costs. The application for pardon of E. R. Westfall, sentenced in Kansas to one year's imprisonment for forgery, the President denies.

Maple & Co. Sue a Prince.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Papers were received in this city yesterday which will be served upon Prince Poniatowski of Poland, in a suit brought by Maple & Co., the furniture manufacturers, of London. The Prince married Miss Beth. Sperry of the well-known Sperry family of this State several years ago, and after the marriage purchased $50,000 worth of household furniture from Maple & Co. The suit has been instituted to recover a balance of $9,000.

Archbishop Fabre Very Low.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—Archbishop Fabre is very low to-day, and the last sacraments of the Church have been administered.

EXTRA SESSION MARCH 15

SENATOR THURSTON MAKES A PREDICTION.

Coming Direct From Canton, the Nebraskan Says the Fifty-fifth Congress Will Be Called Together Early.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—That there will be an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and that it will convene very soon after the inauguration of Major McKinley, is no longer doubted here. Every report from Canton that has hitherto reached here by persons who enjoyed any intimate conversation with the President-elect has given that information in a general way, but Senator Thurston, who has just arrived, says candidly and distinctly that he has recently seen Major McKinley and he is convinced that the Congress will be called to meet in extraordinary session about March 15. This session is to be held without regard to the outcome of the Senatorial elections to be held in January.

Major McKinley has undoubtedly permitted so much of his purpose to be declared in order to give sufficient notice in advance to members-elect of the House to arrange their private affairs so as to be ready to come to Washington soon after the inauguration. The prospect is that one of President Cleveland's last official papers will be his call upon the Senate to meet in extra session on March 4, and President McKinley's first paper will be his call upon the Fifty-fifth Congress to assemble in extra session not later than the middle of the same month.

The reasonable and considerate intimation of the decision to have an extra session given by Senator Thurston will end all talk about attempting to pass the Dingley bill or any temporary revenue measure. Should the silver men in the Senate determine to take up and pass the Dingley bill, even without amendment, that foolishness would be puerile and useless. The bill would not become a law.

One reason assigned by Republicans for the prompt announcement of the decision to hold an extra session is the desire of the President-elect to spare the country from the unnecessary anxiety and disturbing conjecture that might be indulged in if the announcement should be deferred.

EXTRA SESSION EXPECTED.

Senator Thurston Says the Dingley Bill Does Not Suit the Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Thurston of Nebraska, who came direct from Canton, where he had an interview with the President-elect, is strongly of the opinion that an extra session of Congress will be called about the middle of March. He said to-day:

"The Dingley bill, in its present condition, is not the bill now demanded, and any effort to amend it along Republican lines during the short session would be impossible. It could only be done by general consent, and that, of course, no one anticipates. I believe the Populists have about reached the conclusion that they will permit the Republicans, so far as they are concerned, to assume the responsibility for legislation and pass such a tariff bill during the next Congress as seems to them best."

When asked what the outlook was for fiscal legislation, the Senator replied that he saw none.

"I see no good reason why there should be any effort to enact financial legislation at the present time. Let us try the good old remedies before we take the new patent nostrums that are thrust at us by those who imagine they have a cure for all National ills. There will be no financial legislation until the Republicans have framed, passed, and tested a new tariff law. It is essential, first, that we have sufficient revenue, that our workmen secure employment, and that they be given a chance to earn the honest dollars we now have without tinkering with the money question.

"The present money we have is good, and I believe men who are out of work would rather see the mills and shops reopening and the whistles calling them to labor than see Congress undertake a protracted discussion of the financial problem, either now or during the next Congress. With good times, such as will result from the inauguration of the Republican policy of protection, you will see a rapid diminution of the cry for agitation upon a subject the people settled at the last election."

"What is to be done during the short session on the Cuban question?" was asked Senator Thurston.

"I am led to believe from what I hear that President Cleveland will not change his policy in that matter, but will turn the situation over to his successor without intervening entanglements. I expect, however, to see Congress take such acton as will result, practically, in granting the Cuban patriots belligerent rights. This will enable them to equip themselves and fight it out on an equal footing. This Government has a position of responsibility with respect to the New World, and our responsibility in connection with suffering Cuba is not to be shirked. If the Cubans, having belligerent rights, do not win, then it will become our duty to go further and give them our aid in securing their independence of a Government that has constantly harassed and tyrannized over the island and the people who inhabit it."

FAVORABLE TO RECIPROCITY.

Representative Hopkins Talks with the President-Elect.

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Representative Albert J. Hopkins of the Eighth Illinois District was an early caller, and had a long talk with Major McKinley. Mr. Hopkins is Chairman of the Ways and Means Sub-Committee on Reciprocity, and it was of reciprocity legislation he came to talk. He found the President-elect a willing listener, and carried away the impression that Major McKinley would gladly support any suitable legislation designed to give effect and redeem the promises of the Republican National platform on the subject of reciprocity.

Representative George E. Foss of Illinois was also a caller. He lunched with Major McKinley, and joined him and Charles G. Dawes in a short walk about the streets of Canton at noon. Mr. Foss is a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and told the President-elect something of the work the committee had in hand.

Congressman-elect McIntyre of Maryland, D. M. Brown of Kansas, Albert Fisher of Little Falls, N. Y., and Col. R. C. McKinney of Hamilton, Ohio, were among the other callers. Col. McKinney, who is interested in big industrial enterprises, says Major McKinley has the prosperity of the country very much at heart, and will leave nothing undone to bring back an era of substantial advancement.

HANNA SAYS BUT LITTLE.

Gives No Hint of Possible Cabinet Selections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mark Hanna's arrival in Washingtin imparts a tone of animation to capital gossip, but Mr. Hanna's conversation, which is free enough to all callers, conveys no information about the Cabinet of the incoming President, nothing definite about his policy, and only guarded particulars about the arrangements for the inauguration. That this last was the principal, or, at least, the first business in Mr. Hanna's mind, was proved by his calling very early in the day upon the gentleman who has been mentioned, but not appointed formally, as the local Chairman of Arrangements.

A later visit to the new Congressional Library Building, in company with Gen. Horace Porter, who is to be Grand Marshal of the inauguration day parade, and with H. C. Payne of Wisconsin, who may be a Cabinet officer, justifies the report that there has been consideration of the suggestion that the inauguration ball be given in the new building, and it has been decided that the beautiful halls shall be used for that purpose.

The President received Mr. Hanna this afternoon, in company with Senator Proctor.

The nearest that Mr. Hanna came to indicating the tariff policy of Mr. McKinley was the brief answer he made to a direct question as to whether the business men of the country want any tariff legislation this Winter. To this he answered:

"I think the business interests are looking forward to the time when that question can be taken up by Congress in an intelligent and non-partisan way. Party lines have been broken down on that issue, and now it remains to be dealt with by the best thought of both parties. The truth is, our currency matters are in pretty good shape, I think. There is nothing alarming about the currency question."

Since Mr. Hanna's arrival, it is learned that Major McKinley has been anxiously considering the difficulty of putting members of the Congress in his Cabinet with reference to the effect such a course would have in weakening the Senate or the House. A consideration of this sort may prevent the appointment of Mr. Dingley as Secretary of the Treasury—an appointment which is regarded here as very probable. Mr. Dingley's services as a member of the House are valuable, and yet his great experience, care, industry, and integrity make him a very popular man for the place with those who know him well.

A RECOVERY IN WHEAT.

Cables Have Much to Do with the Changed Tone.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—There was a recovery of 1½ cents in wheat this morning. This was half the loss of yesterday regained, which was a good start for the first half of the short session the last day of the week. The unsettled condition of the local trade could not alter the legitimate influences, which do not change over night. Rope was given the bears yesterday, and they met a frost this morning.

The changed tone of the wheat trade was first due to cables. Then the cash sales gave the buying force. As the market began to advance, the trade had reports of 260,000 bushels cash wheat worked here by a New York exporter. This was not pleasant for the shorts, and their buying put the price over 82 cents for May. The May option opened on a strong up-turn, with sales at 81¼ to 81⅞ cents, touched 82 cents, reacted to 81⅜ cents, and later advanced to 82⅜ cents—1½ cents over the low point late Friday.

The Liverpool market appeared to regard the Argentine reports as serious. The exports from this side for the week reached 3,653,000 bushels. The trade counts on lighter shipments from other exporting countries. The decrease in stocks already estimated at principal points indicates a liberal cut in the visible supply. This will have more influence in the foreign market than here.

With the return of better feeling the bull leaders began to replace lines sold out higher up. The whole situation was changed from yesterday. After selling at 82⅜ cents, there was a slight reaction, but a later bulge put the price to 82¼ cents, with the activity renewed in the pit.

Wheat closed at 79½ cents for December, and at 82⅛ and 82¼ cents for May—1¼ cents over last night. The important item for the trade at the close was the reported charter for 365,000 bushels at 2¼ cents, rate to Buffalo.

SUIT FOR EIGHTEEN MILLIONS.

New York Men Moving in an Important Action at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 5.—A suit involving nearly $18,000,000 was to-day instituted in the United States Circuit Court here. It is brought by Charles H. Coster, George Sherman, and Anthony J. Thomas of the State of New York, who sue for the benefit of the Southern Railway Company, plaintiff, against the Richmond and West Point Terminal Company, a corporation chartered under the laws of this commonwealth.

This action is based upon a plea of debt amounting to $16,049,000, with interest from July 13, 1893, amounting to $481,470, and in addition $1,283,354.95 interest and principal. The plaintiffs contend that they recovered judgment against the defendants in the New York Supreme Court on Jan. 13, 1894, and that the defendants "owe and unjustly detain" the amount from the plaintiffs.

Conference of Prominent Women.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, Mrs. Phebe A. Hearst, Mrs. William L. Wilson, Miss Morton, Mrs. H. M. Fuller, Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, and Miss Janet E. Richards will leave for New York Tuesday, Dec. 8, and will be at the Waldorf for two days. They go in the interests of the National Congress of mothers, to be held in Washington Feb. 16, 1897. They will hold receptions at the Hotel Waldorf Tuesday and Wednesday evenings for the purpose of conferring with those interested in this movement, which is making most gratifying progress.

Danger Past at Chippewa Falls.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., Dec. 5.—The water in the river here was stationary to-day, and while there is no immediate prospect of the flood leaving the city entirely, the general opinion of the residents is that there will be no great destruction of property.

Of Interest to Manufacturers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, extending from Parkersburg, West Virginia, through Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to St. Louis, with direct connection to all principal points in the United States, is making particular endeavor to induce the location of factories on the line of its road, and has arranged for co-operation on the part of the towns located on it.

Correspondence with manufacturers, desiring location, is solicited. Address Geo. F. Randolph, General Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Adv.

MISS HOVER VINDICATED.

Judge Barnard Grants the Teacher the Amount of Her Salary.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 5.—Judge Barnard to-day decided Miss Hover's suit to recover $130 salary due from the Trustees of School District No. 3, in the Town of Clinton, in her favor, which practically vindicates her on the accusation of unladylike conduct. Miss Hover was discharged before the expiration of her contract. The Court holds that the falling off in attendance while Miss Hover was teacher was due to dissensions in the district.

BRYAN'S HEAVY MAIL.

The Late Candidate Unable to Keep Up with His Correspondence.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 5.—William J. Bryan has given out the following statement:

"I hope that those who have written me since the election will not be impatient if they do not receive an answer promptly. I have four persons assisting with my correspondence, but we are considerably behind. The mail exceeded 2,500 letters per day for a while after the election, and even now I could not answer the letters as fast as they arrive if I could spend every hour of the day at the work. Other work prevents me giving my whole time to correspondence.

"I shall do the best I can to answer all letters as soon as possible after receipt, and I hope my friends will pardon the delay."

REUNION OF AMBASSADORS.

Former Public Servants to Confer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Ex-United States Ministers, Consuls, and representatives of this Nation in foreign countries propose to meet at Chicago during the present Winter for a reunion, at a date to be determined later.

Apart from the social features and the comparing of experiences and observations abroad, it is believed that those of the present generation who have served their country in foreign fields during the war of the rebellion and the years shortly thereafter, are in a position to bring together much that may prove of value as contributions to the Nation's history.

A committee of resident Ministers in Chicago has been formed to invite those who have served the United States abroad.

JUDGMENTS NOT ASSESSABLE.

Important Decision Rendered by the Kansas Supreme Court.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 5.—An opinion of importance to Eastern investors was to-day handed down by the Kansas Supreme Court. It was in effect that the Kansas law does not authorize the assessment of judgments rendered by the State courts in favor of citizens of other States.

NEW YORK FORGER CAUGHT.

Tried a Unique Scheme in Chicago, but Failed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—John Morris, a good-looking and well-dressed man of twenty-eight, who claims New York as his home, was arrested to-day on a charge of passing forged checks.

The paper with which Morris worked bore the name of Wagner & Hauschild. This firm owns a saloon in the Chicago Opera House Block, Clark and Washington Streets. Morris spent enough time in the place to discover that the proprietors bought their cigars of Best, Russell & Co., and their glassware of Arthur Schiller & Co. He then went to a telephone, called each of these concerns and asked them the amount of Wagner & Hauschild's bill, explaining that the ones sent with the goods had been lost. The cigar dealers' bill amounted to $32, the Schiller Company's to $29. The name of Wagner & Hauschild's bank was next learned, after which Morris started out to gather in funds.

At Arthur Schiller & Co.'s he presented a check for $59, receiving a receipted bill and $30 in cash in return. Best, Russell & Co. were offered a check for $75 in payment of their bills, but not fancying Morris's style of doing business, they called Wagner & Hauschild by telephone and ascertained that the man with the check was a fraud. Morris was detained in the store until the police arrived and arrested him.

CARNEGIE GALLERY PRIZES

Awarded by the Department of Fine Arts to Painters.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—At the first annual exhibition of the Carnegie Art Galleries the following prizes given by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie were awarded by the Department of Fine Arts.

First prize for American painting completed within 1896 and first exhibited in the Carnegie Galleries, $5,000, to Winslow Homer, Scarborough, Me. His picture was entitled "The Wreck."

Second prize, $3,000, to Gari Melchers, Detroit and Paris, for a picture entitled "The Shipbuilder."

A gold medal, nationality not considered, to John Lavery, Glasgow, Scotland, for a painting entitled "Lady in Brown."

A silver medal, nationality not considered, to J. F. Raffaelli, Paris, for a painting entitled "Notre Dame."

A bronze medal, nationality not considered, to Miss Cecilia Beaux, Philadelphia, for a picture entitled "Ernesta."

Ex-Treasurer Tate May Be Pardoned.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Dec. 5.—A petition signed by about 1,200 names asking Acting Governor Worthington to pardon ex-State Treasurer James W. Tate, commonly called "Dick" Tate, was presented at the Executive office yesterday. Tate left the country in 1888, after which it was discovered that he was short to the amount of $247,000. Acting Governor Worthington would make no promises in regard to the request. Tate was in Japan several years after his flight, but has not been heard from recently.

Sheehan Says Politics Is Dead.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—John C. Sheehan, leader of Tammany Hall, arrived here last night from New York, to visit his father, who is in feeble health. Mr. Sheehan said to-day that politics was dead in New York just at present, and his visit here had no political significance.

Sunshine Among the Roses

reached within less than 24 hours via Southern Ry. and F. C. and P. The popular route Florida and the South. Leave New York daily at 4:30 P. M. and 12:15 A. M. New York offices, 271 and 353 Broadway.—Adv.

JOHN R. FELLOWS IS DYING

DOCTORS HOPE ONLY FOR A FEW HOURS OF DELAY.

They Wish to Keep Him Alive Till His Eldest Son Comes—He Has a Cancerous Tumor in the Stomach.

District Attorney John R. Fellows was still alive at midnight last night, although his physicians had given up all hope of his recovery, and said that his death was only a question of hours.

Dr. Louis H. Rodenstein said at midnight that Col. Fellows was being kept alive by the use of strong stimulants, in the hope that the eldest son, John R. Fellows, Jr., might arrive before his father's death.

Young Mr. Fellows was in Hot Springs, Ark., yesterday, and telegraphed early in the day that he would reach home early Monday morning. He has been traveling for his health in the South and West during the last few months.

Dr. Rodenstein gave out yesterday for the first time the truth as to the cause of Col. Fellows's illness. He said that his patient was suffering from a cancerous tumor in the stomach, which had troubled him for many years.

"I did not tell this before," he said, "because Col. Fellows insists upon reading the papers, and I did not want to alarm him while there was still any hope. Now there is no possible hope of his recovery, and we are only keeping him up by artificial means.

How Col. Fellows Was Informed.

"This afternoon, after a consultation with Dr. Fleming and Dr. Elnhorn, I went to Mrs. Fellows and told her the Colonel's true condition. I wanted her to tell him if he had any business affairs to settle that he had better settle them at once.

"She said she could not tell him, and asked me to do so. A little later I asked Col. Fellows if he realized how sick he was, and he said he did and wanted me to telephone to his office that he was dying. I told him there was no immediate danger, and after a little more talk he became delirious again. He has been conscious most of the day, but becomes delirious every now and then.

"Mrs. Fellows is prostrated because of her husband's illness, but we are not alarmed over her condition."

There were many callers at Col. Fellows's home yesterday.

Assistant District Attorney Unger spent most of the day there, and other members of Col. Fellows's staff called during the day to inquire about the condition of their chief. Edward Lauterbach called at the house in the afternoon and saw Col. Fellows for a few minutes. The Rev. H. Dixon Jones, pastor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Intercession, which Col. Fellows attended, was also a visitor. Lawson N. Fuller and Thomas Shiels were friends who called.

The members of Col. Fellows's family who were at his bedside during the anxious day, besides his wife, were his son Henry and his daughters, Margaret and Bonnie.

Dr. Rodenstein said last night that his patient suffered almost constantly from hiccoughs. In such cases hiccoughs are grave symptoms. Whenever the hiccoughs were allayed for a while the patient's mind became as clear as ever, and he talked about business as though his condition were not serious at all.

Might Live Till Daylight.

Col. Fellows's condition became worse during the evening, and the latest report given out last night was that he might die at any moment, although there were slight hopes of his living for a day or so. Dr. Rosenstein said he would probably live until daylight.

The illness of Col. Fellows is believed to have had its inception about six years ago, but it was aggravated recently by his arduous duties in stumping the country for sound money during the political campaign. He traveled upward of 5,000 miles during his trip, and made one or two speeches every day. On his return to this city he went to work at his office, but no one outside the members of his staff was allowed to see him there, and few knew that he visited his office at all. He was last in his office Tuesday, and after a tedious day, in which he gave many directions about the affairs of the office, he went home and to bed. His physicians were called in the next morning, and then the seriousness of his condition was learned.

Col. Fellows's successor will be appointed by Gov. Morton to fill out the unexpired term. The patronage of the District Attorney's office amounts to about $180,000 a year. His term will expire Jan. 1, 1898. His staff consists of nine Assistant District Attorneys, whose salaries are $7,500 a year each, and a score of other attachés, whose salaries range from $6,000 to $500 a year each.

PUNISHED FOR PROFANITY.

Judge McNulty Imposes a Fine in the Lambertville Swearing Case.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 5.—There was hardly standing room in Justice McNulty's court to-day, owing to the announcement that the Justice would give his decision in the case of Hugh Barber, the young man who was on trial for swearing in defiance of an ancient law. Both sides presented evidence to the court yesterday, the prosecution to show that Barber was guilty, and the defense to refute the charges. It was admitted that the case against Barber was weak, but Justice McNulty decided that Barber disturbed the peace as charged and imposed a fine of $3.50 and costs. This was not paid, and his counsel, A. D. Anderson, announced his intention of carrying the case to the Supreme Court.

American Historical Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The twelfth annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held at Columbia University, New York, Dec. 29-31. The inaugural address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, President of the association, and a breakfast will be given at the Windsor Hotel Wednesday, Dec. 30.

Forty Apprentices Escape.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 5.—About forty apprentice boys at the naval training station made a break for liberty this noon, and escaped from the island. Only about a dozen have yet been captured, but the rest are expected to be recaptured soon.

Florida Fast Line.

Atlantic Coast Line, in connection with Penn. R. R., offer fastest schedules to Florida, Aiken, Augusta, and middle Georgia. Office, 229 Broadway.

HAS MR. BAYARD DECLINED?

A Report that He Will Not Accept a Present by Subscription.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—An ill-defined rumor was in circulation this afternoon that Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador, had decided to signify his disapproval of the scheme of The Daily Telegraph to take up a subscription for the purchase of a Christmas gift for him, as a token of the respect and esteem in which he is held by the British people.

Efforts were made to learn whether there was any foundation for the rumor, but they were fruitless, a visit to the embassy eliciting no information.

The papers make no mention of the matter.

NO GOLD DEMOCRATS WANTED.

They Are Ruled Out of Primaries in a Kentucky District.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Ky., Dec. 5.—Action was taken here to-day which enters another wedge between the two factions of the Democratic Party in the State, and insures Republican success as long as it lasts.

The Democratic Committee of the Tenth Judicial District met for reorganization and to call a primary election for the nomination of candidates for Circuit Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney. May 8 was selected as the time, and a resolution was adopted declaring that those only were eligible to participate in the primary who voted for Bryan Electors. This lets in the Populists, but shuts out the gold-standard Democrats, who, however, have already resolved not to participate in silver primaries or contests.

EXPRESS TRAIN DERAILED.

Deliberate Attempt to Cause a Wreck in Northern Pennsylvania.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A special from Canton, Penn., states that Southern Express, No. 16, on the Northern Central Railroad, was wrecked near Pembryn station about 3 o'clock this morning. The train, composed of a postal car, two baggage cars, one express car, two day coaches, and two Pullmans, left the track, and ran about 1,500 feet. The passengers were frightened, but none were injured. Two postal clerks and the baggage master were slightly hurt. Investigation showed that an attempt had been made to wreck the train, as a brake shoe was found firmly wedged in at the point of a split switch.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

A Maine Vessel Lost in the Storm off the Coast of Florida.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Life Saving Service was to-day advised that the schooner Nathan F. Cobb of Rockland, Me., was wrecked off Ormond, Fla., this morning. The sea was heavy. Her spars are all gone. Six men were seen signaling for help. The nearest life-saving station is Jubilee Inlet, 175 miles distant, and a lifeboat has been ordered sent to Ormond by a special train.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

The Police Force of Elizabeth Much Exelted.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 5.—The police believe that an attempt was made to rob the Union County Savings Bank, on Broad Street, to-night.

Shortly after 11 o'clock Policeman Heiney, whose beat was along Broad Street, discovered that a window and door of the bank were open. He immediately summored assistance, but a diligent search failed to reveal any trace of the robbers.

The officers of the bank were informed, and it was not long before they were at the institution. Chief of Police Kelly personally took charge of his men in conducting an investigation. He discovered that the window had been pried open and that the door had been forced.

Officers from headquarters were detailed to remain at the bank during the remainder of the night.

MURDER OF A FAMILY.

A Missourian Kills His Wife While a Pal Slays the Children.

RICHMOND, Mo., Dec. 5.—Six weeks ago this place was startled by the discovery of the dead bodies of Mrs. Jesse Winner and her two little children, in their cabin on the outskirts of the town. Suspicion attached to the husband as the murderer, and he was arrested. To-day, Maggie Catron, a woman living in the neighborhood, made the following confession: "On the night of the murder, Jesse Winner, 'Con' Lackey, and 'Jim' Nelson drove to the Winner home. Lackey held the horse while Winner killed his wife and Nelson killed the children." The feeling is very strong against Winner, and he may be lynched.

THE WEATHER.

The weather indications for to-day are fair.

The barometer has fallen from the lake region southward to the Gulf coast, and over the Southern and Central Rocky Mountain districts. It has risen in the Missouri Valley, and from Lake Superior eastward over the St. Lawrence Valley. The depression which covered the Upper Mississippi Valley this morning has moved eastward over the upper lake region. The barometer is highest in the South Atlantic States and lowest over Michigan. It is warmer except to the north of the lake region and to the west of the Rocky Mountains, where it is slightly cooler. The weather has been generally fair, except in the lake region, where cloudiness and local showers continue. The indications are that fair and warm weather will continue in the Southern and Middle Atlantic States and Ohio Valley. Local showers or light snows will prevail in the lake region.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from The New York Times's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	27	35	35
6 A. M.	25	29	33
9 A. M.	26	33	36
12 M.	26	41	40
4 P. M.	27	41	42
6 P. M.	28	39	41
9 P. M.	27	40	41
12 P. M.	28	39	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....33⅝
Weather Bureau.....30
Corresponding date 1895.....26
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 7, Column 7.

CUBAN PATRIOTS BEATEN

THREE ENGAGEMENTS IN WHICH THEY WERE DEFEATED.

One of Their Leaders Killed in a Battle with the Spaniards—A Strong Appeal to President Cleveland.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Major Ciruguda, with the San Quentin battalion, after a march entailing great hardship, has captured the rebel positions in the Baracoa Hills, near Punta Brava, in the Havana Province. The fight lasted two hours, at the expiration of which time the rebels were dispersed, leaving in their flight thirty-three of their dead on the field and carrying away a great many more. The losses of the troops were one man killed and a Captain and ten privates wounded.

Col. Aldea, with 160 men, has had a battle in the Purgatori Hills, near Sabanilla, in the Matanzas Province, which resulted in his capturing the rebel positions. The rebels, strong in numbers, made several rallies, but were repulsed by cavalry charges. The rebels were finally all driven from the battlefield, from which they carried many of their dead. The Spanish losses were 24 privates killed and 2 Lieutenants and 49 privates wounded. Col. Aldea himself was badly bruised. The losses of the insurgents are estimated at 300 killed or wounded.

Capt. Cabello, with another fraction of the Spanish forces, had a fight at Lagone with a party of rebels under Juan Armada, killing the rebel leader and sixteen of his followers. The troops lost two killed and two wounded.

NO QUARTER GIVEN.

Weyler Said to be Killing All Prisoners Taken.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 5.—Passengers who arrived to-night from Havana give interesting information as to the condition of affairs in Cuba. Feverish excitement prevails in Havana since the rumor spread that Weyler intended to return, announcing, as reported, that he had pacified the Province of Pinar Del Rio, when it is a known fact that Maceo remains, bidding defiance to all forces sent to crush him.

The Spanish are bitter against Weyler's unsuccessful effort, and say his return will mean defeat. The official statement of pacification is ridiculed, in the face of the number of rebels in the province and the activity displayed recently. Weyler has established headquarters at Los Palacios and sends columns to sweep the country, leaving trails of fire and blood. His intention appears to be to kill all the Cuban pacificos in the country.

No quarter is given. All prisoners captured are killed on the spot. All who surrender are also killed.

Cuban Spaniards are horrified at such slaughter and destruction. Melguizo's reported victory was simply a treacherous surprise of a Cuban hospital. Forty-five helpless inmates were slaughtered.

Meantime the rebels are displaying great activity all around. Wednesday night they attacked Artemisa, wounded a Lieutenant, three Sergeants, three Corporals, five privates, and four civilians. It is said that under cover of the attack a body of 400 insurgents crossed the line into Pinar del Rio, and last night again attacked the trocha at Zayas station. The details are not known. It is rumored that 1,500 insurgents are encamped near Guira De Melena, near the Spanish trocha. The leader is unknown. It is believed they will soon attack and cross the line to reinforce Maceo.

When the rebels entered Guanabacao Tuesday night, after burning twenty-six houses and looting several stores, including some in the centre of the town, they announced that they would soon return, and carried out their threat, as last night the town was again attacked, several houses burned, and stores sacked, though the garrison had been reinforced since the first attack. These raids on Guanabacao are causing an immense sensation in Havana on account of the proximity and importance of the place. Besides the rebels lately attacked and burned many houses at Arroyo, Naranjo, El Cano, Santa Maria, Del Rosario, all within a radius of fifteen miles of Havana. The glare of fires is nightly seen in the city.

It is said news has been received at the palace that Col. Aldea had a serious encounter with Labret at Purgatorio Hills, in Matanzas. The Spanish admit that they suffered a loss of seventy-five, but claim the victory, saying they killed 300 rebels.

The censorship is so rigorous that the facts here stated, while well known in Havana, are not allowed to be printed or cabled.

Maceo Said to be a Fugitive.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—A dispatch received here from Havana asserts that the rebel leader Maceo has left the Province of Pinar del Rio on board a ship.

Watching for Filibusters.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Navy Department was to-day advised of the sailing of the cruiser Newark for Key West. She will assist the revenue vessels in keeping a look-out for filibusters, relieving the Raleigh, which will come North.

The Treasury Department is informed that the steamer Dauntless, at Jacksonville, Fla., has been taken possession of by the United States authorities there, as she is suspected of preparing to engage in a filibustering expedition to Cuba.

Recruiting in Colorado.

ASPEN, Col., Dec. 5.—Aspen seems to be one of the recruiting points of the Cuban Junta, if the statements of a man by the name of Ransome are correct. He claims that he is here in the interest of the New York office of the Junta, and that it is his business to travel from town to town, securing the names of men who are willing to cast their fate with the struggling patriots. The names are sent to the metropolis, and later an agent on transportation arrives, who secures passage for the men to the sea coast, and thence to Cuba, on some filibustering expedition. Fifty men are to be enlisted from this place. Missouri, Kansas, and other States have also been worked by the agents of the Cubans.

An Appeal to the President.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—A letter, signed by the committee appointed at the mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers, held in this city on the 21st ult., has been mailed to the President. It says:

"In a spirit of Christian charity we appeal to you in the name of humanity and American civilization to make effective the repeatedly expressed will of the vast majority of your fellow-citizens by granting to the Cuban people the rights of belligerents, which we believe will at once mollify the horrors of this war and tend to its speedy termination."

Christmas comes but once a year—Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen stays all the time, reminding of the giver. Stationers or Waterman's, 157 Broadway.—Adv.

Ring-

Ing noises in the ears, a roaring, buzzing sound, or snapping like a pistol are caused by catarrh which may be cured by purifying the blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

TWO GUNBOATS LAUNCHED

SENT INTO THE WATER FROM THE BATH, ME., IRON WORKS.

The Vicksburg and the Newport Both Given Their Name Yesterday—Description of the Two War Vessels.

BATH, Me., Dec. 5.—The United States gunboats Vicksburg and Newport were launched at 12:40 and 12:58 P. M. respectively.

Ten thousand persons witnessed the twin launching at the Bath Iron Works to-day. There were fifty people from Newport, including the Mayor and Aldermen. Mayor Trowbridge of Vicksburg and 100 Bath citizens occupied gayly draped stands. At 12:15 P. M. the workmen began wedging up, and at 12:20 the Vicksburg began to slide from the ways.

Miss Annie Trowbridge of Vicksburg broke the ribbon-covered champagne bottle on the stern, saying: "I christen thee Vicksburg, and may your history be as memorable as that of your namesake."

The Vicksburg slid slowly down the ways and gradually took the plunge.

The workmen at once went to the Newport, and at 12:58 the cry "There she goes" arose. Miss Lafarge of Newport, grand-daughter of Commodore Perry, broke the champagne bottle and christened the boat Newport. The Newport delegation gave three cheers for the gunboat and three for Miss Lafarge. The second boat made a swifter slide and more graceful plunge. The whistles of the city blew in a deafening manner during both launchings.

From the Navy Yard the 150 guests went to the draughting offices of the works and enjoyed a lunch. The Newport contingent departed on the 4:15 train. This morning the guests were given a ride about the city by the Mayor. The latter is entertaining Mayor Trowbridge and daughter.

These gunboats are of what is known as composite construction. The entire frame is of steel, and above the water each is plated with steel and planked below. The planking is covered with copper, the advantage of this over the steel being that the vessel will not need docking for years and may make uninterrupted cruises of seven or eight years. Each boat has three full decks running the entire length of the vessel. The length over all is 200 feet and 168 feet between perpendiculars. The beam between moldings is 35 feet 5 inches, and the extreme beam 36 feet. The mean draught is 12 feet, and the displacement 1,000 tons. As compared with the Machias and Castine, these new boats are 22 feet shorter, 4 feet wider, and of the same displacement. The rig is that of a barkentine, and the area of the nine principal sails will be 11,500 feet.

The armament consists of six four-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles, four six-pound rapid-fire guns, and two one-pounders. One four-inch gun will be mounted on the spar deck forward and one aft, with two on each side of the gun deck amidships. The six-pounders are mounted one on each side forward, one on each side amidships, and one one-pounder on each side aft. There will be no gun sponsons.

Each gunboat will carry one twenty-eight-foot steam launch, one twenty-eight-foot cutter, two cutters twenty-eight feet, one whaleboat twenty-eight feet, one gig and one dingy twenty and eighteen feet, respectively.

The spar deck is open, and runs the full length of the craft. Forward is the pilot house, finished in mahogany, and a bridge extending from the pilot house to each side of the boat. The boilers are of Scotch type, two in number, 10 feet wide and 6 inches long, and 10 feet 6 inches in diameter, with a working pressure of 160 pounds.

The engine is of the vertical triple expansion type, the cylinders being seven inches, twenty-two inches, and thirty-six inches in diameter, respectively, and with a twenty-four-inch stroke. Its horse power is 800, one-half that of the Machias. The contract speed is twelve knots, with no premium for excess, but with penalty for falling short, but they will be accepted if they make eleven knots.

The coal capacity is 300 tons, giving a radius of 11,000 knots. But as the boats are designed to cruise under sail ordinarily, they will not have to recoal inside of a year. The total cost will be $460,000. The contract for these boats was awarded the Bath Iron Works Nov. 2, 1895. The keels were laid last March. The boats will be ready for sea early next year. Each will carry nine officers, ten marines, and 125 bluejackets. Their rig will be very heavy, and the boats will be very heavy under sail. In appearance, they are much like steam yachts of approved model.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS RESUME.

Superintendent Wells Announces that the Rogers Plant Is to Reopen.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 5.—It was announced to-day by Superintendent Wells of the Rogers Locomotive Works that the plant would start again. The Superintendent said that all old hands were informed to hold themselves in readiness to return to work, as the company has an order from the Erie Railroad for eighteen engines, and is now closing a deal with a railroad company in Chile for twenty more. Men who have been away from the works for five years received notice to return, with the understanding that they were to receive the same wages as they did when the works shut down.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—The mill of the Meswaincut Manufacturing Company, at North Scituate, which has been idle several months, has been started again under new management. Charles H. Sweet, formerly Treasurer of the company; and Mr. Adams, a son of one of the former owners, have purchased the mills at North Scituate and Birmingham, Conn., and will operate them hereafter.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 5.—The West Lincoln Packing Houses, which were closed last July, will resume operations on an extensive scale next week. The revived industry means employment for many idle men.

Chicago Poolrooms May Reopen.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Under an opinion to the Police Department by City Prosecutor Tatge, it is made possible for every poolroom in Chicago to open at once and continue in operation, unmolested by the Police Department. When the nature of the opinion became public this afternoon it was announced that it is not at all improbable that all the down-town poolrooms will be in operation within the next week. The opinion was rendered to Inspector Fitzpatrick in reply to a request from him, and a reference of a case against certain proprietors of poolrooms now in operation in the down-town section.

CYCLERS' MANY TUMBLES.

Fast Racing, but Too Many Spills, at Madison Square Garden.

In an evil moment somebody suggested that a little resin sifted on the banked turns of the bicycle track in Madison Square Garden would make the going safer. The hint was acted upon, and the result was the one blot on the big indoor meet last evening, given as a preliminary to the six-day race, beginning shortly after midnight to-night. Over a score of men fell in the different heats, and some of the tumbles were accompanied by the loftiest pitching ever seen on a race track.

"Joe" Judge of the Riverside Wheelmen fell over the bank on the Madison Avenue side, but escaped with a slight bruise. He pitched headlong among the spectators crowding at that point.

The enthusiasm displayed by the 4,000 spectators was marked. There was never a lull during any of the races.

The names of some of the greatest racing men in this country and a number of stars from old England were on the lists. The foreigners did not carry off any prizes. "Eddie" Bald was beaten by a colored rider named "Major" Taylor. The "Major's" triumph happened in the final heat of the half-mile handicap for professionals. Bald had previously, in an exhibition ride, been a victim of the resin, and was quite lame.

In the match race, mile heats, between Jay Eaton and "Teddy" Goodman, the former won easily in straight heats.

HALF-MILE SCRATCH, (AMATEURS.)
Final Heat.

A. J. Latham, Saratoga.....1
W. H. Owen, South Brooklyn Wheelmen.....2
C. S. Henshaw, Riverside Wheelmen.....3
Time—1:10 1-5.

Won by a length, with five lengths between second and third.

First Heat.—Won by W. J. White, New York County Wheelmen, in 1:16 1-5. Second Heat—Won by C. S. Henshaw, Riverside Wheelmen, in 1:14 3-5. Third Heat—Won by W. H. Owen, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, in 1:10 3-5. Fourth Heat—Won by A. J. Latham, Saratoga, in 1:10 3-5. Fifth Heat—Won by J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen, in 1:14. Sixth Heat—Won by W. L. Losee, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, in 1:10 4-5.

ONE MILE SCRATCH, (PROFESSIONAL)
Final Heat.

Al. Weinig, Buffalo.....1
Charles Hadfield, Newark.....2
J. F. Starbuck, Philadelphia.....3
Time—2:22 1-5.

Won by a length, with a length and a half separating second and third.

First Heat—J. F. Starbuck, Philadelphia, first; F. F. Goodman, Riverside Wheelmen, second. Time—2:25 4-5. Second Heat—Al. Weinig, Buffalo, first; C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen, second. Time—2:24. Third Heat—Jay Eaton, Elizabeth, first; Charles Hadfield, Newark, second. Time—2:20 4-5.

SPECIAL MATCH RACE, MILE HEATS.

Jay Eaton vs. F. F. Goodman; Eaton won handily in two straight heats. The times were 2:27 2-5 and 2:29 4-5.

ONE-MILE HANDICAP, (AMATEUR.)
Final Heat.

C. S. Henshaw, Riverside W., (20 yards).....1
W. Hubur Losee, South Brooklyn W., (30 yards)..2
C. H. Tomlinson, Riverside W., (50 yards).....3
Time—2:22 2-5.

Won by a length, with half a length separating second and third.

First Heat—Won by Walter C. Roome, Vim B. C., (scratch,) in 2:26 1-5. Second Heat—Won by A. J. Latham, Saratoga, (scratch,) in 2:23 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Charles F. Ludin, New York County W., (100 yards,) in 2:30. Fourth Heat—Won by C. Olden Stadt, Greenwich W., (70 yards,) in 2:28 2-5. Fifth Heat—Won by William Schneider, Riverside W., (50 yards,) in 2:34. Sixth Heat—Won by Wilbur Losee, South Brooklyn W., (30 yards,) in 2:25. Seventh Heat—Won by C. H. Tomlinson, Riverside W., (50 yards,) in 2:30 2-5. Eighth Heat—Won by C. S. Henshaw, Riverside W., (20 yards,) in 2:25 2-5.

HALF-MILE HANDICAP, (PROFESSIONAL.)
Final Heat.

"Major" Taylor, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, (35 yards) 1
A. C. Meixwell, Philadelphia, (30 yards).....2
E. C. Bald, Buffalo, (scratch).....3
Time—1:08 1-5.

First Heat—E. C. Bald, Quill Club Wheelmen, (scratch,) first; A. C. Meixwell, Philadelphia, (30 yards,) second. Time—1:11. Second Heat—C. M. Murphy, Brooklyn, (10 yards,) first; "Conn" Baker, Columbus, (15 yards,) second. Time—1:09 2-5. Third Heat—"Major" Taylor, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, (35 yards,) first; Charles Hadfield, Wm Bicycle Club, (25 yards,) second. Time—1:06.

The Cavalryman's Past Glory.

Col. Alexander Bacon of Brooklyn delivered the first lecture before the newly organized Cavalry Institute of Squadron A at the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Madison Avenue, last night. He said the ideal soldier of the past had been the cavalryman. "All of the greatest soldiers of the world," said he, "except Caesar, were young men. Alexander the Great was the ideal cavalryman. At eighteen years, mounted on a horse which he had trained himself, he was leading a part of his father's army. The ideal soldier of the Middle Ages was the knight."

A TWO-DOLLAR AREA TAX.

New Rule of the Department of Public Works.

Charles Buek, the upper west side builder, has been the first to feel the force of the new rule of the Department of Public Works under which a charge of $2 a square foot has been exacted for covered areas, even though the areas be covered only with gratings. The new rule was formulated a few days ago by Deputy Commissioner Wilds, and, Mr. Buek says, was put in force without notifying the builders that it was in existence.

Mr. Buek bought the land on which his building now stands, at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street, a year ago. The excavation for the area had previously been made, and when he built upon the land he finished the area in accordance with the rules of the Building Department, which compel the building of an area in connection with such a structure as he erected. Its rule is as follows:

"An open area shall be constructed from the level of the cellar to the sidewalk in front of and extending the full width of such houses, (apartment houses,) which shall contain a staircase to give access to the cellar from the street. Where stores are located on the first floor the area may be covered with suitable vault lights or gratings."

"Thus it will be seen," said Mr. Buek last night, "that one department says I must build an area and another says that if I put a grating over it, as the first says I may—presumably to keep people from falling into it—I must pay the city at the rate of $2 a square foot for doing what I am commanded to do.

"In this instance the area, which is five feet wide, runs the full length of the front of the building and also along its side, and if I do not cover it the building cannot be used for access, cannot be joined to it, and if I do cover it in any way I must pay the city for doing so.

"The contracts on my building were made months ago, and part of the grating was placed long ago. While the contractors were placing the rest of it the other day, they were ordered to desist, that being the first information that they or I had of the new rule.

"I went to see Mr. Wilds and made a protest. He said he would enforce the order. I afterward allowed the grating to be laid on the advice of my lawyers, and offered Gen. Collis to submit the matter to any court he might select to have it determined by.

"The answer to my offer was the appearance of a gang of men, who tore up the gratings, broke them, and threw them into the area, damaging the building. That was the court to which Mr. Wilds submitted the question.

"Since then I have been summoned to appear before Magistrate Crane to-morrow and answer to a charge which is not stated in the summons, and is made by a man I do not know, but believe is connected with the Public Works Department.

"The effect of this, if it is allowed to stand, will be that all unimproved property suitable for store purposes will depreciate in value from $500 to $700 a lot. If the rule is to be applied to areas already in existence, owners of property will be called upon to pay from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000."

An old train on new schedule. The 11 A. M. train for Boston now makes the run in 5 hours and 40 minutes. The 12 o'clock noon train has been discontinued.—Adv.

TEUTONIC

A CONCENTRATED LIQUID EXTRACT OF

MALT & HOPS

FOR CONVALESCENTS, NURSING MOTHERS AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM INSOMNIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc.

A VALUABLE SUBSTITUTE for SOLID FOOD RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY ALL LEADING PHYSICIANS.

PREPARED BY S. LIEBMANN'S SON'S BREWING CO
FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS & GROCERS.

BRENTANO'S CHRISTMAS BOOK BULLETIN.
A list with prices of all Holiday Literature and Current Books on All Subjects free on request by mail.
BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Sq., N. Y.

DINNER TO GEN. O'BRIEN.

President of the Dock Board a Guest at the Waldorf.

The friends of maritime trade gave a dinner in honor of Gen. E. C. O'Brien, President of the Dock Board, at the Waldorf Hotel last night in acknowledgment of his services in the interests of the commerce of this city. Principal among the associations in giving the dinner was the Board of Trade.

John W. Vrooman presided. Among the guests, besides Gen. O'Brien, were: John S. Wise, J. J. Belden, William Brookfield, Warner Miller, Edward Lauterbach, Anson G. McCook, Warren B. Hooker, Inter-State Commerce Commissioner Martin Knapp, George W. Aldridge, and Recorder John W. Goff. A letter of regret was read from Hermann Oelrichs, who was to have presided.

John W. Vrooman, in greeting the guest of the evening, said, in part:

"Gen. O'Brien, would you see friends and evidences of friendship—look around you. Such friendship is as priceless as it is precious. We shall see its full beauty only when we behold it in the city that hath no need of the sun; but here, as we feel its glow and delight in its warmth and cheer, we stretch out our hands to you and say: 'Thank God for friends!'"

In response Gen. O'Brien expressed his deep gratitude for the spirit which had prompted the honor conferred on him. Concerning the improvement of New York Habor he said, among other things:

"The problem which now presents itself to the people of Greater New York is how to improve their magnificent harbor so as to conform its facilities to the demands of the present day. The possibilities of the harbor of New York are so far beyond the present or prospective needs of the commerce of this city that the problem of adequate improvement is merely a question as to the application of means to ends.

"No city on the face of the globe has today grander prospects than the City of New York. At the same time there is no city which has greater need for the exercise of prescience and vigorous effort. It is the predominant characteristic of our tumultuous civilization that that interaction of competitive forces is growing more and more complex and is ever increasing in intensity. The age demands broadest views of the broadest men, and the best considered plans of the wisest men. This applies to all competitive enterprises, and it is the fundamental condition under which every great commercial and industrial city lives and thrives."

Other speakers were Commissioner Knapp, George Clinton, Warren B. Hooker, and John S. Wise.

THE PRINT PAPER POOL.

Basis for a Selling Agreement Said to Have Been Laid.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The general conference of paper manufacturers, which has been in progress in New York for nearly a week, has ended, and William A. Russell and H. M. Knowles, who represented the New England contingent, returned to Boston this morning. From a reliable source it was learned that the negotiations for the formation of a combination between the manufacturers of wood pulp, or sulphite newspaper, have resulted satisfactorily, and that only minor details remain to be settled before the plan is put in operation. The following is, in a general way, the basis of arrangement:

The mills in no way lose their identity or ownership, but will go on just as they have been, except that the selling part of their business will be practically taken out of their hands at central points like Boston, New York, and Chicago, where the selling agencies will be situated. Only orders covering the district embraced in their respective territories will be filled. Branch offices of the large mills may be retained at the principal points, but not for the purpose of selling paper, and all salesmen who are employed will be under the direction of the central selling agencies, which will also designate the mills to fill the individual orders.

The central selling agencies will have the lists of undesirable customers, and will be authorized to refuse to sell them goods, even though individual mills might be willing to take the risk.

The method of weighing the paper and of crediting for waste is to be entirely changed, so that the manufacturers will have the advantages which they claim the customers have now.

The matter of selling price will be regulated by the central selling agencies, but there is no immediate intention of a large advance, the only action to be taken in that direction just now being to secure uniformity.

The selling agencies will include in their control representatives of every section of the country.

ST. NICHOLAS WINS EASILY.

Montclair Hockey Team Defeated, 8—0, at St. Nicholas Rink.

A lively game of hockey was played at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, last night between teams from the St. Nicholas Skating Club and the Montclair Athletic Club. The former won handily by a score of 8 to 0. The Montclair men had not played before this season and were sadly lacking in team work, though individually they were very quick on their skates. The St. Nicholas Club men have had the advantage of their ice rink and of several match games within the past few weeks.

The teams lined up as follows:

St. Nicholas.		Montclair.
Callender,		Koehler, Capt.
Barron	Ends	G. Hornfeck
Chace	Right centre	M. Hornfeck
Slocum	Left centre	Williams
Larned, Capt.	Cover point	Lindley
Wrenn	Point	Daley
Hewitt	Goal	Place

Goal Umpires—Messrs. Billings and Reynolds.
Referee—Mr. Fenwick, New York A. C.

The game was played in two halves of twenty minutes each. The St. Nicholas Club scored 4 in each half.

MURDERED IN A FIGHT.

One Man Killed and Another Mortally Wounded During a Quarrel.

Francisco Gariula was shot and stabbed to death, and his brother James was fatally wounded last night, both by Giuseppe Dsario, in a fight which occurred in front of the saloon at 445 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

The trouble grew out of a game of cards in the saloon between the men mentioned and a third brother, Joseph Gariula, and all three set upon Dsario, who had a revolver. Dsario and Joseph Gariula were both unhurt and were arrested.

At the Harlem Hospital, where James Gariula was taken, it was said he could not live until morning.

SEVENTH REGIMENT GAMES

MANY INTERESTING CONTESTS IN THE BIG ARMORY.

Only One Record Was Broken During the Evening—Company B Won the Trophy Given by Captain Nesbitt.

The Seventh Regiment soldiers had their annual games in their armory last night, and as usual, they were very successful. The Seventh Regiment Athletic Association each Winter gives two sets of games, and they are the most interesting of the Winter season.

The games are run off fast, there are no tedious delays, the contests are close, and the contestants are amateurs in the strictest sense of the word. Yet this association is outlawed by the Amateur Athletic Union, and any athlete who takes part in the games is barred from taking part in any others. It is somewhat curious that, while the association is outlawed by the Athletic Union, it is recognized by the League of American Wheelmen, and a sanction was granted by that organization for last night's bicycle races.

The big armory was crowded with the friends of the citizen soldiers, and the winners in each event were heartily cheered. Hosts of pretty girls watched the races from the side of the track, and many a racer was spurred on to do his best by applause he received from his friends as he ran round the track.

Capt. Nesbitt of Company B, has given a trophy, which, each year, is to go to the company scoring the most points in the games, and it is the property of that company until the next set of games. Last night Capt. Nesbitt's Company (B) secured the trophy. The score by points was: Company B, 58; Company D, 39; Company F, 36; Company A, 22; Company H, 18; Company C, 9; Company H, 6; Company E, 4; Company K, 4, and Company G, 1.

Probably the most important race on the programme from the soldier's standpoint was the 440-yard run for the championship of the regiment. This was won by L. Snedeker of Company F.

Another good race was for the Officers' Cup, at half a mile. This was won by F. W. Cobb, Company B, by a foot from E. H. Klotz, Company C. If Klotz had made his run a little earlier he would have won, but, as it was, Cobb managed to keep in front long enough to cross the tape first.

The chariot races were very interesting. Each chariot was drawn by four athletes and the driver wore a fancy costume. It took five heats to decide this contest, and Company B's team, C. E. Sniedecor, C. H. Stoneback, W. W. Bainbridge, and G. G. Meacham, Jr., with C. H. Ross, driver, won.

One armory record was beaten. In the first heat of the one-mile bicycle race F. A. Drake, handicapped at five yards, elected to start from scratch. He rode the heat in 2:57 4-5. The best previous record was 2:58. Drake did not get a place in the final.

Following are the summaries:

93-Yard Run, Scratch.—Won by H. L. Naisawald, Company B; J. A. Le Boutillier, Company I, second; W. H. Watson, Company E, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Bullwinkle, Company A, (11 yards;) L. L. Lefferts, Company B, (8 yards,) second; A. D. Rockwell, Jr., Company D, (11 yards,) third. Time—0:25 2-5.

93-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by F. Gaisel, Company F, (6 feet;) J. A. Le Boutillier, Company I, (14 feet,) second; H. E. Mann, Company A, (9 feet,) third. Time—0:12 1-5.

75-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by L. H. Austen, Company B, (4 feet;) N. C. Robbins, Company I, (10 feet,) second; C. L. Outcalt, Company D, (7 feet,) third. Time—0:8 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by C. E. Snedecor, Company B, (35 yards;) F. H. Romaine, Jr., Company D, (scratch,) second; E. Johnson, Company B, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:33 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Scratch, for the Championship of the Regiment.—Won by L. Snedeker, Company F; F. D. Hewit, Company B, second; F. Gaisel, Company D, third. Time—0:56 3-5.

One-mile Bicycle Race; Scratch.—Won by R. W. Butler, Company H; P. A. Dollard, Company C, second; C. T. Burritt, Company G, third. Time—3:03 4-5.

440-yard Run; Scratch.—For those who have never won a prize in any running race. Won by F. W. Cobb, Company B; R. H. Patten, Company F, second; H. V. Anderson, Company B, third. Time—0:59 2-5.

Sack Race; One Lap; Handicap.—Won by J. K. McClintock, Company B, (6 yards;) J. Hopkins, Company E, (5 yards,) second; C. S. Busse, Company F, (scratch,) third. Time—0:28 4-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by R. MacLea, Company D, (70 yards;) C. M. Kervan, Company B, (75 yards,) second; R. W. Butler, Company H, (60 yards,) third. Time—2:46 4-5.

Seven-Eighth-Yard Hopping Race, Scratch.—Won by F. Gaisel, Company F; Theodore Schumacher, Jr., Company E, second; E. M. Leask, Company D, third. Time—0:13 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Scratch.—Won by L. Snedeker, Company F; H. L. Naisawald, Jr., Company D, second; J. N. Ryan, Company B, third. Time—0:30 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Le Boutillier, Company I, (7 yards;) J. Dixon, Jr., Company A, (5 yards,) second; F. Heuer, Company D, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:30 1-5.

Half-Mile Run, Scratch.—For officers' cup. Won by F. W. Cobb, Company B; E. H. Klotz, Company C, second; H. E. Hoy, Company B, third. Time—2:16 3-5.

Potato Race; Scratch.—For those who have never won a prize in any potato race. Won by H. W. Wilson, Company D; W. B. Cowperthwait, Company I, second; E. D. Hewitt, Company B, third. Time—0:49 1-5.

440-yard Run; Handicap.—Won by C. E. Snedecor, Company B, (16 yards;) G. Bullwinkle, Company A, (22 yards,) second; E. Johnson, Company B, (18 yards,) third. Time—0:55.

220-yard Roman Chariot Race; Scratch.—Won by Company B; Company D second; Company F third. Time—0:31 4-5.

Eight-Lap Relay Race.—Won by Company D—A. D. Rockwell, Jr., F. H. Romaine, Jr., F. Heuer, and J. M. Sands; Company F—F. D. Cadmus, F. Garsel, L. L. Clarke, and L. Snedeker, second; Company B—J. S. Gross, C. E. Sniedecor, L. L. Lefferts, and E. D. Hewitt, third. Time—1:55 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by R. MacLea, Company D, (120 yards;) P. A. Dollard, Company C, (95 yards,) second; W. R. Pike, Company A, (20 yards,) third. Time—5:41.

Three-Legged Race, Handicap.—Won by L. C. Outcalt and R. A. Solch, Company D, (3 yards;) H. Potts and R. H. Allen, Company K, (6 yards,) second; F. D. Preston and D. C. Preston, Company I, (scratch,) third. Time—0:26 1-5.

FIELD EVENTS.

Putting the Sixteen-Pound Shot; Novice.—Won by F. W. Cobb, Company B, with a put of 39 feet; L. L. Lefferts, Company B, second, with a put of 29 feet ½ inch; A. D. Rockwell, Company D, third, with a put of 28 feet 3 inches.

Running High Jump; Handicap.—Won by F. Gaisel, Company F, (5 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 4 inches; E. S. Prince, Company F, (5 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 3 inches, second; H. E. Mann, Company A, (5 inches,) actual jump 5 feet 2 inches, third.

THE SEVENTH'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

John L. Roberts, Jr., of Company I Wins the Prize.

Private John L. Roberts, Jr., of Company I, Seventh Regiment, won the sharpshooters' prize at the contest of the Rifle Club of the regiment last night, with a score of 69 out of a possible 70 at the first trial. Corp. Alexander Stevens of Company F excelled this score, making all 70 on his third attempt, but the conditions of the match were that only the result of the first entry should count for the prize.

The contestants were allowed seven shots standing and seven prone Nothing less than 65 was counted, and to those who reached that score a sharpshooters' medal or bar will be given. The best scores on the first entry were:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Sergt. W. Reid, Jr., Company G.	31	34	65
Sergt. J. A. Davidson, Company H.	33	32	65
Private A. E. Wells, Company E.	34	34	68
L. Corp. A. B. Ashforth, Company I.	32	35	67
Lieut. S. S. Stebbins, veteran.	31	34	65
Private John L. Roberts, Jr., Company I.	35	34	69

Other good scores were:

	Standing.	Prone.	Total.
Corp. Alexander Stevens, Company F	35	35	70
Private W. S. Burrell, Company G.	33	35	68
Private W. N. Bavier, Company C	33	34	67
Private G. Duval, Company I.	32	34	66
Private E. M. Leask, Company D	32	35	67
A. Stein, veteran	34	33	67
Lieut. G. M. Carnochan, staff.	33	34	67
Private W. H. Hanley, Company C	32	34	66
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Company C.	33	34	67

The Abeel Trophy match will be shot Thursday and Friday nights of this week. The allotment of companies is as follows: Thursday night, Companies B, I, F, and E; Friday night, Companies A, H, D, G, K, and C. This match is open to teams of ten men each, and there is no limit to the number of teams a company may put into it. The conditions allow to each man seven shots standing and seven prone. The winning team will take possession of the Abeel Trophy for thirty days, subject to a challenge at any time after twenty days. The challenging team must notify the Inspector of Rifle Practice, so that the challenged party shall have ten days for preparation.

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"RELIABLE" CARPETS

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Extend a cordial invitation to holiday shoppers to inspect their magnificent array of Christmas goods—DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, ANIMAL TOYS, GAMES, and thousand of new and ingenious novelties to gladden the hearts of little folks on joyous Christmastide.

* * * * * * *

In our thirty years of business in this line we have never collected together such an enormous and extensive variety of Holiday goods. Everything new and "up to date." As to prices—ours have always been right.

Early shoppers escape the holiday rush! Bring the little ones.

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Standard of Perfect Workmanship.
Independent Iron Frame, Pat., Insures Ideal Musical Tone and Marvelous Durability.
Only Pianos improving with use.
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PIANOS
31

DR. WATSON ENTERTAINED.

The Guest of the Lotos Club, He Makes an Amusing Speech.

The Rev. John Watson, "Ian Maclaren," was the guest of the Lotos Club last night.

After the dinner and after a short introductory talk by Frank R. Lawrence, President of the club, Dr. Watson made a short address.

He said when he was in Ohio and heard the shouts of triumph that heralded the victory of sound money—and kept him awake all night—he wished to be naturalized at once. He wanted to go to the polls and vote, and wanted a special law passed to allow him to vote as often as he chose. [Laughter.] He would then vote against the shouting custom. [Laughter.] "I understand now why American life so largely partakes of excitement, tempered by iced water. [Laughter.]

"Without any question, (I am not saying this for the mere sake of saying it,) you are the most courteous people among whom any man could travel or meet in ordinary intercourse." He remarked also the humorous side of this National courteousness. In an effort to make everybody feel comfortable, he said, every one is dubbed "Colonel," or "General," or "Judge." "I have not met any man who fought in your great war who was under the rank of commanding officer, [Laughter,] nor any lawyer under the rank of Judge."

He spoke of the love of art and letters which is now manifested perhaps more strongly in the West than in the East. Men who are called "self-made" he found to be possessors of exquisite paintings and able to appreciate their beauty. Rare books and works of art find their purchasers not in England, but in America. "You are thus adding to your love of art and letters the love of the past."

He expressed the hope that by international agreement the old country and the new may be knit more closely together, [Cheers,] until at length from London and from Washington shall go forth a united voice for righteousness that no nation will dare disregard." [Cheers.]

Andrew Carnegie was called on for a response to Dr. Watson, and spoke feelingly of "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush." He said he once offered his wife $5,000 if she would read aloud one of its stories, but she could not because of her tears.

Dr. Robert Collyer was next called on, and he made an address full of references to Scotland and to "Ian Maclaren's" characters.

Chauncey M. Depew, William Winter, and others followed with short talks upon the work that had been accomplished by Dr. Watson in bringing to American readers so much of the interesting life of Scotland.

The rooms of the club were thronged by the members and their guests. Dr. Watson's speech was listened to with the closest and most appreciative attention, and was heartily cheered and applauded.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Mrs. Charles I. Berg of 34 Gramercy Park will give an afternoon "at home" and tea on Saturday, Dec. 12, from 4 until 7 o'clock.

—The New York Churchman's Club will meet and have luncheon at Clark's, 22 West Twenty-third Street, at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

—Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schell, who returned from abroad last month, are for the present staying at the Hotel Manhattan, but intend to open their new town house, at 21 East Sixty-second Street, in a few days, where they will remain for the Winter.

—Miss Eleanor Keyes, daughter of Mrs. E. Z. Keyes of 1 East Seventy-fourth Street, made her début into society yesterday at a reception given by her mother. She was gowned in white moire and carried pink roses. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Bertha Munde, Miss Julia Brown, Miss Sallie Dominick, Miss Bessie Hollister, Miss Maxwell, and Miss May Riker.

—Mrs. Walter Cutting introduced her youngest daughter, Miss Madeline Cutting, to society yesterday afternoon, at her residence, 30 West Twentieth Street. The débutante was gowned in white satin, and carried a bouquet of delicate pink roses and lilies of the valley. The house was decorated in pink and white. She was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Adelaide Spofford, Miss Maud Hall, Miss Josephine Zabriski, Miss Edith Knowlton, the Misses Post, Mrs. Gurney, Miss Julia Cutting, Mrs. Leslie Cutting, and her sister, Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock.

NEW YORK ASKS FAIR RATES

DISCRIMINATION NOW FAVORS OTHER SEAPORTS.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission Awaiting a Decision That May Enable It to Specifically Reduce Unjust Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission has a petition coming from the New York Produce Exchange, as plaintiff against a long list of railroads terminating at different points on the seaboard, asking the attention of the commission to a matter that appears to be of decided importance to the commerce of New York City.

According to this petition, the City of New York, possessing great advantages over Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Newport News, and Boston in its unrivaled water front, wharves, docks, warehouses, and terminal facilities, that have been developed by public and private enterprise, has suffered some loss of business through the violation by the railroads made defendants of the Inter-State Commerce act, in that they have long maintained, and are now maintaining, rates and differential charges that favor other localities in competition with New York.

The Rates Complained Of.

The violations alleged are said to be in part brought about by arrangements and requirements made by the railroads complained of as to terminal charges at the competitive ports, a greater compensation being thus secured for transportation upon domestic consignments than is charged and is received for like or greater services, in substantially similiar circumstances, upon merchandise exported.

Specifically, it is alleged that while New York pays 20 cents the hundred for grain from Chicago, 20 cents for flour, and 30 cents for provisions, Philadelphia pays 2 cents less, Baltimore 3 cents less, and Newport News and Norfolk also 3 cents less, and that similar advantageous rates are given to the competing points. From Buffalo, it is alleged, there is a special advantage offered to Boston for grain for export, making the Boston and the New York rate the same. In addition, it is asserted that certain privileges are granted in the way of terminal facilities at the port of Boston for grain shipped for export. The railroads grant to shippers from Boston twenty days' free storage and twenty days' free insurance, privileges which are not granted at New York. These Boston privileges are sometimes extended to ninety days' free storage and insurance; and, it is asserted, there are like practices at the other competing ports.

Injurious to New York.

All this, it is asserted by the petitioners, is to the prejudice and disadvantage of the City of New York, and has been recently enforced and continued by the traffic agreement entered into by the railroads. The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners are asked to "fix and establish the rates, charges, and differentials which said railroad companies, defendants, may charge and accept for inter-State transportation from Chicago, Buffalo, and the West to the said seaboard cities and markets, and such rules and regulations in regard thereto as are lawful and just."

The Inter-State Commerce Commissioners are not unfamiliar with the controversy now brought before them in regular form. The alleged violations of the law have been the subject of frequent complaint in the press, and recent reports of commerce at the different parts have shown that Boston and Philadelphia have been securing greater percentages of the growth of business than New York has, considered reasonable or fair, in view of the natural advantages enjoyed by New York.

One of the Commissioners, who discussed the matter, was of the opinion that the grievance of New York was at least twenty years old. At least, as long ago as that there was a dispute between New York and other ports because of the lower rates making rates that outweighed, in the estimation of the shippers, the conveniences furnished at New York. An arbitration was the result, Judge Cooley being the arbitrator. Through this arbitration the rates now complained of were adopted, and for a long time they were regarded as scientific and satisfactory.

Hearing to be Delayed.

There is no lack of interest in the commission about this question. It will be taken up in due season, but not at once. Probably not earlier than January the counsel for the Produce Exchange will be heard in argument on the petition. Meanwhile the Inter-State Commerce Commission is awaiting a decision of the Supreme Court that will remove doubt as to whether the commission has sufficient power to redress the wrong of which the plaintiffs complain. The commission does not care to decide upon the application of the Produce Exchange until it has learned whether it may exercise power or remain simply an advisory body.

According to a decision made by the Supreme Court of the United States, Justice Shiras writing the decision, the Inter-State Commerce Commission has the right, under the law creating the commission, to declare certain rates charged for transportation to be unjust and un

THE GERMAN TONNAGE TAX

GERMANY MADE A TREATY SHE COULD NOT FULFILL.

The Empire Had No Power to Regulate Tonnage Dues, and so American Vessels Continued to be Taxed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Government officers who have discussed the proclamation issued Thursday by the President, withdrawing from Germany the exemption from tonnage taxes allowed under the proclamation of President Cleveland in 1888, are astonished to notice that surprise is expressed by some of the representatives of steamship lines at the "unexpectedness" of the President's action. The reply made to complaints of this sort is that the proposition has been considered for more than a year, with every indication that the United States Government would withdraw the privilege it had extended to Germany. During that time there has been an influence at work to prevent the withdrawal of the privilege, and it is considered very strange that the steamship companies could have been ignorant of that fact.

When the subject comes to be looked at closely, in the light of the information thrown upon it by the Commissioner of Navigation, the wonder is that the privilege was ever granted. If the United States Government had been in possession in 1888 of the information it has since obtained, and some of it ought to have been in hand then, the suggestion that the exemption from tonnage taxes be offered to Germany for a like exemption granted to our vessels would not have been listened to for an instant. In the ten years since the German companies and vessels secured this great privilege, twenty-two vessels of the United States have sought and failed to enjoy the supposed reciprocal advantage in the harbor of Hamburg. If we had had more commerce there is no doubt that the failure of Germany to reciprocate would have been long ago discovered, and made the subject of remonstrance. Meanwhile, all German vessels entering our ports direct from Germany have been admitted free of tonnage taxes. According to the calculations of the representatives of two lines in New York the gain in the eight years to those lines has been something like half a million dollars. In return, if the agreement had been kept by Germany, the citizens of the United States would have saved but a small sum. Germany has many vessels in American service; we have few vessels in any service except that along our coast and on the great lakes.

The action of the United States Government was not taken because the advantage derived by us was small, as compared with the advantage secured to the German vessel owners. The President did not take that matter into consideration when he wrote the words that will compel the German vessels to pay tonnage taxes here just as they are obliged to pay them in their own ports. The Germans have forfeited the privilege they have enjoyed for eight years because they have never fulfilled the terms of the agreement that led to the proclamation of 1888, and because they could not in 1888, and cannot now, make such an agreement and enforce it in the German maritime States. The agreement was so made, and if two private citizens in this country should enter into an agreement which one party to it knew that he could not perform, the transaction would be described by a harsh term and would be void.

The Government having secured evidence of the collection of charges against American vessels seeking the port of Hamburg, correspondence followed to bring out the reasons for the assessment of the tonnage taxes from which American vessels were supposed to be exempt, in reciprocity for the same privilege enjoyed by German vessels in our ports. The German reply was delayed so long that it became necessary to remind the Berlin authorities that something like neglect was being practiced. In the course of the year it was found that the Foreign Office at Berlin had never had any power to make such an agreement effective. The German system is about the reverse of ours in respect to the power of States to lay taxes. The United States reserves the power to lay taxes and charges on commerce. The German Empire yields to the seaport States that right. The empire does not pretend to exercise any authority in the matter. So, in stipulating that American vessels should enjoy exemption from tonnage taxes in Hamburg, for instance, the German Government promised to do something that it was unable to do without encroaching upon a right that it could not assail without provoking protest at home.

So in all these eight years that we have been presenting Germany with the tonnage taxes that would have been collected but for our generous offer of reciprocity, the German ships that were enjoying the advantages of our harbors without cost in taxes have been paying taxes to Germany such as American vessels have paid when they should not have paid them. Germany has been less generous to her own than we have been.

The correspondence with the German officials contains a plea in justification which says that the charges imposed upon our ships were "for services rendered" to them, and for maintenance of works in harbors, &c. Still, the tax was one on tonnage, and the officers of the United States might have avoided the agreement made effective in 1888 by saying, in collecting it, that the charges collected were for the maintenance of the Marine Hospital service, which is a fact, all tonnage taxes being appropriated for that purpose.

The advantages in this bargain have not only been all on one side, but the advantage of Germany looks to our Government officers like one that had been secured by very sharp and small practice.

HOW GERMANY LOOKS AT IT.

Comments of the Press on the President's Proclamation.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Commenting upon the proclamation of the President of the United States restoring tonnage dues upon German vessels, the National Zeitung says that the tonnage dues at Hamburg, Bremen, and other German ports will surely be increased, but solely for the purpose of improving the harbors for the general benefit of shipping, and not for State purposes, as in America. "Foreigners having their own wharves in Germany," the paper adds, "German shippers must build their own wharves in America; Germany will now be deprived of the advantages she obtained in 1888, the sacrifice being imposed upon German ship owners."

The Freisinnige Zeitung estimates that the North German Lloyd Steamship Company alone will be subjected to an increased expenditure of 150,000 marks, and the Hamburg-American Line will suffer to almost as great an extent.

The Cologne Gazette regards President Cleveland's proclamation as an effort on his part to retire from office in a blaze of glory. The President's assertion that State tonnage dues are levied at German ports, however, is erroneous, as the dues imposed are solely for the use of special port facilities. In conclusion, The Gazette expresses hope that in the enforcement of the proclamation "even in the case of Germans in America," the American courts will see that the principle of right and justice is upheld, and that, meanwhile, Germany may convince America that such an infringement of German rights cannot be accepted.

The North German Gazette declares that the contention of President Cleveland in regard to the imposition of tonnage dues upon American vessels in German ports is disputed, and that Germany has lodged a protest against the President's action in revoking the proclamation of 1888.

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Are as much superior to others as Hood's Sarsaparilla is to all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. They are easy to take, easy to operate, silent but certain. Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

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GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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Music Boxes, playing any number of tunes, from $25.00 to $1,500.00.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

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SWISS CARVINGS and CUCKOO CLOCKS.

JACOT & SON, 39 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

Open Evenings.

THE WEDNESDAY COTILLION.

Reception of the Governors Attended by a Large Company.

The Board of Governors of the Wednesday Cotillion gave a large reception at the Waldorf, in the state apartments, yesterday afternoon from 4 until 7 o'clock to the patronesses and members of the Assembly for the coming season. The reception was something of a reunion of the past and present members of the assemblies. The conversation took a reminiscent turn.

The reception was intended to serve as a sort of curtain raiser to the series of dances to follow, the first of which will be held at Sherry's on Dec. 9. The patronesses who attended the reception were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William L. Livingston, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence.

The Board of Governors, consisting of George H. Sullivan, Heth Lorton, Dr. Russell Bellamy, Henry H. Hodge, Archie B. Quarrier, Minturn P. Collins, Gana S. Dunn, Henry C. Adams, and James L. Johnson, had extended invitations to all of the members.

The young ladies who attended the reception yesterday afternoon and assisted in pouring tea were the Misses Nannie D. Adams, Edith L. Black, Cora Van Norden, Constance Trenholm, Caroline Thompson, Louise E. Jones, Mary Newbold Lawrence, Helen Trenholm, Mary L. Bosher, Vernona M. Spencer, Olga Louise Gossler, Eva Douglas Wise, Aurelie De Mauriac, Alene Griffin, Edith L. Black, Agnes Laidlaw, Annie Southerland, Constance Trenholm, Grace Talcott, Verona M. Spencer, Louise D. Adams, Mary Hopeton Drake, Winnie Davis, Grace Kidder, Catherine Clarke, Ida Dumont, Katherine H. Earle, Lizzie Hedden, Sallie Atterbury, Emily Coddington, Emily Delafield, Louise Green Freeland, Hull, Lelia B. Harrison, Estelle Hawkins, Edith Johnson, Eleanor D. Johnson, Ella Francis Johnson, Anna Leitt, May Lyman, Alice Laidlaw, Isabel D. Lockwood, Lydia H. Bell, Edith Edson, Carlotta Nicoll, Louise Gordon Peck, Mary E. Price, Mary Pell, Mattie Belle Quarrier, Adele Sturges, Helen Sturges, Helen Sahler, Turner Trenholm, Ruth Underhill, Florence Toel, Josie Valentine, Cora Van Norden, Annie Louise Watts, Florence Ward, Anita Bell, Caroline F. Baker, Nannie D. Adams, Lucy Carter Byrd, Ethel G. Dominick, Edith A. Baker, Mathilda Gossler, Elizabeth Harrison, P. E. Hewlett, Louise Wellington Johnson, Louise Lyman, Helen Louise Maynard, Florence Bacon, Lizzie Leigh, Susan Willson Adams, Catharine A. Gibson, Jessie Laidlaw, Julia Lewis, Louise Macbeth, Virginia Patterson, Florence Southerland, May Toel, Helene Trenholm, Wickham, Ella G. Walker, May Fitzhugh Brockenborough, and Eddy.

CAMELS WILL BE KILLED.

Seven of Coney Island's Pets Have Developed a Hopeless Disease.

Sentence of death has been passed on seven camels of the Streets of Cairo show at Coney Island. The main feature of the show for the past three years has been the camels. They refused to eat shortly before the close of last season, and developed the mange.

Veterinary surgeons were called in. The camels were shaved and their stalls were disinfected with sulphur. It was expected that the cold weather would cure them, but they became worse. The animals represent an outlay, it is said, of $35,000, and many veterinary surgeons volunteered to effect a cure. They all failed, and on Wednesday last the proprietors of the show applied for a permit to shoot them. Dr. Lane, the consulting physician to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, on Friday decided that the cases were hopeless.

Alpha Delta Phi's Reunion.

The annual reunion and reception of the Alpha Delta Phi Club took place last night at the clubhouse, 33 West Thirty-third Street. The reception also marked the opening of the club's seventh annual art loan exhibition. Among the artists represented in the exhibition are Reynolds Beal, Ed A. Bell, E. H. Blashfield, Bruce Crane, H. Bolton Jones, Chester Loomis, Julien Rix, George H. Smillie, L. C. Earl, George Wharton Edwards, Harry Fenn, Ben Foster, S. W. Van Schaick, Walter L. Palmer, and R. M. Shurtleff. The reunion brought members of the fraternity together from all of the New England and many of the Western colleges. Among those present were Joseph H. Choate, President of the club; Judge Edward Patterson, President Raymond of Union College, B. W. Franklin, the Rev. Edward O. Flagg, ex-Judge W. G. Choate, Col. Charles E. Sprague, Jefferson Clark, James C. Carter, Bradford W. Hitchcock, Col. C. H. Dennison, Frank Huntington, Judge Warren Higley, Joseph W. Howe, Clarence A. Seward, Dr. Robert T. Morris, Henry L. Sprague, Francis Lynde Stetson, William B. Rankine, Everett P. Wheeler, Julius H. Seymour, Frank D. Woodruff, J. F. Hill, and P. Wright Dunning.

IT IS A MISTAKE

TO DEFER UNTIL THE LAST MOMENT THE PURCHASE OF GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS OUR STOCK OF EXCLUSIVE SILVERWARE AND NOVELTIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS IS UNBROKEN AND THE MOST DESIRABLE AND APPROPRIATE PIECES MAY NOW BE SELECTED AT LEISURE ENGRAVED AND RESERVED BY US FOR FUTURE DELIVERY

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THE THREE FRIENDS READY

TO TAKE ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

Bonds Have Been Given in the Libel Proceeding, So that She May Sail at Any Time—Her Previous Trips.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 5.—The Three Friends and three revenue cutters are lying in the river. An evaporator has been put into the little steamer so that fresh water may be made at sea. She has thirty-days' coal capacity, and when equipped with the evaporator can stay in the open sea or lie among the Florida reefs for a month at a time.

The crew of twenty-two men, most of whom are ashore, rendezvous nightly at Bettilini's, an all-night restaurant and barroom, within a block of the river front. They wait there for word to go aboard. Charles Silver, pilot, of Key West, who knows the reefs that for a hundred miles by forty are sown off the southern tip of Florida, and Santos, pilot, of Havana, who knows the Cuban coast, both of whom are members of the crew, lodge in the neighborhood. John Daly, an Irishman, who is the engineer, sleeps aboard.

The libel proceeding brought by the Collector of Customs on behalf of the United States, will, it is understood, not interfere with The Three Friends sailing at the proper time, as bonds have been given. The owners, Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, Montcalm Broward, and Amanda Barrs, have contracted with the Cuban Junta in New York to land three more cargoes of fighting material, and then they propose to go out of the perilous business.

The Skipper of the Steamer.

Napoleon Broward, the skipper, a man exceeding six feet in height, and of huge, muscular bulk, is Sheriff-elect of this (Duval) county. He does not think that it would be becoming in him as the Sheriff to leave the county for days at a time and be dodging the Spanish patrols. Besides, his wife has made him promise that he will quit after the ventures that have been contracted for shall have been completed. Broward is the most conspicuous figure in Jacksonville and a notable man all over Florida. The stories of his recent adventures are household stories all over the State, and have captivated the fancy of the women and the young men.

The first expedition Broward believes was betrayed and would have been captured except for an accident. The pilot missed the point on the coast agreed upon for the landing by two miles and a half. Seventy men were put ashore, and the small cargo of arms and cartridges. A searcher was sent in either direction up and down the coast to locate the convoying party which, with pack horses, was to carry the supplies to Maceo's camp. The scout who went westward had not gone 300 yards before he was challenged by a Spanish sentinel and fired at. He perceived that he had come to a small blockhouse. A portion of the garrison, which probably did not consist of more than fifty men, cautiously sallied forth to investigate in the direction the scout had retired. They were fired upon by the fillibusters guarding the stores.

The Three Friends had been about to put to sea when Broward perceived a patrol launch coming down the coast and a Spanish gunboat about two and a half miles out. The patrol launch, hearing the firing, stopped at the fort. The Three Friends' lights were all hooded, and she lay where she was for a few minutes to see what was going to happen. Amanda Barrs, one of the owners, and a brother of Jacksonville's former City Attorney, was on board. He and Broward passed the word around among the crew that they would first make a run for it to sea, and then if it appeared that they would be headed off before they could get the gunboat astern they would turn about, beach the Three Friends and join their fortunes to the party on shore.

Escaping from a Gunboat.

The Three Friends was headed obliquely off shore in a contrary direction to the fort and steam launch, but in the same direction that the gunboat was going. The Three Friends, which is little more than a large tug, has an eight-foot screw and a 600 horse power engine. The boat can go 15½ knots under pressure, or more by 3 knots than the foul bottomed gunboats can make, but with the armed gunboat between it and the open sea the Three Friends was in a tight place. Luckily, lying low in the water, it was not distinguished in the darkness. The gunboat appeared to be making a straight course for the Cardenas Light, and Broward, who was ahead a mile and a half, saw that he could not hope to run out undetected between the gunboat and the light. He therefore lay to and the gunboat passed within half a mile of him and on toward Cardenas.

The Three Friends, at a thirteen-knot rate, made for the keys to the eastward of Key West, intending to proceed thence up the coast to the Saint John's River. Broward and Barrs an hour later were smoking in the little cabin. Daly, the engineer, came stumbling down the steps.

"Good God, Captain, she's right on us!" he said. "There's her light!"

Barrs hastily looked out and saw what he took to be the gunboat's steaming light. Broward was right behind him. "You fool," he said in his slow, cold way, "it's the morning star."

And it was. The dawn was breaking. In a few minutes it was quite light. The United States steamer Raleigh was passing across their course five miles away. The cruiser did not stop to make inquiries.

The convoying party from Maceo's camp which soon was found by the other scout, had seen the patrol boat several times during the night and the gunboat steaming up and down further out. Had the pilot not missed the landing agreed on, the expedition would have been taken. The supplies reached Maceo safely.

The Last Cargo Landed.

The last cargo was landed under still more hazardous circumstances. The Three Friends ran up a tide-water river about three miles in a fog just at dawn and moored near the right bank under the shadow of the forest. Silver, who is a keen-eared fellow, heard a ship's bell sounding faintly in the fog. Everybody on the Three Friends was put on the alert, and a boat with rags around the oarlocks was steered by Silver in the direction he had heard the sound. He had not got out of sight of the Three Friends when he heard the tramping of feet on board and Spanish voices. A gunboat was anchored on the other side of the estuary not more than a half mile from the Three Friends.

The filibuster was worked in still closer to the bank. She lay there all day in hearing of the Spaniard. The fog lifted once, and it seemed almost incredible that the Three Friends should not be sighted by the gunboat. If discovered, the plan was to land and push into the interior, leaving the vessel and cargo to the Spaniards.

Night came again after a day of silence and intensity. The Three Friends got up steam and started down the river. The Spanish heard the filibuster getting under way, blew her whistle, and fired a blank shot as warnings to come to. No attention was paid to them, of course, and the Three Friends was steaming at half speed down the river in two minutes. The gunboat was delayed in the chase, and doubtless because of her greater draught proceeded outward more cautiously down the channel.

The filibuster, after getting out of the river, came to near the beach outside the low surf. The gunboat stood out to sea in search. The Three Friends, when the gunboat was out of sight and sound turned back, went up the river, landed the cargo at the place agreed on, and before 2 A. M. was also standing out to sea in the direction of the east Florida coast.

Not So Easy to Make Connections.

Until the last month the filibusters have been able to appoint places for landing by means of wire messages to Havana from New York or Philadelphia business houses to Havana business houses, seemingly about business, but concealing a code message. The Spanish scrutiny of the wires has become searching and ingenious, and the friendly merchants in Havana have either been arrested or frightened into remaining neutral, so the compatriots are no longer able to communicate in this way. Messengers must now pass back and forth between the insurgent camps and the Junta.

A messenger arrived recently with $30,000 in gold from Maceo. It had been collected by enforced contributions or taxes. The Junta affirms that three-quarters of the island territory are under revolutionary jurisdiction, with a partial postal and magisterial system.

The man who brought the $30,000 is one-sixteenth negro. A revolutionary sympathizer of prominence in Havana procured a passport in advance. The messenger left this man's house in a carriage a few minutes before the sailing of the Olivette for Tampa. He passed the military inspectors without the slightest check and in due time reached Tampa and New York. The thing is done constantly. This trip is worth mentioning only because the messenger brought so large a sum in cash. The owners of the Three Friends, which has landed five expeditions, has received $9,000 a trip, and the small cargoes each time have been worth on an average of $20,000 apiece.

SAILOR SEVERELY BEATEN.

As a Result He Is in a Hospital in a Serious Condition.

Martin Olsen, a Norwegian sailor, thirty-three years old, is in the Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition as the result of a beating and kicking alleged by three companions—Joseph Brown, Emil Bollins, and Fred Thompson—to have been administered yesterday afternoon by William Peck, mate of the schooner Hattie C. Luce. These three men say that they, with Olsen, constituted the crew of the Luce, Capt. Hill, of Rockport, Me., having just shipped for a six months' voyage to Mexico. The schooner laid at the Erie Basin and the crew were weighing the anchor when the assault occurred, the men say, without provocation, through Olsen's failure to understand an order given by Peck. The three men at once left the boat, taking Olsen with them and bringing him to the city. They left in such haste that they failed to bring some of their clothes.

The harbor police went to the vessel when they heard the story, but Capt. Hill said Peck had left and would not come back. They made a partial search of the schooner, and then left a watch on her in anticipation of Peck's return. Brown is the young man who rescued Robert B. Rowe and A. P. Lee from drowning at Gravesend Beach last Labor Day. The three men claim that the Captain of a vessel which laid next to the Luce will also testify as to Peck's brutality.

MORNING MUSICALE ENJOYED.

Society Well Represented at the Carnegie Lyceum.

The second of the series of morning musicales given by Francis Fischer Powers, Howard Brockway, and David Mannes was heard at the Carnegie Lyceum, Carnegie Hall, yesterday morning.

Miss Camille Seygard assisted and added to the enjoyment of the interesting artistic programme presented. Society was well represented, the boxes being occupied by Mrs. Charles Hudson, Miss Lane, Mrs. J. H. Lane, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Frank Northrop, Mrs. Edward Knox, Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. John Rockefeller, Mrs. Frank Damrosch, and Mrs. Nicholas Fish.

Among those present in the auditorium were the Rev. Francis Brown, Mrs. Robert Endicott, Mrs. Spencer Trask, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Eaton, Mrs. Augustin Daly, Countess Naselli, Mrs. Oliver Dillon, Mrs. C. C. Worthington, Mrs. E. G. Snow, Mrs. Frederick Hatch, Mrs. Norman Munro, Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Frank Leslie, and Mrs. Roderick Terry.

Freeman Says He Lost $2,500.

A man who said he was Oscar Freeman of 651 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, rushed into the East Twenty-second Street Police Station yesterday and announced that he had lost $2,500. He explained that a legacy from Russia in the form of a draft on the Bowery Savings Bank had been sent him. He drew the money and started for the German Savings Bank, at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. When he arrived at Bond Street he said he missed his money. Freeman did not explain how he managed to find his way into East Twenty-second Street, which is over a mile away from Bond Street, nor did he give the police a very extended account of his loss. He offered to give $500 for the return of his money. At the East Twenty-second Street Station last night it was said that two detectives were investigating the case, but had made no report.

Says He Was Robbed.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 5.—County Treasurer W. N. Coe was arrested to-night on a Grand Jury indictment charging him with embezzling $5,595 of Dallas County funds. Coe claims to have been robbed in his office by two men at midnight last Sunday night, and to have been shot in the back of his head. The wound is slight, and Coe has been in his office or on the streets nearly every day since. Coe gave bonds in the sum of $8,000.

HOLIDAY SILVER.

Silver in the many beautiful forms in which we present it, furnishes a most appropriate remembrance for the HOLIDAYS.

TABLE WARE. Everything needed for the table.

TOILET ARTICLES. Solid Silver Toilet Articles for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ENAMELLED SILVER. Hunting and Coaching Scenes, Horses, Dogs, Landscapes, copies of noted paintings, painted upon various articles in the highest style of art.

REED & BARTON, SILVERSMITHS,

41 Union Square, 13 Maiden Lane, New York.

Fine Furs

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Sealskin Jackets, Sable Cravats, Capes, Muffs, Collarettes.

Garments to order at about stock prices. Repairs, alterations. Fashion catalogue free.

E. KUMKE, M'F'G AND IMPORTING FURRIER, 134 W. 23d St. (West 6th Av.) New York.

BLACK STAID WITH PLATT.

Governor-Elect Did Not Go to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Governor-elect Frank S. Black remained at the home of Frank H. Platt, 242 West Seventy-fourth Street, yesterday. He did not visit the Fifth Avenue Hotel for a conference with politicians, as had been expected, and as a result there was a disappointed lot in the "amen pews."

Some of the politicians who were eager to whisper into Mr. Black's ear called on him during the afternoon, but he was spared a visit from the horde that wants office. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, State Chairman Charles W. Hackett, and County Chairman Edward Lauterbach were with him last evening.

Louis F. Payn, who is Mr. Black's bosom friend, was one of the favored callers during the day, and Gen. E. A. McAlpin, who would like to be the next Adjutant General, was also allowed opportunity to "pay his respects."

Some of the State organization leaders said yesterday that Gen. McAlpin's chances of appointment were better than they have been for two weeks. They said they would be deeply disappointed if Mr. Black did not yield to the machine request and appoint the General.

There were about a score of New York representatives in Congress in the city at times during the day. They are on their way to Washington. Among them were Messrs. Odell, Sherman, Hooker, and Foote. They, with Mr. Black, will leave for Washington this afternoon.

Mr. Black, it was said, will announce the members of his staff from Washington, probably within a week. He has selected W. M. Griffiths of Utica to be his private secretary. Mr. Griffiths is a newspaper man, who has had experience as a Washington correspondent. He was secretary of the Oneida County Republican Committee last year. He was clerk to Mr. Black for a portion of the latter's term in Congress.

WANTS A CHICAGO RAILWAY.

J. Pierpont Morgan Looking for Alley Elevated Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—It is admitted by those who are in a position to know that agents of J. Pierpont Morgan have been in this city and have invited proposals from the officers of the Alley Elevated Railway as to what price will be accepted for the certificates. The committees of the bondholders have the powers of attorney to do almost anything with the bonds but sell them. They will be obliged to go again to their constituents for this permission, and this they can probably get if they so recommend. It is an evident fact that there is nothing left of the equity of the present stockholders of the road. That they will contribute $1,500,000 is scarcely possible, when the interest rate is only 4 per cent. That the road cannot be made to pay without the expenditure of a large sum is also admitted. It is said by many insiders that Morgan is after the road, and that he wants it as an entrance into the City of Chicago for a great trunk line railroad company.

The American Historical Association.

The twelfth annual meeting of the American Historical Association will take place at Columbia University Dec. 29-31. Previous meetings have been held in Washington. The inaugural address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, President of the Association, and a breakfast will be given at the Windsor Hotel on Wednesday, Dec. 30, which will be attended by distinguished gentlemen from nearly every section of the country. The programme includes the following papers: "The Use of History Made by the Framers of the Constitution," by Prof. E. G. Bourne, Yale University; "The Capture of Port Royal and Its First English Governor," by Gen. James Grant Wilson, New York City; "The West as a Field for Historical Study," by Prof. F. J. Turner, University of Wisconsin; discussion by Theodore Roosevelt and others; "The Influence of the American Revolution on England's Government of Her Colonies," by Prof. G. B. Adams, Yale University, and "The Government of Federal Territories in Europe and America," by E. C. Burnett, Brown University.

Returned to Her Cups.

Annie Fraser, school teacher, of 6 East Thirty-second Street, who was transferred from the insane to the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital on Friday morning and discharged later in the day, was brought back to that institution yesterday. She was found last night in a condition of maudlin drunkenness at Twenty-second Street and Broadway, and was taken in a New York Hospital ambulance to Bellevue. She is said to be a woman of much intelligence.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The man who is charitable to himself will listen to the mute appeal for assistance made by his stomach, or his liver, in the shape of divers dyspeptic qualms and uneasy sensations in the regions of the gland that secretes his bile. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, my dear sir, or madam—as the case may be—is what you require. Hasten to use if you are troubled with heartburn, wind in the stomach, or note that your skin or the whites of your eyes are taking a sallow hue.

KILLING OF "PHIL" TURNER

HOW THE MOONSHINER MET HIS FATE IN THE MOUNTAINS.

His Murderer in the Hands of His Family, and Not Likely to Wait for Law to Do Him Justice.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 5.—The killing of Phil Turner by Goodlet Hightower in the mountains of Greenville County, this State, on Saturday last, adds another chapter to the history of the moonshiner vendetta in that region. The story is a complete one and involves some of the most celebrated blockade runners of the Southern mountains.

The three northwestern corner counties of this State reach far up into the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and are inhabited by a people whose serious business in life is making illicit whisky and running the blockade. The hero of the community is the most daring and successful moonshiner. The accomplishments of a moonshiner are necessarily limited. As a rule, they extend to making whisky under all circumstances, and by the most primitive methods, and to handling the rifle with a deadly accuracy. These accomplishments are handed down from generation to generation. The ambition of a father is satisfied when he beholds a band of six or eight stalwart sons gathered around him, each and every one of whom can make whisky with an outfit consisting of a washpot and a poplar trough, and pink a revenue officer at 400 yards with his rifle. They are his dependence that he will lean upon in his old age, for here there prevails a paternal system in almost primitive simplicity.

Each family is practically a clan under the almost absolute rule of the patriarch. The most notorious of these clans in this State—perhaps the strongest in the South—is that of the Turners, who inhabit a region more or less vaguely described as "behind Glassy," it being that portion of Greenville County that is sheltered from the Atlantic sea breezes by the highest mountain of the region, the celebrated Glassy Mountain, from which it derives its name. Their reservation, in which revenue officers have found the shooting season open at all times of the year, embraces perhaps two townships, reaching back to the North Carolina line. Leading into and through this are two alleged highways, passable at certain seasons of the year, and a number of trails upon which it is said to be very easy to get lost so irretrievably that your friends and relations will immediately take steps to collect your insurance if they are at all acquainted with the peculiarities of the region. Along these roads and trails revenue officers rarely ever venture. It is generally understood that a dead line has been drawn around the reservation for their benefit, and 10 cents a mile is rarely considered an adequate compensation for the risk involved in the journey.

For years and years, or ever since the internal revenue tax put a premium on blockade running, the Turners have prospered in their mountain fastnesses, shooting a Deputy Marshal from time to time fo keep in practice and "for the encouragement of the balance," happy in their security and scornful of the efforts of the Government to stop their practices. It is true that the killing has not all been on one side, and that now and then a Turner has bitten the dust, or, when venturing out into civilization to get rid of the product of their stills, they have been overhauled and given a term in the Columbus (Ohio) Penitentiary by the District Court at Greenville, which, by the way, has the second or third largest criminal docket of any district court in the United States. But these have ever been regarded as mere ripples on the tide of fortune that rolls steadily onward with increasing strength, three Turners springing up to fill the place of every Turner stricken down.

The Australian Government spent much money in the hope of exterminating the rabbits, but Uncle Sam attempts no such feats as exterminating the Turners. He has enough money to undertake stupendous enterprises, but this is one that is beyond his means.

Of this stern and prolific family, Phil Turner was one of the youngest, but one of the boldest and most enterprising, members, and his loss is one that will be more seriously felt than any they have sustained for years.

It does not often happen that news of anything that occurs "behind Glassy" reaches the outer world under a week, but a messenger who came in for a Greenville physician is responsible for the early intelligence of the killing of Phil Turner. The story of his taking off is about as follows: Early in October he ventured down into civilization in company with his partner, Goodlet Hightower, and a load of blockade whisky. The revenue officers got wind of his movements, and, laying a successful trap, seized him, his horses, wagon, and three barrels of whisky. Hightower contrived to evade them and escaped.

Matters looked bad for Turner. He knew that the law had a long score to settle with him, and concluded to throw a tub to the whale by making a clean breast of it, implicating Hightower, and giving directions that would lead to his arrest. At the Fall term of the Federal court they were convicted and received sentence. A short time afterward they contrived to escape to the mountains, where, bearing no apparent malice for his partner's treachery, Hightower returned to work with Turner at his still.

On Saturday, with the assistance of John Hightower, Goodlet's father, they were shelling corn destined to be converted into more "blockade," when one of the Hightowers—there is some uncertainty which—fell upon Turner and dealt him three vicious blows from behind, cutting fearful gashes into the skull, from which death ensued. John Hightower then went to Turner's relatives, and to disarm their vengeance, which is notoriously swift and sure, stated that Phil had fallen against the handle of the corn-sheller and received his wounds in that way. This was quickly rebutted by the finding of an old piece of jagged iron, which might have served as a tomahawk, one end of which was smeared with blood and hair. This end was found to fit the gashes in Phil's head exactly. Both Hightowers were then secured, and Goodlet was charged with the murder. Suspicion also pointing to John, however, there was an element of doubt that prevented an immediate lynching.

It is alleged that Phil was too intimate with John's young wife. In either case, however, the blame rests between the Hightowers, and as both are in the hands of the Turners, it is not likely that the murderer will ever reach jail, as they settle these things in their own way up there beyond the law.

UNION PACIFIC COMPLICATIONS.

Budge, Peabody and De Coppet Have a Claim for $3,000,000.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The action at law brought by Henry Budge, Charles A. Peabody, and Henry De Coppet of New York against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the bill in equity brought by the Union Pacific Railroad Company against Budge, Peabody, and De Coppet, were heard in the United States Circuit Court to-day upon preliminary motions.

The action at law is brought by Budge and others, a committee of the bondholders of the Union Pacific, whose bonds were secured by an equal amount of bonds of the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railroad Company as collateral. They seek to recover of the defendant $3,000,000 damages. They rely upon a deficiency in the price realized from a sale of the collateral at New York in October, 1894, which amount was only $25,000, as compared with the amount of Union Pacific bonds which they held, amounting in face value to $2,840,000, and, with the overdue interest, to something more.

The suit in equity brought by the Union Pacific against Budge and others seeks to set aside the foreclosure sale of the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison Railroad Company bonds which were held as collateral, claiming that the foreclosure was invalid, because the Union Pacific was at that time in the hands of receivers, and the foreclosure was without leave of court, was without notice, was not in good faith, and was fraudulent.

The motions raised novel and important questions of practice, and the Court reserved them for further consideration.

FURS.

FASHIONS AND PRICES.

Furs will be fashionably worn this season as much for an article of dress as for mere purpose of warmth. The most fashionable are Russian Sable, Hudson's Bay Sable, Otter, Mink, Persian lamb, Chinchilla and Grebe. Seal will continue to be worn as long as the skins are supplied. They are becoming scarcer every year, and in the near future Sealskins will be a rarity.

Russian Sable.

Russian Sable heads the list of valuable furs. It ranks with the most precious stones, will last a century, and has been for generations the favored fur of the crowned heads of Europe, and at present is in greater demand than ever. C. C. Shayne & Co. make a specialty of Russian Sable. During Mr. Shayne's trips abroad he selected the best to be found, and at prices ruling before the present fashionable demand. The firm has several thousand Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables to select from. The darkest and best Imperial Crown Russian Sables are caught on Lena River, between the Arctic Circle and the Arctic Sea; other beautiful specimens are found on the Obi and Volga Rivers. Prices from $40 to $250 per skin, according to quality and color; the lightest shades as low as $15.

Hudson's Bay Sable.

Hudson's Bay Sable is next in value Prices from $5 to $35 for very best. Dark natural colored Sables are imitated by blending Marten and light colored Hudson's Bay Sable. The work is so skillfully done that it takes a good judge to detect the difference. Like other dyed furs, however, the blended skins will not hold their color as well as the natural. Shayne & Co. have blended skins, and sell them as such. Prices $5, $7.50, $10.00, $12.50, $15 to $20.

No Duty on Undressed Furs.

There is no duty on undressed Russian Sable or undressed furs. There is, however, a duty on dressed furs. America surpasses all other countries in dressing natural furs. This was clearly demonstrated at the World's Fair, where the Russian Sable, Mink, Otter, and other natural furs in the Shayne exhibit were awarded highest prizes against the world's competition.

America and Russia Supplies the Entire World.

America supplies Otter, Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Seal, Bear, Beaver, Chinchilla, Fox, and many other furs. Russia supplies Ermine, Russian Sable, Silver Fox, etc. Neither England, France, nor Switzerland produce any of the fur-bearing animals, and the only advantage England has is in the character of the dye of Seal. Up-to-date English-dressed sealskin is the best. Germany surpasses in dyeing Persian lamb, Astrakhan, etc. America surpasses in dyeing Otter and Beaver. Shayne & Co. use the best furs dressed in the countries which excel in their specialties.

Competes with Europe.

While Mr. Shayne was in Europe last Summer he published a card in the Paris edition of The Herald announcing that his firm would sell European furs at as low prices as any reliable European house. The firm of C. C. Shayne & Co. is prepared to fulfill that promise, and while the margin of profit will be too small to be profitable, especially on dutiable articles, the firm will adhere strictly to Mr. Shayne's agreement, and intends to sell reliable furs (the best products of all countries) at such low prices that American ladies will be induced to patronize home merchants instead of European.

The firm has on exhibition the leading styles in sacques, capes, collars, muffs, scarfs with tail clusters, etc., in Russian Sable, Otter, Hudson Bay Sable, Seal, Chinchilla, Grebe, Persian lamb, and all standard furs; also gentlemen's fur-lined overcoats, sleigh robes, and coachmen's outfits, at the lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

The house is conveniently located on 42d Street, near the 6th Av. L Station.

Artistic Holiday Gifts.

A unique selection of over 600 neatly framed subjects, including rare 18th century prints, many printed in col

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

A BROOKLYN SWEATSHOP WHERE LADIES WORK CHEAPLY.

Babies' Shawls and Sacks Given Out in Large Quantities—Women Will Embroider for a Pittance.

Brooklyn has a sweatshop in one of its most respectable neighborhoods. Though conducted with great respectability it pays wages which will hardly compare with the sweatshops in the poorer districts of New York, against which so much has been said and written.

This shop does not appeal to the sympathies, as do those in which half-starved women and children work and suffer for their daily bread, for there is an unwritten law that only "ladies" need apply for work. They do apply in large numbers. It is to some extent because of the poor pay ladies will accept, for a bare pittance of pin money, students of sociology say, that the misery and vice and wretchedness of the lower class sweatshops remains what it is.

In the case in point in Brooklyn, a woman, living on Quincy Street, has been giving out embroidery for years to women in comfortable homes who will do it for inconceivably low prices. On Tuesday of each week they call for it, and return it completed the following Tuesday. The work consists chiefly of infants' flannel shawls and sacks. For the shawls from $1.25 to $6 a dozen is given, and for the sacks from $1.25 to $5 a dozen. The materials are furnished. The simplest of these shawls are made of flannel an inch short of seven-eighths of a yard square. The work done on them is solid embroidery. On these simplest shawls there is an indented line of scallops to be worked around the four sides. In one corner is a large design, which runs half-way up the shawl, when it is folded cornerwise. In this design is a large flower, leaves, buds, and dots. In the opposite corner is a smaller cornerpiece, the flower being omitted, the leaves, buds, and dots to be embroidered.

This is all solid work, and for one shawl the worker is paid less than 10½ cents. There is a proportionate increase of work on the shawls for which higher prices are paid. The work must be well done or it will not be accepted. One woman, over sixty years old, who recently took home two shawls to embroider, of a variety for which 15 cents apiece is paid, worked three days to finish one. When both were completed and returned, she was told that for only two shawls but 29 cents would be paid. The little sacks must be sewed together in the body, the seams opened and feather-stitched on the right side, and a pattern—not a simple scallop—worked entirely around the body of the garment, the sleeve at the wrist, and the collar.

There are enough women engaged in embroidering sacks to keep three women constantly at work finishing them. Fifteen dozen and more of the sacks and of the shawls are sent weekly to the wholesale manufacturer for whom the work is done. It is necessary to cut out the scalloped edge of all the work sent in—in itself no small task.

The woman who has charge of this work does not pretend that a living is to be made from it. If people want pocket money, they can get it, she says, and she has people who have worked for her for years. She has paid some of them, she says, as much as $4 a week. She acknowledges that they are wonderful workers. One is a Cuban woman and the mother of a family. She has worked for eleven and a half years. But she is a marvel with her needle. She must be to embroider three shawls in a day: Other women have worked for nine years, and there are among the workers women sixty, seventy, even one eighty-six years old. They are said to love the work.

It is hard for any one who understands embroidery to believe that the most expert workwoman could embroider more than one of even the cheaper shawls, with the least elaborate patterns, in less than a day of from ten to twelve hours. Expert workers say that it cannot be done. For one shawl, the product of one day's hard work, from 10½ to 15 cents is paid.

The Brooklyn woman sweater works for a first-class wholesale manufacturer. She intends to give the work only to people in comfortable homes. She knows it is not possible to live on the money she pays. Some of her workers really need the money for clothes, if they are not obliged to work for their daily bread. There are plenty of women, she says, to take all the work she can give out.

SUBJECTS IN MY KINGDOM.

From The New Orleans Picayune.

In my kingdom I have subjects of opinions manifold,
I've even got an Anarchist—he's just eleven years old!
"If I could do just what I like, I'm sure it would be best,"
But his "likings" do not represent the fancies of the rest.

And next I have a Tory—the real old true-blue sort,
Who wears quaint old-world bonnets, and does what she is taught,
"I like whatever mother does, no matter what you say;
But as for boys, they make a noise, and quarrel when they play."

And then there is my Socialist; his views are very strong!
He helps the weak, defends the poor, and rectifies the wrong;
He looks on education as a dismal thing and dread,
And he's opposition leader when it's time to go to bed!

And who is this comes shouting and singing comic songs?
Oh, this is my new woman, with her woman's rights and wrongs;
She's fighting with her brothers now—but you should see her ride,
Like Lady Florence Dixie, on the rocking-horse astride!

And last, and least in size, (but then, you know, that in a State
The party which is small is more important than the great);
So there's my sweet home ruler—he always gets his way—
Though Queens without home rulers would have less to do, they say.

MRS. MANSFIELD AT HOME.

Although the Theatre Takes Most of Her Time She Looks After Her Household, Reads, and Rides a Bicycle.

This is a home story of Mrs. Richard Mansfield. It may seem incongruous that it should have been told in her dressing room at the Garden Theatre the other evening as she waited to go on the stage in the last act of "A Parisian Romance." To learn anything of the home life of a busy professional woman it is generally necessary to catch her on the stage, where she spends the greater part of her days, thinking at odd times what her home life might be if she had one.

Possibly it would be better if the public did not wish to know anything of the people who are supposed to give themselves only professionally. But the public does. It is like the child who asks always if the story is true. It all comes from the bump of humanity which phrenologists say every one possesses. Well developed, its possessor has a healthy, neighborly interest in all mankind. It is only when the bump is overdeveloped that the interest degenerates into vulgar inquisitiveness.

Guessing at the personality of the wife of Richard Mansfield, the individual with the well-developed bump of humanity who did not know Beatrice Cameron would be likely to say she is a tall, stately, dignified woman. That description does not fit her at all. Altogether it is more natural to think of her by her own name, and then a woman would say of her, as she does of a young and attractive woman whom she thoroughly likes: "Beatrice Cameron is such a very nice girl." A remark of that kind is intended to mean everything complimentary. Mrs. Mansfield does seem just "a very nice girl," and it gives one a little shock of surprise to hear her speak familiarly of Mr. Mansfield as "Dick."

The sale of Mrs. Mansfield's collection of furniture and bric-a-brac the other day did not mean that she had given up a home of her own. She is still keeping house in Eightieth Street, although she does not spend much of her time there.

A Sample Day.

"But the stage is not as engrossing in its demands as other professions," some one said to Mrs. Manfield the other evening.

"Ah, isn't it?" she answered, with a laugh. "This is a sample of the way my days are spent:

"I am up at 8:30 in the morning. At 9 I have breakfast. After breakfast I have an interview with my cook, and give her the orders for the day, and she attends to the marketing. Then I go over the house, and at 12 I am at the theatre for a rehearsal. At the close of the rehearsal there is time for luncheon, and another rehearsal follows in the afternoon. I go home and have my dinner at 5. That gives me time for a little rest, and I come back to the theatre for the play at night. We live so far up town that I am late in returning home, and it is 1 o'clock, perhaps, before I am in bed.

Selecting Her Costumes.

"That does not give time for anything outside, does it? Then, when new plays are being put on I have costumes to arrange. That is not so much trouble in New York, for I have an excellent dressmaker. She goes over the play with me, and we decide upon the costumes together. If they are for a character play she goes to the libraries and hunts up the costumes for the age in which the play is set, and designs from them are made up. When I am away, say in Chicago, and have to get up new costumes, I find the simplest thing to do is to get the unmounted photographs of the age I am studying and combine bits taken from different ones.

"Those are a few of the things I do. Then I mean to read all the new books that come out. I like to read, but my real object in watching the new books is to see if there is anything that can be dramatized. I study French and ride a bicycle a little, but not in New York. I do not like riding here. You have only the same places to go over and over again—the Riverside Drive and through the Park. When I was in Normandy last Summer it was charming. Perfect roads, as good as the best city roads for cycling, extend out into the country in all directions.

An Experience in Embroidering.

"I don't have time to embroider, though I did begin some work one Summer. A cousin of mine was embroidering a table square which I admired greatly, and I became enthusiastic, and made up my mind to do one like it. I went to the shop and bought enough silk to make a dozen and went to work. I embroidered one flower and one leaf that Summer, and have done one leaf since. That was several years ago.

"There are plays in which I do not appear and days when I am not so busy. Do I go to the theatre? Yes, and enjoy it very much when I have time."

Mrs. Mansfield has had one pet, Trixie, but she has parted with her since she returned to New York this last time, and under most trying circumstances. Trixie was a high-bred little Yorkshire terrier. It was the high breeding which was the cause of the parting. The breeding, a veterinarian has since said, had developed the outward and visible Trixie at the expense of her better part, and while her head and physique were everything that they should be, her heart has been bred away.

The Story of a Pet.

Trixie was not named for her mistress, as might be thought. Her appellation was derived from no less a person than the Princess Beatrice. Trixie's mamma had been named Victoria, and her mamma's daughter naturally followed with a name from the royal family. She was given to Mrs. Mansfield by the sister of an old head master of Mr. Mansfield's in England, and had many claims to high consideration outside her own personal charms, which were many. On the voyage from England she was visited by her mistress in the department devoted to canines on board the boat, and upon her arrival at her new home she was treated in every way with distinction and affection.

Until this last tour of Mrs. Mansfield's Trixie had never been left. This time she was put in charge of a kind friend. This is where Trixie fell from grace. Did she mourn for her mistress and refuse to be comforted after the manner of good dogs all the world over? Not at all. Trixie made herself perfectly comfortable in her new home, took the usual amount of pleasure in life, and when her mistress returned overjoyed to see her again, she did not condescend once to jump in her lap, and otherwise hardly recognized her. Now Trixie has another mistress.

Some of Her Costumes.

In Mrs. Mansfield's dressing room the other evening were the gowns of her designing that she had worn in the play. The one she was wearing as she talked was a plain black wrapper, designed to give her the emaciated look required for the dying consumptive she was to represent in the last act. A beautiful gown of white satin and chiffon, which she had worn as a rich woman in the first part of the play, was hanging at one side. A third costume was a pretty little house gown supposed to be suitable for a young woman undergoing the trials of genteel poverty. It was a charming little gown, made of a beautiful shade of blue, with a little bolero jacket, full vest of blue and white checked silk and a broad black satin belt.

"I always liked those boleros," said Mrs. Mansfield. I had one of them when, as a very young girl, I first joined Mr. Mansfield's company and played in 'Prince Carl.' No one wore them then."

It is interesting to know if two persons in the same profession, joining their fortunes for life, lose or gain interest in their individual work and lose or gain interest in each other's endeavors.

"I see," said Mrs. Mansfield, musingly, when the question was put to her. "I am more anxious on a first night that everything shall go smoothly with Mr. Mansfield than that my own part shall be all right. But then I like my own work as much as I ever did, though now I should feel as if I should not know how to take up a new part if I did not have Mr. Mansfield to help me."

But Mrs. Mansfield is to leave the stage next year. That, at least, is what she says to Mr. Mansfield when he tells her that the work is too hard and urges her to give it up. But there have been several next years, and she has not gone yet.

DRESSY EVENING WRAPS.

Reiterations of Silk, Velvet, Fur, Laces, and Chiffon.

There is nothing more splendid this year in the way of wearing apparel than evening wraps. Nothing can be richer than the combination of velvet, fur, lace, and heavy brocades which the season's fashions warrant. The lover of warmth and richness in color can make up to a certain extent in her opera wrap any lack she may feel in the delicacy of color of her gown.

There is always a plain solid standard in evening wraps, made for use and comfort, and it varies very little from year to year. These are the long circular coats of ladies' cloth—dark red, tan, gray—all shades and colors, made perfectly plain, with a thick, wadded lining of pale pink, blue, or some other delicate shade of silk, with a long cape edged with black or white thibet. They are pretty and warm, but they have no special individuality.

There may be as much individuality in the wraps of velvet and brocade as the wearer's taste and the ingenuity of her modiste can contrive. A very lovely new wrap is about half length, very full, and made of heavy white silk brocade, with the color in flowers of violet and rose shades, while a golden tint is given to the whole material by many leaves of a rich yellow. With the brocade is combined pale yellow velvet, a soft gray fur, mouffione, and point d'esprit lace of a deep cream shade.

The wide shirred collarette is of the velvet, and is edged at top and bottom with the fur, which also outlines the bottom of the wrap. The upper part of the collar is so wide that it falls like a double collar over the lower part, exposing its lining of pale yellow satin. An inner standing collar is of pale yellow velvet ribbon, with a bow at the back. Above the bottom row of fur on the collarette is a narrow straight band of lace, with, at intervals of five or six inches, a butterfly of the lace, which is brought down on to the fur with charming effect.

The collar opens at the back to show two wide box plaits of the brocade, which begin at the neck and run to the bottom of the garment. In the front the velvet of the collar, with a jabotlike turn, becomes two wide turned-back panels of the velvet, extending the full length of the front. The effect is very rich. The point d'esprit is bunched a little at the neck, and hangs in a soft fall on each side of, and partially under the panels. The lining of the wrap is of pale yellow satin.

The multiplicity of bows, panels, lapels, jabots of lace, and lace-covered revers to be found in a single garment make some of them indescribable. A wrap of this kind which might be worn either for an evening or carriage wrap is a short, full garment, coming to a point back and front a little below the waist. It is a very full double cape. It is of purple velvet combined with natural lynx, mink tails, lace, and pale green satin. The wrap is edged with the fur. The flaring collar is of the pale green, with a big bow of the same at the back. Knots of it combined with jabots of lace and mink tails are at the front. A pretty bit of figured silk is brought in here, a little bright color on a pale green ground. It is in the shape of rather broad lapels, which are covered smoothly with a heavy white lace. Bits of the figured silk also show with the plain green at the back.

The rule in these garments seems to be to put in lapels, bows, bunches of ribbons and lace, and always mink tails, with regard to no order but that of profusion.

Charming and becoming little evening capes are made of soft white fur. Ruffles of white chiffon are carried down the front and around the bottom so much the better. Broad white moire ribbon, always stylish, forms short loops on each side of the neck, and two long ends fall far below the bottom of the cape.

HOODS AND BAGS.

What Women Wear and Carry.

The prettiest things for evening carriage wear are for the head. These are soft little silken hoods, with short capes and frills around the face, the shape being that which added so much to the charms of Little Red Riding Hood. They are of a pale shade of silk—pink, green, blue, or sometimes of white, covered with chiffon or net, and with a frill of chiffon or lace around the face.

A very lovely hood made for a young lady just coming out of mourning is all of white, and covered with white chiffon. There are three little ruffles of chiffon around the face, tiny bunches of violets nestling in them at intervals, and a large cluster of the flowers fasten the hood at the neck.

Another of these little hoods is of pink, the crown covered with black net, through which gold threads run horizontally. The frill around the face is of black lace.

The request for no hats at the opera has increased the demand for pompons for the hair, and they are made in all shades of feather tips, with aigrettes to match, or knots of ribbon or flowers to match the trimmings of the gown. A pretty pompon in pink has a little standing bar of brilliants supporting the aigrettes.

Milliners appreciate the fact that large hats are not worn at the theatre to such an extent as formerly, if all theatregoers do not. There never was a time when so many little theatre bonnets were made, they say. They make them by the score now where a year ago they would have been making large hats.

The opera bag is a feature of the costume this year. It is made at home or by the modiste who makes the gown with which it is to be carried. It is usually of some large flowered brocade, and is lined with colors which match or blend with those of the gown.

A Street Gown.

A stylish gown seen on the street the other day was of fine black ladies' cloth. The skirt was perfectly plain and made with overlapping seams. The black, tight-fitting coat bodice, which also showed the seams overlapped, opened in front over a little white vest. This vest was trimmed on each side of the opening with a narrow scroll of black braid, and set closely down the front were two rows of tiny black cloth buttons. The collar was a black stock, and a black satin tie was bowed in front. On each side at the top of the stock were two overlapping points of the white, with the scrollwork of the black braid. The neck was finished with a frill of creamy lace, which half stood and half fell over points and stock with a softening effect which was becoming.

The coat had a turned-over collar of black velvet in the back, and the bottom ended in a regular narrow coat tail upon which were the small buttons. The sleeves were long, with a square tailor finish at the wrist, and were also trimmed with the buttons.

FEMININE FADS AND FOLLIES.

Women never have met and probably never will meet each other on the same independent and democratic platform upon which a man will meet a fellow-man. Women's clubs, as some women deplore, will never be to them what a man's club is to him, for that very reason. In this connection, an occurrence which took place at St. John's Lodge of Masons at Newport last Monday is interesting. O. H. P. Belmont joined the order and took the first degree. "Joseph W. Gibson, a humble citizen and gardener," it is stated, "presided while Mr. Belmont was initiated." If the wife of the "humble citizen and gardener" could have been found by any chance presiding at the meeting of an organization to which a woman holding a position in society as high as that of Mr. Belmont was about to be admitted, it is very certain that the initiation would have been indefinitely postponed.

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A Mr. Lichtenfeld of England has invented something which he believes is to be a boon to "the eternal feminine," as he, with Goethe's assistance, expresses it. He has discovered that woman has had great trouble in arranging her hair into the artistic form of a jug handle. He has, therefore, come to her assistance with a hollow hair tube, which will enable her to make the jug handle a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The jug handle, as shown in an illustration, has more the appearance of a basket handle, for it is at the top. It is a twist of hair raised above the coil at the back of the head, and the handle is a most appropriate name for it. The head of the wearer looks as if waiting to be lifted by it. The jug handle as a fashion has not yet been imported into this country, and it is unnecessary to describe in detail its artificial surport.

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An ungallant editorial writer on a Philadelphia paper, in commenting on the fact that a woman teacher in Arizona public schools is paid $72.50 a month while Pennsylvania teachers are paid only $38.28, says that this is probably because there are fewer women in Arizona and they are better appreciated. This slurring remark is balanced by The New England Agriculturist, which considers a "good, old-fashioned family of ten daughters" worthy of a half-page picture. The young women have all apparently reached their majority, and it is not probable that in the future any of them will give The Agriculturist reason to change its opinion of their value in the community. Commenting upon the family, The Agriculturist says: "The noblest crop of all upon our American farms is the children. And Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Perry have certainly a glorious harvest of them."

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The English actor, Beerbohm Tree, has a pretty, golden-haired daughter named Viola. She is only twelve years old, but is said to be nearly as tall as her mother. Mrs. Tree, who came to this country with her husband last year, is now in England with her daughter.

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Cats, waifs, and strays have, off and on, at various times and in various places, received much attention from different tender-hearted women in this country, but no really suitable home has ever been arranged for them. Where they have been taken into private houses to the number of thirty or forty, unkind neighbors have objected, and the kindest desires for the felines have been frustrated. It is reported that in England a proper home for cats has been established and endowed by Lady Marcus Beresford in Englefield Green, Windsor Park. Lady Marcus is a connoisseur and collector of Angoras.

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Cat stories have been rife for the last year or so. They have been so much in demand that it begins to look as if, like other good things, they were being counterfeited. The San Francisco Call tells of a marvelous story of a cat named Bildad. Bildad's name is unusual, but his industries are not to be duplicated outside a fairy book. Miss Angie Addes supports an invalid father on a ranch near Stockton, Cal. Bildad belongs to Miss Angie. Part of the ranch revenue comes from its almond trees. When the nuts are to be gathered from the ground all Miss Angie has to do is to put her basket under a tree and leave it. Bildad then frisks industriously around, carrying nut after nut in his mouth to the basket untuil it is full, when he runs in to his mistress, who empties the basket, and the performance continues until the nuts are gathered. Another remarkable performance of Bildad's is at the churn. Attached to the churn is a small treadmill arrangement, which Bildad treads industriously until the butter has come. He can tell that by the sound of the milk. When the time has come with his paw he rings a little bell on the churn to notify his mistress. The story ends with the remark usually devoted to two-legged protégés, "In the midst of all this industry Bildad finds time for as much fun and frolic as the average cat."

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The London Needlework Guild, in its annual exhibition, shows articles of clothing for the poor of London not only useful, but ornamental. There were some "smart quilts" in the collection. Large dry goods firms sent packages of cloth and silk in small pieces to members of the guild, and these were stitched together on the machine to make patchwork quilts, warmly lined with cloth and flannel. Articles of this kind were sent to clergymen, and it is said, were received with gratitude.

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The Duchess of York, the former Princess May, is known in England as the Princess of the Poor.

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In a list of patents for inventions taken out by seven English women recently, one was for an improvement in cycling skirts; one for improvements in dress skirts, one for driving gear for cycles, one for an improved hot chamber for gas stoves; one for an improvement in cycle saddles; one for an improvement in uppers in boots, and one for an improvement in cycle and motor car handles.

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A Rhode Island woman's club has a name so long that, presumably because the State is so small, an out-of-town correspondent does not consider it necessary to mention the name of the town or city to which it belongs in writing an account of an important meeting. The name of the club is Ardirhebiah.

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There is a Madame as well as a Monsieur Paquin in the Paris house which sends out gowns always designated by that name. Mme. Paquin is a charming woman, and is herself effectively gowned.

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There is certainly a breezy progressiveness in the West that is interesting. Miss Estelle M. Davisson, a young woman, aged twenty-two, a native of Iowa, but a resident of Nebraska, is said to be one of the brightest lawyers in the northwestern part of that State. She was recently elected County Attorney of Brown County, and "won without an effort," although "pitted against a strong and popular gentleman."

GODSPEED TO BISHOP KEANE.

A Large Number of Friends See Him Depart on His Mission.

The French Line pier was thronged with clergymen and friends of Bishop Keane, former Rector of the Catholic University, when the steamship La Bretagne sailed, at noon, yesterday. They came to bid him Godspeed on the voyage which takes him as Consulter of the Propaganda and of the Congregation of the Sacred Studies.

"God bless America," the Bishop exclaimed as he hurried up the gangplank, and a responsive cheer went up from those on the pier.

A delegation from Washington, which had come to see the Bishop off, included Pension Commissioner Murphy, Gen. Vincent, Gen. Morgan, Bellamy Storer, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Shahan, United States Senators W. N. Roche and T. H. Carter, the Very Rev. Dr. Garrigan, Dr. A. J. Faust, the Rev. Brother Fabrican, the Rev. Dr. Stafford, the Rev. John Gloyd, and the Rev. James Mackin. Others present were Major Byrne, Gen. O'Beirne, Surveyor John C. Maguire, the Rev. A. P. Doyle, Father Walter Elliot, the Rev. Brother Justin, Father Thomas Taafe, and Father Kessler.

During the short time that Bishop Keane will remain in Paris he will be the guest of the members of the Order of St. Sulpice, of which he is himself a member.

STORM TOSSED SHIPS.

Some Overdue Vessels Arrive with News of Others.

The Clyde Line steamships Seminole and Cherokee arrived yesterday safe and sound, though the former was three days overdue and the latter two days.

Capt. Bearse of the Seminole said the wind was blowing hard when he left Charleston Harbor, on Monday. It increased the next day, till it fairly howled at seventy-five miles an hour. The vessel was headed up to the seas, and though she escaped damage, she was unable to make any headway during the forty-eight hours the storm lasted. She made port without further incident. The Cherokee had a similar experience.

The Morgan Line steamship Excelsior arrived yesterday a day late owing to the storm.

Capt. Matheson of the Norwegian fruit steamer Yumuri, which arrived yesterday, eleven days out from Santa Maria, W. I., encountered the storm Wednesday about 300 miles south of Hatteras. It blew from the north and northeast, gradually increasing in violence till it blew a hurricane. A huge sea came over the after rail Thursday morning and smashed the after steering gear and did other minor damage.

The overdue Savannah liner Tallahassee was not reported yesterday.

Transatlantic liners reported rough passages. The steamship California, from Mediterranean ports, met with violent gales on Nov. 24, in latitude 42 degrees longitude 30 degrees, which continued four days. She shipped large quantities of water that flooded her decks and did minor damage.

The American Line steamship New York made an unusually long passage of it, her time from Southampton being 7 days 3 hours and 13 minutes. She encountered strong variable gales and high head seas nearly the entire passage, with rain, snow, or hail much of the time.

She spoke the steamship Glendower Nov. 30, in latitude 50 degrees 17 minutes, longitude 28 degrees 30 minutes. The Glendower, bound from New York, Nov. 14, for Hamburg, had been in collision with a derelict, and had a hole in her bow above the water line. Owing to the high seas she was compelled to proceed slowly to avoid shipping water.

The Glendower was spoken Dec. 1 by another vessel, since arrived at an English port. She was then about 540 miles west of the Irish coast, and signaled she would make the nearest port. She required no assistance.

Will Pay the Old Rate.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 5.—A week ago last night a notice was posted at the Arrawanna Mills that the wages of employes in the tying room would be reduced on the Monday following. On Monday no one reported for duty, and no hammocks could be tied. Last night all hands were asked back at the old scale of wages.

WANSER'S POWER ABSOLUTE.

He May Hold Back the Jersey City Water Contract.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City, if he chooses, may hold back the contract awarded to the East Jersey Water Company by the Street and Water Board, for an indefinite period. Two important discoveries in the special law of 1891 were made yesterday. One was that the Mayor must send his veto of such a contract to the Finance Board, which may overturn it by a two-thirds vote, and the other is that his failure to take any action will not give validity to the contract.

Much speculation on the reasons for these changes was heard in Jersey City yesterday. It is supposed that some one interested was more willing to take chances on getting two-thirds of the Finance Board than two-thirds of the Street and Water Board. It is believed the present Finance Board would override the Mayor's veto of this contract. But this end is defeated by the provisions which will allow the Mayor to keep the Finance Board from taking action.

Liberal Club Challenges Mr. Moody.

The Manhattan Liberal Club of 28 Lafayette Place has invited Dwight L. Moody to debate with Charles Watts or G. W. Foote "Is Christianity or Secularism the More Conducive to Art, Science, and Morals?" next Saturday or Sunday. The place is to be mutually agreed upon. The Liberal League says: "We believe that much good will result to the side presenting the stronger arguments. We believe that you represent Christianity better than any other man, and the gentlemen selected to defend secularism are as prominent and capable in their spheres as you are in yours."

A Very High-Priced Stock.

Probably the highest-priced stock in the world is that of the London Water Company—the new river company—one share of which was recently sold at auction for $625,000. At this price it yields a revenue of 2 1-16 per cent. Shares in the company were once to be purchased at less than $1,500. Now they are usually disposed of in twentieths or even hundredths.

Bears Killed in New Jersey.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—The two black bears which have been terrorizing the settlement of Germania for several days, in Clark's Landing cedar swamp, were killed to-day. It took five shots to kill both brutes. These are the first bears killed in New Jersey forests since 1884.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

MACY'S

Sixth Ave. and 14th Street.

No long catalogue of goods and prices is necessary. We can supply every want, and our prices are always so much lower than elsewhere.

Thousands of High Class articles for presents at just Half the prices prevailing elsewhere.

A Word to the Wise Is Sufficient.

FOR EVERYBODY.

GREATER NEW-YORK'S GREATEST STORE.

Bloomingdales 3rd Ave 59th & 60th Sts.

Christmas Goods for Every One.

Great Holiday Sale

Large variety of new and sensible Holiday Presents for all ages and to suit all purses.

"La Jacquerie"

the superb painting by Rochegrosse, shown in a half-page half tone reproduction in THE TIMES today, can be seen in the original in our Free Art Gallery any day this week.

Remember This.

Goods bought now will be stored free of charge and delivered any time before Christmas.

Christmas Is Only Nineteen Days Away.

Don't Wait Till the Last Hour.

Dress Patterns

For Holiday Gifts.

We have placed on our large centre table about 5,000 Dress Patterns of the choicest and best fabrics suitable for Holiday Gifts.

Colored material Dress Patterns of Scotch Cheviots, in very pretty effects, per pattern,

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Dress Patterns of fancy Boucle materials, figured suitings, Cheviots, &c., per pattern,

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"THE ASSASSIN" IN GREECE

REAR ADMIRAL ROE ON TURKISH RULE IN THE MOREA.

The Greek Race Only Saved from Degradation and Extermination by Forceful Interference of Three European Powers.

A little peninsular country, 250 miles in length by 150 miles broad, running out into the Mediterranean, the Aegean waves lapping her eastern shores and the Ionian the western, constitutes what is known in the geographies as Greece proper, commonly called the Morea. The whole of this land is composed of a series of mountains and rocky masses, rent and twisted out of form and order, with narrow defiles and rocky passes leading through them, with little plains and vales, which for 3,000 years have been celebrated to the world by ancient and modern poets.

No other country is so little fitted for the military evolutions and marches of great armies, and yet it has been the theatre of more terrible warfare than any field in Europe. This land and this people are phenomenal; they are an anomaly among the nations of the world.

"Greece," says Frederic Harrison, "is scattered broadcast over Southeastern Europe and Northwestern Asia. Greece is not so much a nation as a race—a monument, a language, a school of thought and art."

Greece has been the universal pedagogue of nations. For 3,000 years, from that sterile, rocky land there has been cast over the world of man a radiance of light and knowledge which neither wars nor conquest could extinguish. Every Roman patrician sought for a Greek slave to become the tutor of his children and his own teacher and secretary. Even now, when we read the "Agamemnon" and the "Oedipus" we may fancy we are reading an earlier edition of "Macbeth" or "Lear."

A Nation of Contrasts.

The Greeks are, and always have been, a nation of contrasts. Although they were not a military race, their history records achievements in bravery and courage without a parallel in the history of any other people. These achievements have given texts on patriotism to all peoples and all races, and they are as eloquent to-day as they were throughout all antiquity. Neither the soil nor the broken and rifted country could afford its people luxurious living. In ancient days they were frugal and a thrifty people—never a luxurious one. They lived in little shabby houses, shabbily furnished, but alongside of them they reared temples and statuary of such dazzling splendor that Julius Caesar—the Roman Legionary—and the Gothic barbarian alike stood before them in awe and wonder.

Throughout all their history the political incapacity of the Greeks has been proverbial. No country has ever offered such advantages and strength for a federal system of centralized government, and yet their leagues were ropes of sand, and stability in government was unknown to them. A federation of Thebes, Athens, Corinth, and Sparta, with a federal executive, would have made the little state of Greece invulnerable and invincible to Turk or Persian.

The Expedition to Syracuse.

The expedition to Syracuse for the conquest of Sicily was not the outcome of statesmanship or military capacity, but the ebullition of an Assembly overblown with the oratory of the Cleons and demagogues. They sent a man to command their army and their fleet who plainly told them the expedition could not succeed, and the consequent disaster at Syracuse of the total destruction of fleet and army, brought with it the downfall of the Athenian Empire and the overthrow of their government and plunged the people into anarchy and ruin. Military and political incapacity of the Greeks has in all times constituted their one fatal misfortune.

This little State has undergone no less than four different conquests, by foreign powers. It was conquered by the Macedonians, by the Romans, by Venetians and Franks, and lastly by the Turks. That a race should survive all this, and still preserve the purity of its blood and its language, its historic traits and traditions, is a wonder and a marvel in history.

The Moslem Invasion of Europe.

In the year 1200, Turkish hordes from the interior of Asia, began to appear along the European frontier. Their armies were already sweeping through Southern Russia and up the waters of the Danube. Bajazet stood ready in Asia Minor, with an army of 500,000 Turks, to submerge all Europe with invasion, but, happily for Christendom, Tamerlane, the Tartar, encountered him, destroyed his army, and put him in an iron cage. It was the salvation of Europe.

While Constantinople, under the gallant Greek Emperor, was resisting the assaults of the Turks, Amurat II. overran the Morea, leaving ruin and desolation in his track, as he swept northward through Macedonia and Thessaly. Mahomet II. finally captured Constantinople in 1453, where the Greek Emperor died sword in hand, in the breach, as if to show to the world that the Roman Empire of the East could die as it had lived in the West, with honor.

A few years later on Greece was occupied by a Turkish army, which disputed its permanent possession with Venetians and Franks for over two hundred years. About the year 1700 the Turks held complete possession, and settled down upon the country like a permanent encampment of military brigands.

From 1700 to 1820 the population of Greece underwent a subjugation and experienced a condition of slavery and suffering unparalleled in human history. During that period this indomitable and dauntless race never for a moment lost hope or belief that it would again emerge into national life, and regain its status as a free people. Neither hope nor belief ever forsook the people in their lowest depths of degradation and slavery.

The Revolt of 1820.

It was in the year 1820 in Northern Greece that a special outrage by the Turks had stung the Greeks to some acts of resentment. Blood was shed and men were killed on both sides. A Bishop of the Church proclaimed to his people that the long-hoped-for hour for deliverance had come. He called his countrymen to arms, and to declare to the world their independence of their Turkish masters and tyrants.

The revolt spread over the land with singular rapidity, and the whole Greek population rose in arms. In two years they had driven the Turks into their fortresses, and then sat down to the siege of their strongholds, which was not a hopeless thing, for the work was accomplished by starvation rather than by arms, of which the Greeks had little. While this work was going on the Greeks organized a Government that fully illustrated their political incapacity. They constituted an executive of five members on whom the country depended to carry it through a successful revolution. It was the one misery of their glorious cause.

The Sultan's Bloody Work at Scio.

When the news of the outbreak of the revolution was brought to the Turkish Sultan, he ordered his Vizier to massacre all the Greek population of the Morea; but the Vizier objected that if the people were all put to death there would be none left to pay tribute; and so the general massacre was spared the people. Baffled in that, the Sultan ordered his fleet and 6,000 men to go to the island of Scio and destroy it.

Since the days of Homer, the island of Scio had been described by poets, historians, and travelers, as an "earthly paradise." The people were entirely defenseless in arms or fortresses. A small Turkish garrison occuped the island to receive the tributes for the Sultan. There was much wealth and refinement in the island, and the people had refused to join the revolution, and remained loyal and faithful to the Sultan.

No matter! The Sublime Porte must sate his revenge somewhere, and upon the "Christian dogs." When the army of assassins landed in Scio, the Capidan Pasha commanded all Greek clergy, priests, and Bishops, to surrender themselves as hostages, and the next morning hanged them all. Then the Turkish soldiers were turned loose upon the devoted island.

Seven Days of Massacre.

For seven days there was a continuous massacre of the people. Of the 80,000 inhabitants of that island, 20,000 were butchered in cold blood, 20,000 women and children were sent to Constantinople in the ships, the boys for the army, and the women and girls for the harems of the Sultan and his Pashas. 10,000 escaped to the mainland of Asia Minor in boats, and the rest escaped to the mountains and concealed themselves among the rocks and caves.

Every village, every town, and every house was burned, and all living things were cut down and destroyed, and the "earthly paradise" was turned into a desert.

There are those now living who can remember when the ships brought the news of this horror to America. A cry of grief, of lamentation and pity arose from America, from France, and England and Switzerland. It was like the blood of Abel crying from the ground.

But it is a comfort to record that a single brig-of-war commanded by a gallant Greek seaman, carried a couple of fireships in the midst of the Turkish fleet as it lay at anchor in the straits, and grappled to the Capidan Pasha's ship and a frigate, then set them on fire, and a good portion of the fleet and some 5,000 Turks, together with the Capidan Pasha himself, perished in the flames or were drowned in the water.

A Carnival of Murder at Constantinople.

In the meantime the Sultan was getting his revenge at Constantinople. He commenced the massacre in Constantinople by the murder of the "Grand Interpreter," who was a Greek, for no Turk could be found of sufficient intelligence to fill this office as well as that of Chief Dragoman, who also was a Greek.

Then followed the brutal murder of ten Greeks of the first families of Constantinople; then came the murder of the Greek Patriarch, Gregory, a venerable man, nearly ninety years of age, and one of the most blameless men in the world. The Sultan allowed him to conclude the services of Easter Sunday, and then seized him as he came out of church and hanged him up over the gate of his palace, like a dog.

Then began a general massacre of Christians. Nine Bishops and hundreds of priests were hanged, the streets of Constantinople ran down with Christian blood and thousands of the common people were butchered.

This was a general signal for a Christian massacre throughout Asia Minor. It was an indiscriminate slaughter; towns were burned, villages sacked, and there transpired the same scenes we are witnessing now in Armenia.

Greece Ravaged by Egyptian Moslems

Amid all this carnival of blood and fire and terror, the Turkish Sultan could accomplish nothing in Greece. His corps of janissaries were in revolt, the treasury was empty, and the Government was so corrupt it was failing to pieces from internal rottenness. He turned to Egypt for help and gave the Morea over to Mohammed Ali, who sent his son Ibrahim Pasha with an Egyptian army and fleet to subdue the Greeks.

Ibrahim landed in Greece with 8,000 Egyptians, drilled in the European tactics, and then commenced the evil days for the Greeks. For three years he swept up and down the Morea, burning every house and hamlet, and destroying every living thing before him. One by one, he retook the old Turkish fortresses, and subjected the Greek population to a slavery such as no other people has ever suffered.

Those who could, fled to the mountains, and in their fastnesses bade defiance to the Turks. Agile, athletic, frugal, and fearless, these mountaineers carried on a guerrilla warfare like that of Spain in the Peninsular war. From their caves and rocks they watched the Turkish soldiers going to and fro, and in unguarded moments swooped down upon the Turks and slaughtered them. No quarter was asked and none was given.

This mountain life saved the Greeks as a race. In the valleys and plains the intense hatred of the two races forbade any amalgamation of blood. In the mountains the Greek preserved not only his blood in purity, but he preserved his glorious language, his traditions, the memory of his ancestors, and the belief in his destiny.

Three Thousand Slaughtered.

The last fortress retaken by the Turkish Army was the ill-fated and ever-memorable Missonlonghi. The struggle had now lasted six years. For over three years this fortress had been under siege, and its heroic and desperate defense forms one of the epochs of military history; but starvation reduced the defenders at last. As capitulation meant massacre, the Greeks resolved to cut their way through the Turkish Army to the mountains. Of 3,000 men, 1,500 cut their way through, and when the Turks entered the deserted fortress 3,000—old and sick and women and children—were massacred in a day. For the first time the children and women were saved from the Turkish harem for the Turkish sword!

England, France, and Russia Join to Free Greece.

The ravaging of the Morea by Ibrahim Pasha continued for about six years. It was a scene of desolation. No towns, no hamlets, no farms, nor vines, nor vineyards were left. The misery and destitution of the people were indescribable. Over and again the Greeks had appealed to Europe for relief, but their appeals fell upon the ears of the deaf. They said they were not rebels, for they had never sworn allegiance to the Turk. They reminded the powers of what their ancestors had done for civilization and explained that they were the first-born of the Church of Christ.

To the honor of our own country, food and raiment were sent to Greece. So, too, they came from the people of France and England, and it is said that in Switzerland every peasant of the country gave his mite in money to the heroic but dying Greeks.

An American historian describes the condition at this time in these pathetic words:

"Of the inhabitants many had been slaughtered, others carried off into slavery in Egypt, and the rest—where were they? O God! It is an awful question to answer, but it is a question which must one day be answered to Thee by this generation, who left thousands and tens of thousands of their fellow-beings to be hunted like wild beasts to the mountains; to dwell in the caverns of the rocks; to wander about year after year, seeking for the roots of the earth; giving to their ragged and emaciated children sorrel and snails for food, absolutely perishing from want, while the rest of the earth was full of fatness."

But the people of Christendom were not unmindful of the awful scenes that had been transpiring in Greece and Turkey the past seven years. Then, as now, Governments stood mute and their action paralyzed. The contemplation of the Turkish massacres and horrors had filled the civilized world with sympathy and pity; and from sympathy and pity came demands upon Governments for prompt and effective action. The pressure was great—so great, indeed, that on the 6th day of July, 1827, the powers of England, France, and Russia, in the City of London, signed a solemn treaty by which they bound themselves to guarantee the liberty and independence of the gallant Greeks.

The Battle of Navarino.

When the allied fleets arrived in the waters of the Aegean they found that the whole Turkish fleet and army were assembled in the harbor of Navarino. Steering their course for Navarino, they drew up their fleets in line of battle across the harbor, fronting the Turkish fleet. A flag of truce from the English Admiral's ship to the Capidan Pasha was fired upon. The fire was returned by the English ship. Then a Turkish ship opened fire with great guns, and the greatest naval action of modern times was in progress.

The allied fleet was composed of 10 line-of-battle ships, 10 frigates, 4 brigs, and several schooners. The Turkish fleet consisted of 70 vessels—3 line-of-battle ships, 5 fifty-four-gun ships, 15 frigates, 25 corvettes—and 12 brigs, and 40 or more transports. They were all lying under cover of the shore batteries of Navarino.

From 3 to 7 o'clock the battle raged. In four hours the Turkish fleet was almost totally destroyed, and more than 5,000 Turks perished with it.

The historian says: "The treaty signed at London on the 6th of July, 1827, was sealed in blood at Navarino on the 20th of October."

The battle gave liberty and independence to a gallant, historic people from the savagery and brutality of a Sultan of Turkey, and it did still more, for it taught him his impotency if the Christian powers chose to come into action.

Once more the Sultan stormed and raged, but, nevertheless, he was, in a few months, compelled by the powers to sign the declaration of Grecian independence.

Greece Since the Deliverance.

From that day to the present, Greece has pursued her way as a Christian, enlightened, civilized nation. Slowly but surely she rose from her ashes, and towns and hamlets appeared upon the old classic sites of ancient days, and her course has been one of progress in material things, of education, good government, and the welfare of her people in every department of life. In 1888, Athens, only thirty years after her peace and independence came, seemed like a flourishing New England town. From the day of her deliverance to this hour, Greece—modern Greece—is an honor to civilization and to Christendom.

The Unspeakable Turk.

It is almost incredible that any race or nation of men should lie, stretched along the eastern frontiers of civilized Europe, for over 400 years and still remain in nearly every respect as brutal, as uncivilized, as unlearned as when the Turks first encamped there. The Turk has absorbed all the vices of civilization, but not one of its virtues. His career has been for 400 years through massacre and wholesale murder, as it is this day. He has not been competent to write his own history, and it has been done for him by Arabians and Persians.

No artist has chiseled a block of marble into a thing of beauty or painted a scene upon canvas. The Turk has made no gift to science or useful art, nor has he added a mite in human welfare. No artisan has erected a monument, or a temple to tell mankind of his worth, and none has created a new tool of labor or an instrument of value. The Turk's characteristics are lust of flesh and thirst for human blood.

M. Lavallée, the French historian, tells us that from the conquest of Constantinople to the Crimean war, the Turk has taken 5,000,000 Christian children from their families and sent the boys to their armies and the girls to the harems of the Sultan and his Pashas. "Such a tribute of flesh and blood," Lavallée says, "has never been paid to any race or to any nation."

In Greece a part of the tribute to the Sultan was the first-born man child from every family. Greek mothers grew to regard the extreme beauty of their children as a misfortune and a sorrow, and they kept them unkempt, uncombed, unwashed, and dirty not to attract to them the abominable lust of the Turk.

It is no wonder that the Turk is hated of all men. He is hated by the Jew; he is hated by the Druses and Marionites; he is hated by the Arabian and the Persian, as he is hated by the Armenian, the Russian, and the Greek; and he is execrated by every race and nation in Christendom.

Extermination of the Turk the Only Cure.

He professes the religion of the Koran, but he has turned it into the religion of Satan. Every treaty signed by Turkish Sultans with Russia or the European powers has provided rigorously for equal justice and protection to his Christian subjects with those of his own race, and he has violated every one, and broken every pledge, and laughed at every promise, from the capture of Constantinople to the treaty of Berlin.

If England has much to answer for his life of brigandage and massacre in Europe, France has far more. Thrice Russia has been at the door of the Turk, and thrice she has been driven back by France and England.

Like the Canaanites of old, Turkey is a plague-spot, and a contamination to the nations by whom she is surrounded; and, like the ancient Hebrews, the modern world is waiting wearily for another Joshua to exterminate the Turk, as he exterminated the Canaanites.

F. A. ROE.

TROTTING BOARD DECISIONS.

Verdict in Palmer Cleveland's Case Unchanged.

The Board of Review of the National Trotting Association finished its work at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday.

Palmer Cleveland, who was expelled on Thursday for "ringing in" the bay gelding Oney, 2:19¼, as Adam at Allentown, Penn., induced the board to reopen his case, as he had more evidence to submit. The new evidence, however, was not of sufficient importance to change the verdict.

A. Sammis of Hempstead, L. I., had a queer case to fight. Several years ago he was suspended at a meeting held at Trenton. The next year he drove at Rhinebeck, and was fined $50 for driving while under suspension. The Trenton Association has ceased to exist, but the fine is still in force. Sammis thought this was so long ago that it was forgotten, and tried to drive last summer. He was informed there was a fine against him. Then he appealed to the board, thinking that all the evidence would be lost, but he was disappointed again, and the board refuses to remit the fine.

Frank Sheridan, who was expelled for driving while under suspension, succeeded in having the expulsion removed, and will be reinstated fully when he pays a fine of $50.

John H. Penman of this city was expelled in San Francisco in 1887 for talking back to the judges. Last Spring he was temporarily reinstated, and the reinstatement is now made permanent. He apologized to the judges.

R. W. Sherman, an outlaw of the trotting turf, who owned the gelding G. C. Bemi, was expelled. He could not race the horse, so he induced T. F. Donelly of Woonsocket, R. I., to have the horse entered in his name. This worked well for a time, but was found out. Sherman then entered the horse in the name of J. C. Connolly. Donelly was expelled for allowing an expelled man to use his name. G. C., the horse, was also expelled. Connolly proved that he was not a party to the fraud, and his case was dismissed.

Bourneuff & Worthly, who own a trotting track at Nashua, N. H., failed to pay a premium won by W. H. Bagg of Springfield, Mass. They are suspended until they do so. Bourneuff also ran the track at Haverhill, Mass., and did not pay a prize won by R. N. & L. J. Sturtevant's Woodshed. He is suspended until he does.

Rock Dunder, Near Burlington, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Dec. 5.—Rock Dunder, lying off Burlington (Vt.) Harbor, in Lake Champlain, has a history not generally known. In the French and Indian wars this rock was the place where Iroquois Indians of New York and the Hurons and other tribes met to make their treaties. Several American writers have endeavored to change the popular name of the rock to Mohawk Rock. North of this rock the Mohawk might go as far as his bravery could carry him, but south of this great national sign no Huron might ever come one step and live.

Fatal Epidemic Among the Hogs.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 5.—The supply of hogs in Randolph, Clay, Lawrence, and Greene Counties is being rapidly wiped out by a new disease known as black tush. The disease developed in epidemic form only a few days ago, and word from that section of the State to-night says that almost every hog in these counties has died, and that the malady is spreading.

Quay Openly for Penrose.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senator Quay to-day advised his friends in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania to support State Senator Penrose for United States Senator to succeed Senator Cameron.

Golf Notes.

—The ladies at Lakewood will probably be more conspicuous on the links this Winter than formerly. Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin is one of the enthusiastic players, and so is Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander. Miss Alice Strong of the Seabright Golf Club is also a frequent visitor on the golf links.

—One of the features of the Lakewood contest was the fine golf shown by Robert Bage Kerr, President of the club. His victory in the open handicap was a popular one, and although he won on his handicap limit, he had the honor of tying for the best actual score over the 18 holes, 95 strokes, with S. D. Bowers, who was one of the scratch men. The two then tried to play off the tie for the silver cup given for the lowest score, and after playing 9 holes were again tied. The latter part was played in darkness, and Bowers took 18 for one hole. The score of each was 65. The contestants have now decided to play off in a match of 36 holes, probably next Saturday.

—W. H. Sands, the amateur champion of the St. Andrew's Golf Club, will go to France with his wife early in the year and spend most of the Winter at Biarritz, in the south of France. He has not been feeling in the best of health recently, and hopes to be benefited by the climate and golf of Biarritz. One of the most famous links on the Continent is there, and it is a great resort of English and Scotch golfers during the Winter. Willie Dunn, now of the Ardsley Casino, has had charge of the Biarritz golf links for several Winters.

YESTERDAY AT THE OPERA.

The Modern in the Afternoon and Old Style in the Evening.

It was a day of contrasts at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday. In the afternoon "Lohengrin" was performed, in the evening "Il Trovatore" was sung. In the afternoon, Wagner before he knew himself; in the evening, Verdi before he knew Wagner. In the afternoon, a story founded on one of the great epics of mediaeval Germany and on a fundamental fact of human nature; in the evening, a story founded on a novel which no English speaker has ever rightly deciphered, and on no series of emotions ever known to any nature. In the afternoon, an opera without set arias or other "numbers"; in the evening, one containing its arias d'entrata, its ritornelli, and its inevitable cabaletti. In the afternoon, one of the first buds of the renascence of the true drama per musica; in the evening, a glowing ray from the sunset of the Neapolitan school. In the afternoon, leit motive, independent orchestra, endless melody, and the "art work of the future"; in the evening, elementary dance rhythms and forms, the orchestra a mere accompaniment, and all the "slashed and mangled opera jingle" of the art work of the past. In the afternoon, silence through all the music and many recalls at the ends of the acts; in the evening, the incessant echo of bravi and "bis" after every number. In the afternoon, the house packed to the doors at full prices; in the evening, beggarly rows of empty seats at half the money.

It was one of the finest pieces of musical criticism, and, at the same time, one of the most significant bits of musical history ever published. And the public did it all unconsciously. There was a time when Wagner spelt ruin and "Il Trovatore" was always good for a crowded house. There was a time when German opera would not have drawn a corporal's guard, while Italian opera was the pet amusement of a fashionable world. There was a time when musicians would have laughed at the mere proposition that the singers engaged in yesterday afternoon's performance should learn German and interpret Wagner's works like masters. It was a most instructive lesson. How the musical taste of this community has broadened and deepened in the last dozen years! To be sure, the cast in the afternoon was a great one, while that of the evening was not; yet, with one exception, the latter was fully equal to the demands of "Il Trovatore," and it certainly aroused all the wonted enthusiasm with the familiar tours de force. But the enthusiasm of the night was of the few; that of the day was of the many.

M. Grau's assemblage of singers deserves a tribute of praise for giving two such diametrically opposite performances in a single day. The achievement was a tribute to the company and an example of what is required of a fully equipped opera house in this cosmopolitan city in the year of grace 1896. The German opera, under the inspiring direction of Anton Seidl, was given in the correct German spirit; the Italian opera, under the guidance of Signor Bevignani, in the true Italian style. In both performances there were sterling merits and enough admirable singing to delight the most exacting. As a matter of record, it may be noted that the cast in the afternoon consisted of Jean de Reszke as Lohengrin, Edouard de Reszke as the King, M. de Vries as the Herald, David Bispham as Telramund, Rosa Olitzka as Ortrud, and Emma Eames as Elsa; that of the evening, Sophie Traubmann as Leonora, Eugenia Mantelli as Azucena, Signor Ceppi as Manrico, Signor Campanari as the Count di Luna, and Signor Vaschetti as Ferrando. It is almost needless to say that there were no encores in the afternoon and a tolerable number at night.

The performance of "Lohengrin" was one of the finest ever given in the Metropolitan or in the country. Its individual merits have already been noted in these columns, but yesterday afternoon there were warmth and poetry beyond what is usual. It was a grand performance, and the large audience was profoundly moved by it. Except for some uncommonly vicious singing by Mme. Traubmann, in the opening number of Leonora, the performance of "Il Trovatore" was generally commendable. It is certainly always a pleasure to hear "Il Balen" sung as Signor Campanari sang it last night. But of course the popular honors went to Signor Ceppi, whose magnificent physique makes the frequent emission of high notes an easy task for him. His B flats were, indeed, brilliant, and finely sustained, and he created the usual excitement with "Di quella pira." It is a pity that in his cantilena this young man so frequently wanders from the pitch. Mme. Mantelli was a good Azucena. And such is the tale of a day of contrasts at the opera.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

ARCHBOLD, Ohio, Dec. 5.—The Post Office at this place was robbed last night of $400 in stamps and money.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A prisoner in the county jail is suffering from smallpox, and the jail has been quarantined.

PORT MORRIS, N. J., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Jacob McConnel shot and killed herself last night, it is believed, accidentally.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 5.—The only fatality reported in this part of the State due to the storm is the death of Dr. Kennedy, who was on a sheep ranch.

NEWARK, Ohio, Dec. 5.—Mrs. A. F. Gleisner last night shot her seven-months-old child and herself. The child is dead, and Mrs. Gleisner will die.

WINSTON, N. C., Dec. 5.—Sheriff E. A. Moffitt of Randolph County, while making a raid on moonshiners, was shot and killed at Asheborough last night.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Dec. 5.—Later identification proves that the outlaw killed near Blackwell yesterday was not "Dynamite Dick," but instead was "Black Craig," one of the most notorious highwaymen of the West.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 5.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr, who has been seriously ill at his home in this city with an attack of bronchitis, is somewhat improved, though he is not yet entirely out of danger of fatal results.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 5.—Frank and George Kingston of Ionia, Mich., were convicted in the United States court this afternoon of counterfeiting. A box containing a complete counterfeiting outfit was found in their possession.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 5.—J. W. Henderson, an attorney and late Chairman of the Democratic County Committee, was found guilty this morning on twenty-four counts by the Grand Jury for embezzling $1,800 from Woodward Lodge, I. O. O. F.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—The annual address at the commencement of the Yale Law School will this year be delivered by Justice John W. Harlan of the Supreme Court of the United States. It will be given in College Hall at 4 o'clock, Monday, June 28.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Dec. 5.—A south-bound Santa Fé train was wrecked twenty-five miles north of here last night. Fireman Walter Holman was instantly killed. A brakeman died soon after. Obstructions were placed on the track, and robbery is believed to have been the object.

DECATURVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 5.—Thursday a race riot was impending near Sugar Hill, Perry County, when George Evans and Charles Pink went to the negro stronghold to placate them, and were both brained with an axe. The whole county is now in arms, searching for the murderers.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 5.—The Dominion Government has prohibited the entry into Canada of The Figaro and certain other French journals, the National Council of Women, headed by Lady Aberdeen, having exerted its influence to have all immoral literature and pictures kept out of the country.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 5.—The question of the eligibility of John F. Carpenter of Putnam for appointment as Judge Advocate General on the staff of Governor-elect Cooke has been raised. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1892, and the law requires that a Judge Advocate General shall have been a member of the bar five years. He has already been appointed by Gov. Cooke.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Nov. 25 and Boulogne-sur-Mer 28th, with mdse. and passengers to the Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. Dec. 5.

SS Umbria, (Br.,) Dutton, from Liverpool Nov. 28, via Queenstown, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 9:52 P. M. Dec. 5.

LATEST FOREIGN SHIPPING.

SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, for New York, sld. from Antwerp Dec. 5.

TO REPORT ON FREE ALCOHOL.

The Congressional Commission Will Probably Oppose It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The members of the Joint Congressional Commission appointed to investigate and report upon the matter of internal revenue regulations, with a view to permitting the use of free alcohol in the arts, manufactures, and composition of medicinal compounds, returned to-day from New York. While in that city they heard the statements of interested parties which occupied all their time, so that they returned without having reached any conclusion. By the terms of the resolution under which they were acting, the limit within which their report was to be made to Congress expires on Monday next. If the inquiry is to result in anything definite or valuable, further time must be granted the commission to conclude its work, and that will doubtless be asked forand granted early next week.

It is understood that a majority of the commission are opposed to any concessions in the desired direction being made, holding that the risk of loss of revenue to the Government despite the precautions that may be taken is too great to be concurred in for the benefits to be derived by the public from the change.

The special Treasury commission has perfected arrangements with the Michigan Central, New York Central, and West Shore Railroads by which they will furnish the weight of packages, contents, and final destination thereof of all merchandise passing over their lines through Canada from one port in the United States to another. This arrangement has been sought to be made for some time, and its accomplishment now will result in giving the Treasury valuable statistics as to the volume of this class of business.

DECLARES THAT HE IS HONEST.

An Accused Deputy Controller Makes a Statement.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Ex-Deputy Controller Harrington, who was arrested a few days ago on the charge of falsifying accounts, gave the following signed statement to The Evening Times to-day:

"I have never taken a dollar outside of my salary from the Controller's office. There is a difference between dishonest and indiscreet. I have been too accommodating, and if I've paid out money without proper authority it has been to accommodate somebody, and I stand ready to make it good. I have never taken a cent dishonestly. My home is only comfortable. I am always here at night, except when I visit my lodge. I do not drink, am not a swell dresser, my wife is one of the most economical women in the world, and I have no property. I rent this house at a moderate sum, and have not one expensive habit. All I want the people to do is to suspend judgment until I am given an opportunity to clear myself of the charge made against me."

The District Attorney's office says that as the investigation of the case proceeds it is more than ever apparent that the irregularities have been going on for some time past. Controller Knight says, however, he does not believe they will aggregate over $1,500. The Deputy Controller's bond is $50,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mlle. Yvette Guilbert of Paris is at the Savoy.

—Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana is at the Astor.

—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Hoffman.

—Prof. Peter S. Michie of West Point is at the St. Cloud.

—James T. Hayden of New Orleans is at the Netherland.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale University is at the Buckingham.

—Congressman Wallace T. Foote, Jr., of Port Henry, N. Y., is at the Waldorf.

—R. F. Loring of Boston and Charles M. Van Heusen of Albany are at the Plaza.

—C. A. Burley of Chicago, H. C. Tremaine of Philadelphia, and F. A. Cornell of San Francisco are at the Normandie.

—Henry Eames of Chicago, John Pender of Portsmouth, N. H., and W. T. Warren of Boston are at the Park Avenue.

—Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and George F. Seward of New Jersey are at the Manhattan.

—Congressmen Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts and B. B. Odell, Jr., of Newburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—H. M. Morris of Baltimore, George W. Graves of Rochester, and M. E. Meade of Philadelphia are at the Marlborough.

—Frederick Grinnell of New Bedford and William H. Connell and S. P. Mitchell of Wilmington, Del., are at the Albemarle.

—Congressman William Alden Smith of Michigan and Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, are at the Windsor.

—Frank A. Brand of San Francisco, Charles E. Daly of Albany, William C. King of Pittsburg, and F. G. Russell of Hartford are at the Imperial.

—E. R. Bond of Philadelphia, R. M. Parker of Newark, N. J., and W. Remington and W. D. Everit of New York are at the Brevoort House.

—Col. S. E. Tillman and Prof. E. W. Bass of West Point, Col. Ashley W. Cole of Albany, and George R. Wendling of Washington are at the Murray Hill.

—W. S. Pierce and Robert Nourse of Washington, D. C., A. P. Dodge of Chicago, B. A. Haldeman of Philadelphia, and W. A. Rolph of Boston are at the Grand Union.

—Francis A. Wilson of Boston, W. H. Francis of Philadelphia, G. D. Baker of Cleveland, Charles T. Moore of Washington, and Francis Goodwin of Hartford are at the Holland.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

—Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; E. P. McPherson, upholstery goods; 115 Worth Street.

—Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Bodman, upholstery goods; A. H. Dainty, carpets, 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

—King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. B. King, fancy goods; 622 Broadway, Astor House.

—Mann, Waldman & Co., Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

—Rauh Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Rauh, umbrellas; 512 Broadway, Hotel Imperial.

—Perry Seaton, Washington, D. C.; M. D. Helm, notions; Grand Hotel.

—Shoeneman Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Martin, domestics; Hotel Bartholdi.

—Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. A. Stanhope, zephyrs; Hoffman House.

—Wear & Boogher Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Boogher, dry goods; 56 Worth Street.

New Yorkers in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 5.—The following New Yorkers are registered at leading hotels:

BROWN PALACE—J. Wellington Page, E. Waldo Ward, C. N. Perley, F. P. Wilcox, James R. Keyser, F. Techheimer, David Berr, R. A. Bell and wife, and H. C. Vanness.

WINDSOR—J. W. Nevins, Irving L. Bush, Col. R. Leodor, United States Army, and wife, and Mrs. Dickerson, and C. E. Bray.

ALBANY—T. Mestern, J. A. Lyon, C. Harold Lyford, C. F. Taylor, and H. H. Armstead of Brooklyn.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 5.—The barn of Robert Humphrey was burned this morning. A horse perished; loss, $2,500.

CAMDEN, N. J., Dec. 5.—Fire did $12,000 damage to the Camden Iron Foundry, at Elm and Market Streets, last night.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—The wholesale grocery house of B. H. Flanpoller & Son was burned this morning; loss, $80,000; the establishment of the J. C. Morris Company, dealers in wooden and willow ware, was burned also; loss, $75,000.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Philander D. Hall.

Philander D. Hall, a retired dry-goods merchant, died last Thursday at his home, 16 West Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Hall was born in 1806 at Bridgeport, Conn. He was a son of Richard Hall, a prominent merchant of that city, and was a descendant of Francis Hall, who obtained extensive grants of land and settled near Fairfield, Conn., in 1669. He was educated at the academy in Newtown, Conn., and early engaged in the dry-goods business in Bridgeport.

In 1835 he made a trip to Northern Ohio on horseback, establishing fifteen stores and trading posts in the Western Reserve. With the development of that part of the country he built up a large wholesale and retail dry-goods business at Akron and Cleveland. He was always closely identified with the former city. Although his business interests had been in the West, he had lived in New York since 1857. About ten years ago he retired from active life. His wife, who was a Miss Martha A. McElhinney of Pittsburg, died in 1888. Three nephews survive him—Orlando Hall of Cleveland, P. D. Hall of Akron, and Frank L. Hall of this city.

Mr. Hall was an active member of the New England Society, the New York Historical Society, the Ohio Society, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The funeral takes place at 11:30 o'clock this morning from the house. The burial will be in Bridgeport.

Robert M. Davies.

Robert M. Davies, a veteran officer of the late war, died on Friday at the New York Hospital of heart failure resulting from amputation of his legs, made necessary by troublesome wounds received in the battle of Malvern Hill.

Capt. Davies commanded Company D of the Sixty-second New York Veteran Volunteers, known also as the Anderson Zouaves. He was born in Ireland in 1830, and came to this country forty-four years ago to make his fortune. He studied pharmacy and eventually established himself as a druggist. He was permanently injured in the war, and was unable to resume his business. Until five years ago he had been employed at intervals as a bookkeeper. Last January it was found necessary to amputate his right leg. The left leg was amputated on Nov. 15. Capt. Davies leaves a brother, Charles Davies, who resides in Washington, and a son, Robert M. Davies, of 254 West Twentieth Street, this city.

The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning from Merritt's undertaking establishment in Eighth Avenue, near Twentieth Street, and the burial will be in the family plot in Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island.

Victor Fortwengler.

Victor Fortwengler died Thursday from heart trouble, after a brief illness. For thirty years past he kept a restaurant and café in the basement of 3 William Street, much frequented by business men.

Mr. Fortwengler was born in Altkirch, Alsace-Lorraine, sixty-seven years ago, and removed to this country forty-two years ago. It was his hobby to open his establishment every week day at 5 A. M. It was his pride that he had resided longer in New-York than any other living Frenchman. He was a member of nearly all of the French societies. He had been President of the French Benevolent Society, the Alsace-Lorraine Society, and the Circle Française de l'Harmonie, which gives the French balls. He was, however, opposed to these balls.

When Alsace-Lorraine was again acquired by Germany, Mr. Fortwengler was a leader among those who voted to remain loyal to France. He marched down Broadway at the head of a long procession, carrying a French flag.

The deceased leaves a wife and six children. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 A. M. from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Twenty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue. The interment will be in Mount Hope Cemetery.

Dr. John A. Arnold.

News was received in Brooklyn Friday night of the death in Rockland, R. I., of Dr. John A. Arnold, Medical Superintendent of the Kings County Hospital, at Flatbush. Dr. Arnold had been in poor health for some months. He was unable to take his usual v

THE INLAND EMPIRE NEEDS

PLANS FOR MAKING THE COLUMBIA RIVER NAVIGABLE.

The Canal and Locks at the Cascades Already Opened—The Dalles of the River an Obstacle.

SALEM, Oregon, Nov. 30.—The opening of the canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia marks an epoch in the era of development of the great river of the West well worth consideration. It is the initiative in a work of improvement of the greatest importance to the people of the Inland Empire, as all the vast region east of the Cascades is called, and, indeed, there is an inland empire equal to some kingdoms in extent that will be made available when this great river is opened for navigation. That to-day is a wonderful wheat-producing region that ships millions of bushels of grain by railroad transportation, when it has a river passing by its very doors.

A glance at the map will show that the Columbia makes a great bend from the north. Rising in British Columbia, it comes south for 300 miles to its junction with the Snake, or Lewis, River, which forms for a long distance north and south the dividing line between Oregon and Idaho. The Snake heads hundreds of miles to the east, south of the Yellowstone National Park, and then bends south—from the contact its headwaters make with Montana and Wyoming—in a broad curve whose southern tributaries take their rise in Utah and Nevada. Really, Snake River is a magnificent stream, and when future possibilities of irrigation are realized Southern Idaho will be itself an inland empire. Much of the long course of the Snake has navigable reaches.

Clarke's Fork of the Columbia heads not very far north of the same National Park, and makes a grand bend north, joining the true Columbia at the southern border of the British territory. In the great scope of country included in the grasp of the Snake and the Columbia there is an imperial region that includes wonderful mining fields for silver and gold, vast ranges for cattle, horses, and sheep, and wheat lands not excelled on the face of the earth.

The Snake and the Columbia form for nearly 400 miles east and west the dividing line between Oregon and Washington after they assume their joint westerly course. The great drawback to this interior region has been the cost of transportation for its products. Until three years ago they were solely wheat growers and stock raisers. Their wheat went to the Pacific seaboard and was shipped there to the world's markets. Wheat growers did not mind paying railroad freight in the old time when they got boom prices, but their overproduction helped reduce those prices, and when it came to receiving not over 30 cents, and sometimes 25 cents, a bushel for wheat they felt that the railroad charge was a decided feature in the case.

The Columbia and Snake Rivers have numerous obstructions that will require time and millions to remove before their navigable waters can be utilized. Chief of all is the Cascades, located in the heart of the great range that runs parallel with the coast. While identical on the north with the Sierra Nevadas, the Canadian voyageurs of the early century called the range after the great cascades they had to make portages at in descending the river. It is wonderland—that journey for seventy-five miles through the gorge that the waters of the Columbia have carved through these ranges to reach the sea; especially the five miles where the ranges close in and the foaming waters are situated. It was evident that this pass was to control the question of transportation, so early in the fifties adventurous pioneers located the land on both sides in the cañon and built a rude track or tramway to haul goods to connect the waters above and below.

I was on the ground when this was done and took in all the wild grandeur with a strange delight in 1852; walking through the wild gorge when the native Klickitats were in possession, and saw them fishing for the noble salmon with spear or scoop net and draw them from the midst of the rapids; they fished from scaffolds constructed over the whirling waters. Then there were no steamers above the Cascades, and the Inland Empire was a terra incognito, to be redeemed from the savages at the cost of war.

Ten years later I made a Winter journey down the river for 100 miles on the ice, and saw the wonders of the gorge with the added wonder of Winter's witchery of snow and frost to make it wonderland indeed! It is not possible to describe that Winter scene—the mountains and their forests draped in snows that rose often 5,000 feet, and the places where water had trickled over precipices transformed to frozen cascades of mammoth icicles!

A few years ago some tourist friends had a desire to see the scenery of the Great Gorge; so we went on the river steamer from Portland, and from the pilothouse viewed the romantic landscapes on the shores of the lower river, for the best of the scenery below the Cascades can only be seen from the river. There were palisades that stood tier on tier, for thousands of feet; wonder gorges that would make scores of Thermopylaes and waterfalls that poured perennial fountains—one with almost a thousand feet of fall.

Landing at Bonneville we went afoot through the wildest gorge of all; following the railroad, crossing trestles that were perilous—the ladies thought; climbing salient points to view each possible best feature; so spending an afternoon with Nature in the wildest woods. It was from such a crested height that we looked down on the wide reach of foaming river and saw the building of the canal and locks.

My last memorable trip was when I had the pleasure to meet Senator S. B. Elkins and family in the early Summer of 1895, and accompany them to the Cascades. Mr. Elkins had special interest in the building of the canal and locks, for he had given Day & Son the contract to finish the work the engineers had had in hand at least fifteen years. In the first place he saw the great need of this work to the upper country, and next, he knew, as a man of affairs, what the prospect was for getting it done in a hurry on the line of ordinary Government improvement—not that it would not be done well by engineers, but that it might be put through on contract by responsible men and made available sooner, and at possibly less cost. So, as Secretary of War under Harrison, he gave the contract. We of this Northwest appreciate it as very fortunate for us that a man of affairs, used to building railroads and constructing canals, was Secetary of War, and so well appreciated the conditions. It is certain that Mr. Elkins gave us the benefit of his great enterprise and mature experience, for otherwise there is no saying when the work would have been completed.

It was a pleasant opportunity for one who knew the river so well, and had written it up so often, to visit the Cascades in his company and see the work under such auspices. Senator Elkins says it is one of the finest pieces of engineering—and without superior as solid masonry—in the world. Nearly or quite twenty years have elapsed since the work was begun, or since the effort was made to inaugurate it. The total cost has been about $3,000,000, and its completion opens up the river so well that no flood or possible convulsion can render it unserviceable. The capacity of the works is far beyond present requirements, and anticipates the future, when millions will people the inland empire.

The wide locks are inclosed by great iron gates, that came over in layers, or parts, loaded on platform cars; these were put together, built up piece on piece, and had been made with such perfect accuracy that the great valves (Homer talks of valves when he means doors, according to Pope) met within one-quarter of an inch of schedule. I remember that the cost was $70,000 for each gate, and probably they were worth the money. I could look up my notes made at the time, but this is not technical as a description, as I am dealing in generalities.

The locks and the canal are un fait accompli, and we are happy on this side, (west of the Cascades,) while they on the other side are happier still, for with them it means bread and butter. But while this makes our hearts glad, fifty miles above the Cascades are the dalles of the Columbia, (a few miles—perhaps ten—east of the mountain range,) that constitute even a more formidable obstacle to navigation than the Cascades themselves. Here the river shore is a lava flow through which the torrent has cut its way. The word dalles means something different from falls or cascades; it probably comes nearer to being swift water—which is the case here.

The Columbia is a great river that drains the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains for at least 600 miles of longitude, for it rises in British Columbia, and its southern affluents come from Utah and Nevada. It is a mighty stream, and when its Spring floods are at their greatest—as three years ago last June—it is awesome to see it spread over the lowlands and climb the hillsides. It was awful at the Cascades to see its terrific might! Yet, some thirty-five years ago I stood on the lava shore at the dalles and threw a stone across and struck the opposite cliff thirty feet above the level where I stood.

Here, for perhaps half a mile, the river is turned on its edge, and no plummet has ever sounded its depth. Until 1883 there were portage roads—one five miles at the cascades and another sixteen miles at the dalles, for the greater and lesser dalles include a stretch of fully eleven miles, all of which distance is obstructed. If the cascades improvements cost $3,000,000, to do similar work at the dalles will cost twice or three times as much.

But of late years the world talks of a ship railway, and this can be constructed at one-third the cost of a canal and locks. To render available the vast inland empire and make its settlement and cultivation possible under kindly conditions, this obstruction must also be removed. This Northwestern world is waiting with expectation to learn what prospect there is that something will be done in the near future. With all this region this is the most essential problem for its future prosperity.

Washington, Idaho, and Oregon have a common interest in seeing the Columbia made available for transport of the product of the great interior. The Nation has a general interest in seeing the fertile lands of the interior made available as homes for its sons and daughters. It may be that the Columbia will be costly to redeem from its difficulties and obstacles, but it will abundantly repay the investment, if homes and products are of value.

Much has been done on the lower river, and navigation is greatly improved. The jetty at the mouth of the river has made a safe and convenient entrance, where of old there were danger and loss of life. The work done there makes the entrance to the Columbia far more safe than the entrance to New York, and other work improves the course of that river and the Willamette, so that Portland, 120 miles from the ocean, is a convenient point for ocean commerce.

So much has been done, and to such advantage, that it is encouragement to go on and make this vast inland empire of the Northwest prosperous, as it can be and deserves to be. During the past forty years I have had intimate acquaintance with much of the three States I have named, as it has been my business to know and make known all this wide territory. I venture to assert that no part of our Nation possesses greater resources or vaster natural means of wealth. The soil is unsurpassed, and the mineral wealth has scarcely begun to be developed. The continuation of river improvement will be encouragement for every industry to prosper, and when it is known that speedy means will be used to open the great interior to the far interior, then this Northwest of the Pacific will commence a career of greatness that will compensate for the slow progress of our past.

S. A. CLARKE.

THINK THEY SAW A METEOR.

New Jersey People Describe an Interesting Phenomenon.

PASSAIC, Dec. 5.—A large ball of fire in the air was seen by many residents of this city at 5 o'clock last evening. It was very brilliant, and showed clearly for a long distance. As it disappeared eastward it left a long trail of light that remained for some time. The ball was not much higher than the housetops, and it is believed that it was a meteor. Many people expected the ball of fire to strike here, but it did not. Its progress was rapid.

RAHWAY, Dec. 5.—Several workmen of Clark Township saw a ball of fire last evening near Bloodgood's Mills. They declare that it exploded with a loud report and that it fell to the earth in four different parts. It is believed to be the meteor that was first seen in Danbury, Conn.

IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, Dec. 5.—An unusually large and brilliant meteor was seen here at the approximate hour of 4:50 P. M. Dec. 4. Its course was from southwest to northeast. It moved slowly and appeared to be the color of the planet Jupiter.

Chi Kappa's Club Tea.

The Chi Kappa Club gave an afternoon tea from 4 to 7 o'clock yesterday at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. James Edward Newcomb, at 118 West Sixty-ninth Street, for the benefit of the Working Girls' Vacation Society, which last Summer provided vacations for more than 700 working girls. Dainty little souvenirs were distributed to the guests, all of whom purchased cups of tea, for which they paid a small sum.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. William Herbert, Mrs. S. D. Floyd, Miss Edith Bryce, Miss E. A. Buchanan, Miss Alice Ogden, Mrs. A. A. Vantine, Mrs. F. K. Swift, Mrs. N. Witherell, Howland Davis, J. T. Denny, Melbert M. Cary, Joseph H. Choate, J. H. Rhodes, S. Fay, Henry Z. Sprague, Miss Rappalo, Miss Susan Travers, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Willard Parsons, the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Miss Wickham, Mrs. F. A. Wilcox, Mrs. J. A. Newcomb, and Miss Grace Dodge.

Stole a Tutti Frutti Machine.

Two colored youngsters, William Black of 131 West Twenty-sixth Street and Haywood Williams of 133 West Twenty-fourth Street, spied a tutti frutti machine in front of a restaurant at 111 West Twenty-fourth Street, Friday night, and watching their chance, stole it. In front of 135 West Twenty-fourth Street they broke into it by means of a paving stone, and sat down on the sidewalk to chew. They were so busy keeping their jaws going that a policeman easily caught them. They offered him some gum, and went on chewing. When told they must go to the station house, they filled their pockets with gum. The Gerry society will take care of them till a Police Magistrate decides what to do with them.

Schnorers Do Not Favor Boroughs.

The Schnorer Club of Morrisania at a meeting Friday night passed a resolution urging upon the Greater New York Commission the importance of leaving the present Department of Street Improvements in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards unchanged, believing that to disturb the autonomy of the same would be retrogression to a condition that would prove detrimental to the interests of the citizens. A committee will represent the club at hearings of the commission. The action was caused by the adoption of a tentative plan by a sub-committee of the Greater New York Commission, which provides for a division of the city into boroughs, whereby the wards mentioned are to comprise the Borough of the Bronx, and the work of street improving be carried on by a deputy.

Banners for Street Cleaners.

Major Cushing, who is Assistant Superintendent of Carts in the Street Cleaning Department, yesterday presented the banners which had been won at the Horse Show by the employes with ash and garbage carts. The awards were made at the stables. The first prize went to Stable I, the second to Stable A, and the third to Stable G. The drivers who won the prizes are Daniel Donnelly, John Connors, and Patrick McGowan. The Hhorse Show itself gave money prizes, but it was thought best to convert the cash into banners.

Melba Will Sing To-night.

Mme. Melba has recovered from her illness, and will sing at the concert to be given this evening in the Metropolitan Opera House. M. Plançon and Signor Campanari will be the other artists.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

The Wabash Company Adopts the Interchangeable Ticket.

The Wabash Railroad Company has adopted the 5,000-mile interchangeable ticket for its system of nearly 2,000 miles.

The committee of the Central Passenger Committee appointed to arrange for the issuance of a 5,000-mile interchangeable ticket adjourned at Chicago on Friday without having reached a definite result.

It has sent communications to every road within the territory asking if they desire to participate in the ticket, and also for suggestions concerning the restrictions which should be imposed. When replies have been received, the committee will have another meeting and arrange the necessary details for issuing and controlling the ticket.

While many roads still object to such a book, it is estimated that at least fifty will co-operate in issuing it.

RUSSELL AGAINST THE DEAL.

North Carolina's Governor-Elect Opposes Southern Railway Projects.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 5.—Gov.-elect Daniel L. Russell is out in an interview which is stirring up the people from one end of the State to the other.

Russell has been for many years an opponent of the railroads. He is one of the few lawyers who have made money and reputation by active hostility toward railroad corporations. During the contest last Spring for the Republican nomination for Governor, Col. A. B. Andrews, Vice President of the Southern Railway, was very anxious to learn the views of Judge Russell toward his company with regard to the recent lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern for ninety-nine years from the expiration of the present lease, which has six years to run. Friends undertook to vouch that Russell would not antagonize this contract, as it was made by the present Governor, Elias Carr. They were mistaken, for Russell says he intends to recommend that the Legislature take steps to have this lease declared invalid. The Farmers' Alliance was bitter against the lease, and tried to have a suit brought to test its validity, but Attorney General Osborne would not permit the use of his name, which the statute requires. The Populist members of the Legislature intend to press legislation requiring the Attorney General-elect Z. V. Walser, who has been an attorney of the Southern Company, to bring suits to annul the lease. It is said Russell would have been defeated if his hostility to the railroad deal had been known.

SUIT AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Newspaper Publishers Want $100,000 for a Breach of Contract.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—To-day Attorney A. M. Neeper, representing Charles F. Seddell and Charles S. Clark, entered suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for $100,000 damages, for breach of contract. The plaintiffs and defendant entered into an agreement whereby the defendant agreed to operate a newspaper special train between Harrisburg and Pittsburg once a week (Sundays) at the rate of $250 per trip. The Pennsylvania Railroad contract is dated Sept. 8, and is signed by S. M. Prevost, General Manager for the company. The officials admit making the contract, but claim that, owing to a prior contract with the Union News Company, they discovered that they were unable to fulfill the later obligation.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO WRANGLING.

The Baltimore Reorganization Committee Wants Another Investigation.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The Baltimore Reorganization Committee of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company is not satisfied with the report of Stephen W. Little on the financial condition of the property between the dates of Sept. 30, 1889, and Nov. 30, 1895, the period of the Mayer management, and will probably make an independent examination of the books and accounts of the corporation.

The report that has been issued does not tell how various sums were used, why certain unprofitable lines were acquired, who were interested in them at the time of their absorption by the Baltimore and Ohio, whether or not the considerations were excessive, and the extent of the commissions paid to the parties who negotiated the deals.

Corduroy Railway Uniforms.

The conductors and brakemen on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad have been equipped with seal brown corduroy uniforms, the distinction in rank being marked by a difference in the cap and the buttons. These new uniforms are especially for Winter use, and they are liked by the men as well as by the passengers. The managers of other railroads running out of Chicago are considering the matter of also uniforming their trainmen in corduroy, and a Chicago and Alton officer is reported to favor outfitting both conductors and brakemen in knee breeches, sample knickerbockers in various shades of corduroy have been ordered of a Chicago tailor for inspection. Some of the conductors were interviewed a few days ago with regard to wearing knee breeches, and they all agreed that, unless such a uniform was made general on all the roads, they would strike before they would don the knickerbockers.

Proportional Rates on Wool.

Commissioner Blanchard has approved of a recommendation of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association that when shipments of wool, covered by through rates and through bills of lading and forwarded by one consignor to one consignee and one destination, are loaded at Western points of origin into one or more cars and are billed at not less than minimum weight of 20,000 pounds per car, it be permissible to apply the proportional carload rates authorized in Joint Traffic Association Freight Circular No. 234 upon the actual weight of the wool east of transfer points, if transferred en route into a greater number of cars than those in which the property was forwarded thereto from Western points of origin.

Rates on Cottonseed Oil.

Rates on cottonseed oil set by the Joint Traffic Association, and expiring March 31, 1897, unless otherwise ordered, are, per 100 pounds, released in tank cars in carloads, minimum weight 50,000 pounds. From Demopolis, Ala., to New York, N. Y., and common ports, 36 cents; Boston, Mass., 38 cents; Providence, R. I., 38 cents; Philadelphia, Penn., 30 cents; Baltimore, Md., 34 cents; Washington, D. C., 34 cents, and from Mobile, Ala., to Boston, Mass., and Providence, R. I., 44 cents.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...7:09	Sun sets...4:33
Moon sets...6:25	

HIGH WATER DEC. 6.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
8:21 A. M.	8:45 A. M.	10:34 A. M.
8:58 P. M.	9:20 P. M.	11:09 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) DEC. 6.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Britannia	Gibraltar	Nov. 18
British Queen	Amsterdam	Nov. 23
Edam	Amsterdam	Nov. 24
Euclid	St. Lucia	Nov. 27
La Champagne	Havre	Nov. 28
Mantinea	Barry	Nov. 18
Massilia	Gibraltar	Nov. 12
Menemsha	Swansea	Nov. 20
Oceana	Hull	Nov. 22
Olympia	Gibraltar	Nov. 19
Ontario	London	Nov. 23
Pauline	Shields	Nov. 18
San Marcos	Galveston	Nov. 28
Tallahassee	Savannah	Dec. 1
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Nov. 20

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

Algonquin	Charleston	Dec. 4
Bovic	Liverpool	Nov. 27
El Paso	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Fulda	Gibraltar	Nov. 30
Graphic	Hartlepool	Nov. 28
Orizaba	Havana	Dec. 3
Venezuela	La Guayra	Dec. 1

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

California	Havre	Nov. 26
City of Augusta	Savannah	Dec. 5
El Norte	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Kansas City	Swansea	Nov. 24
Knickerbocker	New Orleans	Dec. 2
Noordland	Antwerp	Nov. 28
State of California	Greenock	Nov. 28

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

Lampasas	Galveston	Dec. 2
Majestic	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Mississippi	London	Nov. 26
Norwegian	Glasgow	Nov. 27
Spree	Bremen	Dec. 1

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

Comanche	Jacksonville	Dec. 7
El Monte	New Orleans	Dec. 4
Karlsruhe	Bremen	Nov. 28
Whickham	Gibraltar	Nov. 25

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Cherokee	Dec. 5	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Dec. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Excelsior	Dec. 8	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Gr. Duchesse	Dec. 8	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Alvena	Dec. 8	Gonaives	24 State St.
Yumuri	Dec. 8	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Iroquois	Dec. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Algonquin	Dec. 9	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
New York	Dec. 9	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Dec. 9	Liverpool	20 Broadway.
San Marcos	Dec. 9	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Werra	Dec. 9	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Dec. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Dec. 9	Havana	113 Wall St.
Siberian	Dec. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
El Paso	Dec. 10	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Edam	Dec. 10	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Mexico	Dec. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
C. of Augusta	Dec. 10	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Finance	Dec. 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Comanche	Dec. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Rio Grande	Dec. 11	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
British Queen	Dec. 12	Antwerp	22 State St.
Mississippi	Dec. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Venezuela	Dec. 12	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Orizaba	Dec. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Harald	Dec. 12	Jamaica	9 Stone St.
Lucania	Dec. 12	London	22 State St.
Umbria	Dec. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Dec. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Kansas City	Dec. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Creole	Dec. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Alps	Dec. 12	Halifax	24 State St.
Champagne	Dec. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Dec. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Dec. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spree	Dec. 12	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
C. of B'm'g'm.	Dec. 15	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Madiana	Dec. 15	Wind'd Isl.	39 Broadway.
St. Louis	Dec. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Dec. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Dec. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Dec. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Mohawk	Dec. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Norwegian	Dec. 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Sarnia	Dec. 19	Naples	61 Broadway.
Lucania	Dec. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	Dec. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bourgogne	Dec. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Havelland	Dec. 19	Antwerp	301 Prod. Ex.
Spaarndam	Dec. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Dec. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gregory	Dec. 21	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Valencia	Dec. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Dec. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Dec. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Paris	Dec. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Dec. 23	Liverpool	20 Broadway.
Friesland	Dec. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New York, Saturday, Dec. 5.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Seminole, Bearse, from Charleston Nov. 30, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mexico, (Span.,) Corell, La Guayra Nov. 13, Porto Cabello 14th, Savanilla 16th, Carthagena 18th, Colon 20th, San Domingo 24th, and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Hevellius, (Belg.,) Carnan, Rio Janeiro Nov. 14, Bahia 18th, and Pernambuco 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS Yumuri, (Nor.,) Matheson, Cape Haitien Nov. 17, Aux Cayes 19th, Jacmel 21st, Santa Maria 25th, with fruit to Headley & Co.; vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 11:25 P. M. yesterday.

SS Cherokee, Chichester, from Charleston Dec. 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. Sighted off the Highlands at 2:05 P. M. to-day.

SS Excelsior, Boyd, from New Orleans Nov. 29, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Irawaddy, (Br.,) McMillan, Trinidad Nov. 25 and Grenada 26th, with mdse. and passengers to George Chrystal & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. yesterday.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-American Line. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 8:44 P. M. to-day.

SS New York, Passow, Southampton Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Ardbeg, (Br.,) Nelson, Shields Nov. 17, in ballast to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 A. M. to-day.

SS California, (Br.,) Capt. Mitchell, Leghorn Nov. 4, Palermo 8th, Messina 10th, Catania 11th, Naples 15th, and Gibraltar 19th, with sugar and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Menemsha, (Br.,) Shadwick, Swansea Nov. 20, with mdse. to the New York Shipping Company. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M. to-day.

Sailed.

SS Vega, for Lisbon; Amsterdam, for Rotterdam; Galileo, for Pernambuco; Francisco, for Hull; Campania, for Liverpool; Berks, with one barge; Manitoba, for London.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., Dec. 5, 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Spoken.

SS Glendower, (Br.,) Capt. Honeyman, from New York for Hamburg, which arrived at Queenstown to-day, reports that she struck a wreck on Nov. 26, in latitude 50 north, longitude 22 west. The Glendower's bows were so badly damaged that her forehold was soon full of water. Temporary repairs were effected and the water pumped out. Her forecastle was also damaged.

By Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Petermann, from Mediterranean ports for New York, passed St. Michaels Dec. 3.

SS Jersey City, (Br.,) Capt. Lewis, from New York Nov. 21 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Trondall, (Br.,) Capt. Harrison, sld. from Messina for New York Nov. 28.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Capt. Schlemick, sld. from Swinemunde for New York Dec. 1.

SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New York Dec. 3.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, sld. from Hamburg for New York Dec. 3.

SS Micmac, (Br.,) Capt. Meikle, sld. from Swansea for New York yesterday.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Liverpool for New York yesterday.

SS Troja, (Ger.,) sld. from Middlesborough for New York yesterday.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, from New York Oct. 15, arr. at Buenos Ayres Nov. 12. Had rough passage; part cargo damaged.

SS Wordsworth, (Belg.,) Capt. Hairby, from New York Oct. 20, arr. at Montevideo Nov. 12.

SS Paula, (Ger.,) Capt. Kelteren, from New York Nov. 13, arr. at Dantzic Dec. 2.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Lambert, from New York Nov. 4, arr. at Rio Janeiro Dec. 3.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New York Nov. 21, arr. at Naples Dec. 3.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Schierhorst, from New York Nov. 18 for Hamburg, arr. at Nieuwe Waterweg yesterday.

SS Hesperia, (Br.,) Capt. Haig, from New York Nov. 11, arr. at Genoa yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York Nov. 17, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York Nov. 24, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Flowergate, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from New York Nov. 13, arr. at Plymouth to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New York Nov. 23, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, for New York, sld. from Southampton to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 2:25 P. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich, for New York, via Naples and Gibraltar, sld. from Genoa at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Idaho, (Br.,) Capt. Marshall, from London for New York, passed Portland Bill Dec. 5. She signalled that she had lost one of the blades of her propeller and would put into Falmouth.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, from New York, arr. at Hull to-day.

SS Dariel, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a refined German-American as chambermaid and seamstress in first-class family; city or country; two years' personal city reference. W. P., Box 24 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By first-class chambermaid or waitress; good seamstress if required; city or country; best city reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, 621 2d Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting, or to wait on lady; in private family; three and a half years' references. M. Kelly, care of Mrs. Murphy, 328 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; assist with other duties; personal city references; American family preferred. M. W., 649 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Swiss Protestant; thoroughly understands her work; best of reference. L. A., care of Hochster, 112 East 32d St., first flat.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid and good sewer; good reference. 220 East 86th St., care Miss Holhammar.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl. 220 East 36th St., care of Miss Mothammar.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By an experienced and recommended young French woman. Louise, care Krohn, 940 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID,—By a first-class chambermaid; best city reference. Blackham, 241 East 34th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Companions.

COMPANION and HOUSEKEEPER.—A refined Protestant young woman; highest capabilities as companion; reads aloud agreeably; knows how to make home comfortable; city or New Jersey suburbs preferred. S., 243 West 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands her business; capable of serving excellent dinners; can be highly recommended from her late employer; can be seen Monday. 70 West 50th St.; ring second bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds English, French, and American cooking; serves dinners and luncheons; do marketing if required; first-class style; last employer can be seen. N. T., Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—By two respectable girls, one as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress; with best city reference; together or separate. B. M., Box 267 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By an English woman as first-class cook in all branches; without kitchenmaid; can take entire charge and get up company dinners and luncheons; has first-class personal reference. S., care of Mr. Drew, 78 West 48th St.

COOK.—As cook where good family cooking only is required; fully capable of entire charge; understands marketing if required; city reference. A. A., Box 334 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place her cook; thorough in every branch of cooking; takes entire charge dinners and luncheons, with one or more kitchenmaids; highly recommended. McKinley, 796 6th Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two young girls; one cook and laundress; other chambermaid and waitress; excellent reference; city or country. 263 West 19th St., McCabe's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook where a kitchenmaid is kept; fully understands her duties; capable and reliable; no objection to the country. 270 7th Av.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook in a private family, where kitchenmaid is kept; highest references for lunch and dinner parties. A., care of Hedbery, 228 East 36th St.

COOK.—By Frenchwoman; cook; middle-aged; for private family where kitchenmaid is kept; fine and healthy cooking; several years' city references. Address, by letter, 270 West 38th St.

COOK.—A lady desires to secure a situation for her cook, whom she can recommend very highly as competent and faithful. P. S., Box 200 Times Office.

COOK.—By a first-class woman by the day; fine cooking; lunches, dinners, or permanent; large family; best city reference. Mrs. B., 219 East 38th St., second floor.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl as cook in a private family; wages, $30; good city reference. F. R., Box 288 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; experienced in all branches of cooking and baking; French and American; best references. 930 2d Av., care of Lundstrom.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly competent; city or country; first-class city reference; wages, $40. M. W., Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—Lady would like comfortable home for reliable Protestant woman; good cook, small family; apartment preferred. Call, Monday, 115 East 31st St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands her duties; long city reference; wages, $45. 215 East 40th St., care Mullenberg.

COOK.—By a young woman to do cooking in small private family; wages, $20. M. D., Box 207, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as cook and laundress; good city reference. 222 East 27th St.; ring Kiernan's bell.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish woman as cook in private family; best references. 247 East 35d St.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook in a private family; best city reference. E. D., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By competent cook in private family, where a maid is kept; wages $35; best city reference. 820 3d Av., ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook by day or month; thoroughly understands all branches; best reference. 573 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; in private family; thoroughly respectable; sober; steady. Cook, 507 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a small private family; no washing; first-class reference. 903 6th Av., Room 7.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as excellent cook for a small family; references. Economical, Box 297 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By colored woman in private family; no washing; city reference. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a small private family. Call Monday, 200 East 38th St.

COOK.—By competent family cook; city or country. Present employer's, 306 East 65th St.

COOK.—French Swiss; good cook; first-class references. Elisa, 230 East 40th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a neat, strong young woman; one who understands all kinds of housework; daily or monthly pay. 354 Western Boulevard or 235 West 66th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By the day to do washing, ironing, or cleaning; best city reference. Mrs. Walpole, 454 West 45th St.

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ATLANTIC'S FLAG OFFICERS

GOULD, ADAMS, AND HANAN HAVE BEEN RENOMINATED.

Newberry D. Lawton to be Chairman of the Regatta Committee—A Special Meeting of the Club to be Called This Month.

Commodore George J. Gould, Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams, and Rear Commodore John H. Hanan will again be the flag officers of the Atlantic Yacht Club next year. They have been renominated, and each has accepted the nomination. There will be no opposition to their election, because the members of the Atlantic Club appreciate the services these gentlemen have rendered the club in the past. Col. David E. Austen, the Secretary, will work again in the interest of the club, and so will George Church, the Treasurer.

As previously told in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Regatta Committee was the hardest problem for the Nominating Committee to solve. They agreed that a committee of five members was too large, and so at the next meeting of the club an amendment to the by-laws will be submitted changing it to a committee of three. Newberry D. Lawton, an ex-Commodore of the club, will be the new Chairman of the committee, and his associates will be Col. D. E. Austen and Henry B. Howells. Mr. Lawton is an old racing man. He is thoroughly posted in the racing rules and yachting routine, and is regarded as a first-rate man for the position. Col. Austen and Mr. Howells are thoroughly familiar with the duties of a regatta committeemen, and there should be no hitch in next year's racing.

The committee appointed by Commodore Gould to consider the advisability of moving the club from Bay Ridge to Norton's Point will make their report to the Board of Trustees this week, and a meeting of the club will be called this month to consider the report. It is probable that work on the new clubhouse will begin at once, but it will be some time before it is ready for occupancy. The site on which the club has an option has a frontage of 600 feet on the New York Bay side. It is just east of the railroad dock, and off that dock there are 20 feet of water. There will have to be considerable dredging done further along, in order to build the basin for the yachts. The island at that point is barely a quarter of a mile wide, and the yachtsmen will have their small-boat racing in the harbor, and the big boats will race outside on the ocean.

J. Rogers Maxwell has decided to make some changes in the schooner Emerald, and tackle the Colonia again next season. The Emerald draws 10 feet without her board, and has no outside ballast. It is proposed to put the ballast outside, and to lower her keel some. It is thought that this will materially improve the boat on windward work.

A very handsome and seaworthy auxiliary sloop yacht, fitted with a ten-horse power naphtha engine, was launched from the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. at Morris Heights, on the Harlem River, Wednesday afternoon. The general dimensions are 47 feet over all, 12 feet beam, 2 feet 6 inches draft, (without centreboard.) The owner's cabin is very large and comfortably fitted, having four transom berths, the head room under carlines being 5 feet 8 inches in cabin. The crew's quarters are fitted up comfortably and well ventilated, having accommodations for two men. A galley is fitted in a separate compartment, arranged with stove, dish racks, refrigerator, &c. The dining table is fitted on the centreboard trunk. Book racks, gun racks, storage lockers, &c., are conveniently arranged for owner and guests, while the furnishings are substantial and serviceable. The hull is very strongly constructed of oak planking copper fastened and riveted throughout.

The decks are of white pine, laid in narrow strips, yacht style. The bottom of the hull from the keel to the water line is sheathed with yellow copper. The cockpit is very large, and the engine is fitted at the after end, so that no room is lost. The propeller wheel is two-bladed, with a straight flange, and under motive power the boat will run six to seven miles per hour, and this can also be used in conjunction with the sails. If sail power is used only, the propeller wheel sets even with the sternpost and does not cause any drag. The centreboard is large and will be of great value, as the sail spread is of good proportion. This yacht was built on order of W. Ashby Jones of Richmond, Va., who will use her for Southern cruising in the Chesapeake Bay, hunting and fishing. She is now being equipped for the cruise, and will proceed at an early date to Richmond.

The thirty-footers last year furnished most of the sport, with the exception of the big schooners. They began racing early in June, and the last race was sailed on Sept. 18. New York waters did not see the most or the best of the thirties, for as soon as the first excitement of the Sound racing season was over they adjourned to the open courses off Newport and there kept up their entertaining antics for the rest of the Summer.

The record of the races there is interesting in many ways as illustrating the unvarying excellence of the craft themselves and the seamanship displayed by the different skippers. That the boats were fast was known when the Hera made her notable exhibition, defeating the Wasp more than ten minutes corrected time in a strong wind, and by comparison before the season ended it was safe to determine that their equals, length for length, do not exist anywhere in the world. Mr. Paget, who brought over the Rosemary from England, and raced with the thirties off Newport, said that he had never seen anywhere such notably good sport as was offered there. His own boat, which had been very highly tested in competition with the new five-raters—much larger boats—on the other side, was not nearly good enough to rank with the Americans. Yet the Rosemary is not a slow craft by any means.

Another item of not inconsiderable importance to the continuous racing yachtsman was the amount of money given in cups during the season for the thirty-footers alone. It passed the four-thousand-dollar mark, and there is every likelihood that the amount will be largely increased next season. That a great deal of good humor prevailed is evidenced in the fact that only one protest was filed the entire season.

It may prove beneficial to the numberless Corinthians to know under what conditions the Newport races were sailed. A ten-dollar sweepstakes was sailed for every day, 60 per cent. of which went to the winning boat and 40 per cent. to the second. The third boat saved stakes. When a cup was given it went to the winning boat, while 60 per cent. of the sweepstakes went to the second, and 40 per cent. to the third when there were five or more starting. The races were called at 2:30 in the afternoon, and were always over well. The finishes were always very close, there being scarcely ever more than a minute and a half between the first and the third boats, and very frequently the finishes were so warm that it was difficult to tell except from the judges' boat which was first across the line. The thirty-foot boats will be sailed again next year, first in the Sound races, and then at Newport. Fourteen boats contested at various times at Newport. They were the Vaquero III., the Wawa, the Musme, the Mal, the Hera, the Departure, the Asahi, the Esperanza, the Carolina, the Argonaut, the Puck, the Dorothy II., the Rosemary, and the Raccoon. Here is the record of the races:

Name.	First.	Second.	Third.
Vaquero III.	17	11	8
Asahi	14	13	4
Esperanza	4	5	5
Wawa	4	8	4
Hera	3	4	7
Puck	1	5	7
Dorothy II.	..	1	4
Musme	..	1	8
Total	43	43	42

The forty-foot steam launch Caribe, built for Messrs. Flint, Eddy & Co. by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Morris Heights, on the Harlem, was launched a few days ago and an official trial trip given her, she attaining a speed of ten miles per hour, the contract calling for nine miles per hour. The Caribe is for service on one of the inland rivers in Mexico, and was shipped via steamship Yumuri yesterday. The Caribe is 40 feet long, 7 feet beam, and draws 3 feet aft. The hull is constructed of oak keel, stem, sternpost, and frames, cedar planked, copper fastened and riveted. The hull, from keel to water line, is protected with copper sheathing. Machinery consists of a single high-pressure non-condensing engine, and a Seabury safety water-tube boiler.

The steam yacht Wachusett, Larchmont Yacht Club, F. T. Holder, owner, has been laid up for the Winter at the storage basin at Morris Heights, on the Harlem.

The steam yacht Strae, Thomas A. McIntyre, has been thoroughly overhauled and put in commission for the Winter months at Nyack-on-Hudson, and has sailed for Jacksonville, N. C., in charge of Capt. George D. Purdy. Mr. McIntyre has a Winter farm on the banks of the Onslow River, and uses the Strae for shooting trips, fishing, &c. This is the sixth consecutive season for the Strae in the South.

HARVARD'S 'VARSITY CREWS.

The Oneida Beat the First Trinity in Yesterday's Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5.—The time race of the two Harvard 'Varsity crews this noon resulted in a victory for Capt. Goodrich's crew, "The Oneida," beating Perkins's crew, "The First Trinity Crew," by a length and a quarter. The time was 9:55. The best time ever previously made over the same course was last June by the '99 crew in 9:28.

The race was favored by the best of weather and water conditions, and was witnessed by an unusually large number of Harvard men. Among the prominent graduates were Dr. William Everett and Charles Francis Adams, second, of Quincy; W. A. Brooks, Jr., of the Harvard Athletic Committee; W. H. Goodrich, '84; Herbert C. Leeds, A. Wadsworth Longfellow, Robert Clark, the Boston Police Commissioner and an old Harvard oar; C. P. Curtis, Police Commissioner; S. V. R. Crosby, and Robert Emmons of football fame; Harry Keyes, Goodwin Reed, R. F. Perkins, Charles Crehore, E. S. Storrow, P. S. Fessenden, T. E. Shepard, and George Derby. In the undergraduate boat were Guy Murchie, E. M. Townsend, Capt. Edgar Wrightington, Manager M. Y. Bingham, Malcolm Donald, Norton Shaw, and W. S. Youngman.

The crews were nearly half an hour late in starting, as there was delay in opening the draw. On the launch were Coach E. C. Lehman, Gen. Francis Peabody, ex-Coach Mumford, and "Bob" Cook of Yale. The Oneida crew had the outside course, and got slightly the better start. It at once hit up a stroke of about 36, the other crew reserving its strength at about 32 strokes a minute. The Oneida crew steadily gained, until at the Harvard bridge they were a length ahead. The Trinity crew attempted to spurt after passing the bridge, but failed to close up the gap, and at the finish the Oneida was a length and a half ahead. Time—9:55.

The Trinity was in much the worse condition. Boardman, the stroke, collapsed utterly. Both crews rowed in good form throughout the race, but the Oneida crew was slightly superior in watermanship. The boat used by the Oneida crew is considerd slightly faster than the other boat, as it has a shell bottom, and is twelve pounds lighter. Considering the fact that the crews have been rowing Mr. Lehman's stroke about three weeks, the race was decidedly encouraging to Harvard men.

The make-up of the crews was as follows:

Oneida Crew.—Bow, C. Hurley, 155 pounds; 2, G. Marvin, 159½; 3, H. McDuffie, 155; 4, J. F. Perkins, 166; 5, S. Hollister, 171; 6, C. Thompson, 171; 7, D. M. Goodrich, 175½; stroke, C. O. Bull, 160.

First Trinity Crew.—Bow, H. Adams, 162 pounds; 2, H. G. Rice, 155; 3, W. H. Cameron, 167½; 4, A. A. Sprague, 189½; 5, M. Duffield, 190½; 6, F. L. Ames, 181; 7, J. H. Perkins, 185; stroke, E. Boardman, 162.

GOLF GAMES AT LAKEWOOD.

Excellent Playing on a Ground That Was Soft.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 5.—The series of members' handicap tournaments was commenced to-day on the Golf Club links, and the excellent turnout of players augurs well for the interest in Winter golf this coming season. A handsome silver cup has been presented to the club by The Lakewood Times and Journal, and it is to be played for every Saturday, rain or shine, during this month and January, making nine contests in all. The member winning it the majority of times will become its possessor. Seventeen contestants turned in scores to-day, and the victor was Jasper Lynch, who played the best golf he has done this season, and besides being the first winner of the trophy, he also established a new amateur record for the eighteen holes, doing them in 87 strokes. This is rendered all the more excellent on account of the soft condition of the ground, as the warm sun completely melted the thin covering of snow, making the surface soft and spongy. Lynch's full score is:

Out .....4 5 5 3 6 5 5 6 6—45
In .....3 4 4 3 6 6 4 7 5—42
87

The list of players and total scores are:

	Gross.	H'p.	Net.
Jasper Lynch	87	0	87
F. M. Freeman	113	19	94
F. A. Walther	98	3	95
G. W. Stookly	111	14	97
S. D. Bowers	100	0	100
Robert F. Phifer	110	10	100
Paul T. Kimball	101	0	101
James Converse	112	6	106
S. B. Ferris	128	21	107
D. L. Schwartz	117	9	108
J. W. Morey	121	11	110
Robert B. Kerr	112	0	112
Miss Alice Strong	150	37	113
C. C. Curtiss	140	21	119
M. L. Sand	152	37	115
F. G. Lloyd	179	40	139
Ernest H. Lloyd	183	40	143

Another match which attracted considerable interest was that between S. D. Bowers of St. Andrew's and Robert B. Kerr, President of the Lakewood Club, to determine the tie for the silver cup given by the club for the lowest score in the big open handicap of last week. Each did the course then in 95, and to-day the tie was played off in a 26-hole match. Bowers won handily by 22 strokes. He led by 10 strokes in the first eighteen-hole round, and increased this by 12 in the afternoon. The scores by rounds was:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
Bowers	108	100	208
Kerr	118	112	230

FOURSOMES AT WESTCHESTER.

Miss Livingston and Reginald Brooks Win at Golf.

A mixed foursome tournament was played yesterday on the links of the Westchester County Club. The prizes were two silver cups, given by W. H. Sands. The winners were Miss Livingston and Reginald Brooks, whose handicap of 10½ strokes gave them the net and winning score of 104½ strokes. It was a close victory, and the half stroke made all the difference in the world, as the second best score was 105, made by Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the champion lady golfer of America, and W. Bayard Cutting, Jr. They were the only scratch pair, and played a fine game. The players and scores are:

	Strokes.	Handi-cap.	Net.
Miss Livingston and Reginald Brooks	115	10½	104½
Miss Beatrix Hoyt and W. B. Duncan	105	0	105
Miss Elsie Waterbury and L. Waterbury	126	10	106
Miss Nicholas and James A. Stillman	117	9	108
Mrs. W. B. Duncan, Jr., and Duncan Elliott	117	3	114
Miss Crocker and F. C. Hoyt	184	11½	122½
Miss Hoyt and Frederick W. Jackson	139	27	112
Miss Emmett and Arthur Iselin	171	28	143
Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Bates	168	25	143
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Kendall	184	24	160
Miss Whitney and Guy Miller	147	16	131
Mrs. A. V. H. Ellis and E. C. Potter	137	17	120
Miss Roberts and J. C. Cooley	151	30	121
Mrs. W. H. McVicker and E. C. Hoyt	121	8	113
Mrs. E. C. La Montagne and W. S. Edey	154	21½	132½

RACING RESULTS.

Five Events Run at New Orleans Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5.—The races today resulted:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Jim Hogg, 93 pounds, (Hirsch,) 4 to 5, won; Mrs. Bradshaw, 92, (Rebo,) 18 to 5, second; Issie O., 104, (Ross,) 18 to 1, third. Time—1:20¼.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five furlongs. Vanedor, 100 pounds, (T. Fowers,) 4 to 1, won; Otto H., 108, (J. Perkins,) 4 to 1, second; Elyria, 103, (Sweeney, 20 to 1, third. Time—1:06¼.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Damocles, 102 pounds, (A. Barrett,) even, won; Van Brunt, 112, (Scherrer,) 6 to 5, second; Marquise, 100, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:49¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Miss Rowett, 104 pounds, (Walker,) 20 to 1, won; Moloch, 91, (Rebo,) 12 to 1, second; Trixie, 105, (Snell,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:20.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Devault, 105 pounds, (Scherrer,) 5 to 2, won; Mollie B., 105, (J. Hill,) 13 to 5, second; Bridgeton, 104, (Kent,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:35½.

Paterson Club Wins the Pennant.

The championship of the New York Cricket Association has this year been won by the Paterson Club, which has thus duplicated its performance of last year, when it also won the pennant. The annual report has just been issued by H. E. Davis, the Secretary of the club.

During the season, the first eleven lost only three games against ten won, a record brought about chiefly by the good all-around work of W. Bunce and W. Dodds, who, between them, did the bulk of the work in both batting and bowling departments. W. Clarkson, R. Sutton, and ex-Senator Hinchliffe also were very successful in the batting department, while W. Robertson lent valuable aid in trundling.

The following are the records:

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Innings.	Runs.	Average.
W. Bunce	17	1	57	273	17.06
W. Dodds	16	1	46	150	10.71
W. Clarkson	17	2	22	149	9.93
R. Sutton	13	1	39	111	9.25
J. Ridings	6	0	24	55	9.16
J. Hinchliffe	14	4	21	86	8.60
J. Robertson	15	1	33	120	8.57
I. Sutton	9	2	22	57	8.14
C. Kerry	6	0	13	46	7.66
G. Myers	15	0	36	114	7.60
S. Holmes	13	1	20	80	6.66
J. Crutchlow	13	1	12	40	3.33
M. Morgan	4	0	8	12	3.00

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
G. Myers	27	1	13	3	4.33
W. Dodds	663	26	213	36	5.91
W. Bunce	459	19	132	21	6.28
J. Robertson	719	20	254	40	6.33
W. Clarkson	748	31	234	27	8.66
S. Holmes	108	1	57	22	8.59

Knickerbocker Club Boxing.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club will hold amateur boxing bouts Dec. 8 and 10. On the night of the trials, Dec. 8, there will be seven bouts in the 115-pound class and five in the 135-pound class. The entries are:

115-Pound Class.—James J. Hayes, Brooklyn; William Rotchford, Chicago; John Halliday, Vermilye Club; James Vaughn, Pastime Athletic Club; J. J. Gross, New West Side Athletic Club; George J. Brennan, Williamsburg Athletic Club; William Wallace, Star Athletic Club; J. Seymour, Brooklyn; "Joe" Hanff, Greenpoint, L. I.; "Jack" Hirsh, Palm Athletic Club; P. Dorsa, New York City; Nelson G. Frazier, Hudson Athletic Club; H. Seamon, New York City; William Dorr, New West Side Athletic Club; A. White, New York City.

135-Pound Class.—George Gardner, St. Bartholomew's Club; D. Marshall, Rambler Athletic Club; A. V. Collins, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; John Burns, New West Side Athletic Club; R. Dwyer, St. Raphael Club; J. Munford, New West Side Athletic Club; James McIntyre, St. Bartholomew's Club; William Metz, Clipper Athletic Club; Ed Kreamer, Clipper, Athletic Club; "Jack" Vance, Coney Island; W. Donnelison, New York City; F. J. Stafford, Brooklyn.

Victory for Brooklyn Golfers.

The Dyker Meadow Golfers of Brooklyn and twelve members of the Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club played a close team match yesterday on the Dyker Meadow links, near Fort Hamilton. The latter club won by 6 holes, scoring 21 to 15 holes for Staten Island. The players and scores by holes were:

STATEN ISLAND.	Holes.	DYKER MEADOW.	Holes.
L. B. Stoddart	4	J. C. Ten Eyck	0
G. E. Armstrong	0	Daniel Chauncey	3
J. R. Chadwick	2	W. H. Crittenden	0
A. E. Paterson	7	W. H. Crittenden	0
W. Witherspoon	0	W. Merritt	2
W. K. Jewett	0	A. L. Norris	0
C. T. Stout	0	Duncan Edwards	0
Otto Hockmeyer	2	Doubleday	0
C. A. Frey	1	E. W. Jewett	2
W. A. Hamilton	0	Wyllys Terry	7
F. Roberts	0	J. C. Powers	3
W. Short	0	W. K. Fowler	4
Total	15	Total	21

International Curling Matches.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Grand National Curling Club of America will be held at the New York Caledonian Clubrooms, 8 and 10 Horatio Street, this evening, at 8 o'clock, to make final arrangements for the international bonspiel, United States vs. Canada, to come off at Toronto Jan. 14, and to arrange locations and dates for all the annual National medal matches. Other business of importance to all those interested in this favorite Winter pastime will be transacted, and owing to the unavoidable absence of President John McCulloch of St. Paul, Vice President George Bain of New York will occupy the chair. The Canadians are preparing to give their Yankee friends a hearty reception, and the indications at present, by advices received by the General Secretary, are that a larger number of rinks will cross the border on this occasion than in any previous quinquennial bonspiel, the former ones having been made in 1887 and 1892.

Novel Basketball Tournament.

A big basket ball tournament will be held under the auspices of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association on the evening and afternoon of Jan. 30, in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. A tournament of the kind proposed has never been attempted before, but the rapidly increasing prominence of the game among members of the regiment caused the Thirteenth to open the way. The tournament will consist of three series of matches. The first series will be open to all amateur teams. The second will be open to schools, and is to determine the championship of New York and Brooklyn, while the third is open to regimental teams, and will determine the championship of the National Guard. There will be two prizes in each event. The entrance fee is $5, and all competing teams will get a rebate of $3, thus making the actual entrance fee $2. Entries close on Jan. 20, with Capt. W. A. Turpin, Thirteenth Regiment Armory, and W. H. Robertson, 29 Park Row, this city.

LOVEJOY COMMITS SUICIDE.

He Was a Famous 'Bus Driver and Hotel Porter.

Albert F. Lovejoy, who was for more than thirty years employed as 'bus driver and porter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, was found dead in his room, at the Putnam House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday morning.

The crevices about the transom and the windows had been stopped with pieces of paper and cloth, and the gas had been turned on. Lovejoy had died of suffocation. He lay upon his back in bed, and had been dead several hours, the physician said, when his body was discovered. He had committed suicide.

Lovejoy had been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel since the late Paran Stevens took charge of the house. He had handled the baggage of the public men of National prominence who have made that hotel their stopping place in this city, and he had a speaking acquaintance with many of them. He was an ardent admirer of James G. Blaine, whom he slightly resembled in personal appearance. For many years it was Lovejoy's delight to drive the carriage when Mr. Blaine arrived at or left the hotel, and there are stories that Mr. Blaine used to notify Lovejoy, instead of the proprietors, whenever he wanted to engage rooms in advance of his arrival.

Lovejoy had a speaking acquaintance with Gen. Grant, Roscoe Conkling, William H. Seward, and a long list of Governors and United States Senators. He acquired property estimated to be worth $10,000 or more, and before he took to drink was considered the best man in his business in the city. He began drinking to excess several years ago, and among his friends said that he did so to drown his sorrow that Blaine had not been elected in 1884.

About three years ago Lovejoy was discharged from the hotel. Since then he had squandered his property. A few months ago he purchased a new hat, and, as a practical joke, he wrote a note saying that he was going to commit suicide. He put this in the hat and left it on a ferryboat. After a long search, the police found Lovejoy in South Brooklyn on a spree.

Friday evening Lovejoy revisited his old haunts, the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He spoke to some of his old acquaintances, and borrowed a dollar from "Uncle" Richard Marcy of Watertown, who is a guest there. Later he went to the Putnam House, and retired about 1 o'clock.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

STATE DIVISION POLITICIANS MEET HERE TO-MORROW.

A Guide-Post Law to be Sought This Winter by New York Wheelmen—Fate of a Mobile Tax.

The annual meeting at the Grand Union Hotel to-morrow evening of the Board of Officers of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen promises to be interesting. The various reports of the Chairmen of the State Committees are expected to be especially worthy of attention, since the record of the Empire State during the last twelve months has been particularly gratifying. No division has such a large membership, and none is recognized so powerful in the councils of the league. This evening delegates will begin to arrive, and some preliminary work will be accomplished in caucus.

An important matter will be the selection of delegates to attend the National Assembly of the league in Albany next February. Some instructions will doubtless be given them.

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A great deal of the success of a State division depends upon the activity displayed in the interests of all wheelmen by the State representatives and local Consuls. Speaking on this matter yesterday, Robert Gentle, a former Chief Consul of New Jersey, said: "Theirs is a labor of love, but, as a rule, they take pleasure in it and are proud of reappointment. While in office it was my purpose to keep all the experienced men in the fold, and I found in many cases that this was by far the best thing to do. While new men are all right in many cases, the old league members are sure to work harder in the interests of their fellows." It is understood that the new Chief Consul in Jersey, Mr. Kircker of Paterson, will follow Mr. Gentle's plan in making appointments.

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Congratulations have been showered upon R. L. Coleman, President of the Cycle Board of Trade, for the able manner in which he kept the trade shoulder to shoulder and made a successful opposition show in Madison Square Garden out of the question. The announcement last week that the proposed opposition show had been abandoned was pleasant news to the trade generally, for two shows in the East were not wanted; in fact, there was no demand for two, as has been demonstrated. The Board of Trade under Mr. Coleman's leadership has displayed its ability to run its own cycle shows in its own way, and as for the success of the coming exhibition in Grand Central Palace next February, there is not the slightest doubt. Considered from the viewpoints of the trade and the general cycling public, it will be the biggest show in the history of the industry. It is conceded that the Western show, to be held in Chicago Jan. 23 to 30, will rank second to the New York exhibition in the essentials that form a brilliant event.

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A learned professor in England, A. C. Mathews by name, has declared that once a man takes up cycle racing he must keep at it under penalty of contracting that dread disease, consumption. Says the professor: "There is a very grave danger of the racing man dying of lung troubles if he ever ceases his sport. In racing, large lungs are required, and they become inflated beyond their natural size. If the cyclist ceases his practice and adopts anything approaching a sedentary life the lungs fall largely into disuse, easily decay, and the result is quick consumption."

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The authorities in Mobile, Ala., succeeded last March in imposing a tax of $1 on every resident of the city fortunate enough to own a bicycle. Of course the cyclists raised an indignant and vigorous protest and fought the tax law tooth and nail. Their efforts have at last terminated in success, after many ups and downs, the Supreme Court ruling that the tax was unlawful.

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The introduction of the bicycle in the Hawaiian Islands is told about by E. O. White of Honolulu as follows: "Years ago, when Kilauca, the volcano, ceased to emit its shower of fire and lava, the natives had few terrors for things pertaining to this life. But some time ago the native population were aroused from their state of lethargy by the appearance of the strange steed as it whirled silently through the sleeping city one night. Kilauca was not in it with this last sensation. In wild alarm the frightened natives sought protection from the demon by frantic appeals to their little images. The city was in a state of great excitement, nor was peace restored till the following day, when the use and the practicability of the strange machine were explained to all. They accepted the innovation rather gingerly, and those who can save up enough money find no greater delight than by displaying their ability as cyclists to those unfortunates who are still unfamiliar with the art of navigating the bicycle."

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A question involving a singular principle was alluded to in a recent conversation by "Tom" Linton, the star of the party of foreign riders now in this city. Linton is the man who has ridden something over thirty-one miles within an hour, a feat that no other cyclist has yet approached. The great record holder is an observer, and he has taken close account of the conditions for cycling in this country. He believes that faster work can be done here than on the other side, owing to the superior atmospheric conditions, and made the assertion that he thought he could cover at least two miles more within an hour on this side than he could in England. It is a corroborative fact that the American records for the shorter distances are considerably above the English times.

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A California man, who takes a deep interest in racing, and is now in this city, says the Pacific slope States want Sunday racing, and he believes the League of American Wheelmen will grant the privilege. Unless this is accorded it is very likely that the States interested will establish a league of their own. They are admirably equipped with tracks and have plenty of racing men within their own limits. It is pointed out in favor of granting the divisional privilege that the patrons of cycling in the States mentioned are essentially a Sunday sport loving crowd, and that unless they secure what they are after, the sport will suffer for lack of patronage. It is a fact well known that cycling has not yet paid in the Pacific slope States because racing was not permitted on Sunday. The matter will come up at the annual meeting of the league, in Albany, next February. It is likely to form one of the big questions the delegates will have to deal with.

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A guide-post law is badly needed in this State, and Chief Consul Potter of the New York Division of the league will try to secure one at the next session of the Legislature. By touring in all directions, the members of the great cycling association in this State have come to notice the lamentable lack of notification at the intersections of the public highways, and their complaints have been showered on the Chief Consul. A bill will be framed in the near future, and it is very likely to be made a law, because the provision is for a public necessity, benefiting not only touring cyclists, but all who have occasion to travel on the highways. In this guide-post matter, as well as good roads, the Empire State is far behind New Jersey. The latter has had a guide-post law in force since March 17, 1874.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

"Ladies' Night" at the clubhouse of the Century Wheelmen was last Thursday, and it proved a most enjoyable occasion for the cyclists. The parlors of the club's home, in West Seventy-first Street, were thronged with the fair friends of the members. They were most agreeably entertained. In the future, ladies' nights will fall on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

The next "smoker" will be held on Dec. 12, and will be entered in the club's diary as the "James A. Gibb and Joseph Dent night."

Jan. 26 is the date for the club's annual ball. It will take place in Lenox Lyceum, and will be "the" cyclists' ball of the season, according to the terpsichorean members.

The club's bowling team practices every Wednesday evening in the alleys, corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

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Central Hall, Newark, is the place selected for the annual meeting of the New Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen, on Dec. 17. The recently elected Chief Consul, J. F. Kireker of Paterson will preside.

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An active social season has been planned by the Long Island City Wheelmen, and "stag" parties will be held frequently during the Winter. The club's annual ball took place last evening in Koch's Broadway Music Hall, and was a most pleasant affair.

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Some desirable improvements have recently been made in the home of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 80 Hanson Place. A grillroom has been added to the general equipment, a new room secured for the meetings of the Board of Governors, and the rooms generally beautified and rearranged. A man has been engaged to take charge of the wheelroom, and without extra expense to the members every bicycle stored in the building will be cleaned and put in perfect order whenever returned. The "B. B. C." easily takes rank among the leading clubs of Brooklyn, and its generosity toward its members is proverbial.

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The regular Tuesday evening euchre parties given by the Kings County Wheelmen are proving very popular among the members. At the last one the prize winners were R. L. Scott, Jr., and A. S. Ferris, Jr. The former got a silver matchbox and the latter a china clock. Among those who sat around the tables were S. J. Graham, H. Baker, A. G. Relyea, A. E. Tong, W. T. Wyatt, G. A. Needham, A. B. Hodge, Hugo Wundram, A. R. Gardner, C. W. Wood, W. A. Twiddy, R. B. Smith, W. E. Buckley, R. L. Scott, Jr., F. H. Bagnall, F. W. Peterson, Jr., and R. L. Peyton.

On Thursday evening the club will have its annual package party.

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A meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island will be held to-morrow evening at 80 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

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An indoor bicycle tournament, for which elaborate preparations are being made, will be held at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, under the joint auspices of Company F of that organization and the Liberty Wheelmen, on the night of the 19th inst. Three amateur and two professional events will be decided, as follows: Amateur—One mile, for novices, one mile open, and two-mile handicap. Professional—One mile open and two-mile handicap. There will also be a one and one-half mile team race for National Guardsmen, fully uniformed and equipped—teams of three—open to any company in the Second Brigade, for a handsome silver cup. Valuable prizes in cash, diamonds, jewelry, and other useful articles will be given to the first, second, and third in the individual events, entries for which close with Harry J. Valentine, Treasurer, 204 Putnam Avenue, Dec. 12. A feature of the occasion will be a choice programme of music by the Thirteenth Regiment Band. The joint Committee of Arrangements includes George D. Constable, Company F, Chairman; Lieutenant-elect Walter D. Graham, Company F, Secretary; Harry J. Valentine, Liberty Wheelmen, Treasurer; Lieut. Theodore W. Bulleman, Sergt. T. H. Alcott and Corp. B. H. Pendry, Company F; President—D. M. Adee, E. E. Gurney, A. E. Hernandez, and J. D. Graham, Liberty Wheelmen. Some of the fastest riders among the Liberty Wheelmen are members of Company F, and all indications point to an interesting and successful meeting. Among the entries received for the professional events is that of F. F. ("Teddy") Goodman.

WHEELS WILL SPIN IN THE GARDEN.

Thirty-one Cyclists Will Start To-night in the Six Days' Race.

A six days' race for the championship of the world, with thirty-one of the strongest riders that ever bestrode bicycles, will be a great card in Madison Square Garden this week. The long ride will be started shortly after midnight to-night.

The long-distance champions of France, Germany, Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales, and the United States have been in active training for this contest for a long time, and if every indoor record, from 1 hour up to 142 hours, is not broken, the cycling oracles will be greatly disappointed. Managers Powers and Kennedy decided six months ago to have a track constructed that would permit of wholesale record breaking, and the contractors have just completed a banked track in the great amphitheatre according to plans furnished by some of the best architects in this country. In the opinion of the amateur and professional critics on cycling, who saw the track last night, it is the best thing of the kind ever put up.

In all, thirty-one tried long-distance men will start in the big race. It is not expected that all of them will be factors in the contest up to Saturday night, but from their previous performances twenty of the ambitious riders, at a conservative estimate, will stick until the last gun is fired. The veteran Shock considers his chances for catching first prize by no means less of those of any other candidate. Waller has improved very much since his last engagement against Shock, and he is so firmly convinced of his ability to win the race that he has engaged as many as five trainers to look after him during the week.

Edward Plummer, the businesslike manager who brought over a big delegation of foreign riders, considers it an absolute certainty that one of his dark horses will not be worse than second in the long journey. He does not say positively that "Teddy" Hale, long-distance champion of Ireland, is his favorite, but Plummer's close friends have been backing that celebrity rather freely during the past few days. Aside from having won the Paris-Bordeaux road race on two occasions, Hale has shown remarkable form in at least a dozen long-distance races in England. He is a sturdily built young Irishman, with plenty of what is known in this country as "sand," and lots of ambition. Many of the prominent figures in the great Irish societies in New York have interested themselves in Hale's welfare, and in case he should show himself to good advantage he will certainly have quite as much encouragement as any man in the race.

Former Champion Arthur A. Zimmerman, who will drop the flag for the contestants, predicts that the riders will start in at the record crusade from the first minute. Before the start is made there will be a concert by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band of 100 pieces. The full list of entries for the big race is as follows:

Albert Shock	New York
Frank Waller	Germany
Thomas Linton	Wales
William Lumsden	Scotland
C. Chapple	England
Jules Dubois	France
Teddy Hale	Ireland
Peter Golden	America
H. H. Maddox	America
A. A. Hansen	Denmark
George Cartwright	England
E. J. Flynn	America
Frederick Forster	Germany
E. C. Moore	America
Albert Hosmer	America
George Van Emburgh	America
D. M. MacLeod	America
J. W. Conklin	America
Ned Reading	America
Edward von Steeg	Germany
Burns W. Pierce	Canada
S. B. Cassidy	America
"Major" Taylor	America
J. S. Rice	America
J. Wilson	England
J. R. Gannon	America
C. C. Smith	America
C. W. Ashinger	America
A. C. Meixell	America
W. A. Elkes	England
J. A. Glick	America

Aside from the long-distance competition there will be a series of short races each evening during the week, in which such men as "Eddie" Bald, "Teddy" Goodman, J. Eaton, "Jim" Warburton of England, "Alf" Hunter, and Dudley Marks, also of England; Anton Johnson, brother of John S. Johnson; "Ed" McDuffy of Boston, Charles Hadfield, who finished first in the last Irvington-Millburn road race; "Charley" Earl, and dozens of other cracks will compete. There will also be a number of amateur competitions.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW

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Have now on exhibition an attractive assortment of Painted and Embroidered Handkerchief, Glove and Gown Cases, Opera Bags, Pin Cushions, Toilet Sets, Jewel Boxes, Work Baskets, Veil Cases, trimmed Scrap Baskets, Card Receivers, Laundry Bags, Sachets, Photo-frames, Penwipers, Calendars, &c., suitable for gifts, to which they call special attention.

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NOTICE.—The new line of Madison and 4th Avenue cars from 86th Street, via Grand Central Depot, 23d Street, and 6th Ave. (without change), pass our store every few minutes.

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SCOPE OF THE JUDICIARY

MATTHEW HALE'S ADDRESS ON SUPREME COURT HISTORY.

Decentralization Was One Object of the Framers of the Constitution—Noted Men Who Have Occupied the Bench.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Mr. Matthew Hale, in the presentation ceremonies, in turning over the new Court House here, whose purchase was made necessary by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court sitting in Albany, made the historical address. It was a carefully prepared and finely delivered effort. Mr. Hale gave a short history of the Supreme Court, which is a valuable addition to the archives of the State. In part he said:

"It has always been a part of the scheme of every judicial system of the State of New York that there should be an intermediate appellate tribunal between the court of last resort and the trial courts. The dominating idea in the Constitution of 1846 was decentralization. Provision was by that Constitution first made for the election of Judges in this State, and for the election of Justices of the Supreme Court by districts. It was thought wise that the courts which, with the exception of the circuit courts and lower courts, had been theretofore held in two or three of the principal cities of the State, should be brought, so to speak, to the door of every litigant. The Constitution of 1846 provided for the division of the State into eight judicial districts, for the election of four justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and the organization of general terms. The Judiciary act of 1847, in order still further to carry out this idea of making the courts convenient to all, provided that there should be general terms of the court held in every county of the State having a population exceeding 40,000 at least once in each year, and in the other counties at least once in two years. The court, at general term, was authorized to admit persons properly qualified to practice as attorneys, solicitors, and counselors in all courts of the State.

County General Terms Abolished.

"This system prevailed for a few years. General Terms were held probably in every county in the State. It was found, however, that this system did not work as well as was expected, and before long these provisions of the Judiciary act of 1847 requiring General Terms to be held in every county were abolished; but for many years prior to the adoption of the new judiciary article, which was proposed by the Constitutional Convention of 1867, General terms were held in each judicial district of the State. Up to 1870, there was no provision in the Constitution which prohibited a Justice of the Supreme Court from sitting at General Term or in the Court of Appeals in review of his own decision, or from acting as referee. The result was, as some members of the court will doubtless remember, that a good deal of dissatisfaction was created and existed among the lawyers of the State. It was suspected that pride of opinion was as strong in many cases with Judges and General Term Justices, as with others, and that in reviewing decisions of their own, they were apt to be somewhat strenuous in maintaining their first impressions and decisions and in endeavoring to impress them upon their associates.

State Districts.

"These thoughts and suspicions prevailed so widely that they led to the changes proposed by the Constitutional Convention of 1867, by which it was provided that the Legislature should organize from time to time not more than four General Terms in the State, each to be composed of a Presiding Justice and not more than three Associate Justices, to be designated according to law from the whole number of Justices. The State was divided into departments for General Term purposes. The third department, as first constituted, consisted, as it now does, of the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Judicial Districts. From 1847 to 1870 all the Justices of the Supreme Court were liable to General Term duty. Taking those first elected in the three districts referred to, we find, in the Third District, the names of William B. Wright, Ira Harris, Malbone Watson, and Amasa J. Parker; in the Fourth Judicial District, Daniel Cady, Alonzo C. Paige, John Willard, and Augustus C. Hand; in the Sixth, William H. Shankland, Hiram Gray, Charles Mason, and Eben M. Morehouse, all honored and distinguished names, the bearers of which have passed away. The General Terms under the Judiciary act of 1847 were held first by Theodore Miller, Presiding Justice; Platt Potter, and John M. Parker, Associate Justices, and then by William L. Learned, Presiding Justice; Augustus Bockes, and Douglas Boardman, Associate Justices, and subsequently by Justices Landon, Mayham, and Herrick. These are all men who have done honor to the department and promoted the great cause of justice, and extended the fame of the jurisprudence of the State of New York. Only five of the number, two of whom are members of this court, are still among the living.

"By the judiciary article adopted in 1870 it was also provided that no Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Court of Appeals should sit in review of his own decision or act as referee. It was found prior to the meeting of the convention of 1894 that the appellate work of our courts was getting sadly behind. The Court of Appeals had become overburdened. Two general plans were considered for the purpose of relieving that court. One plan, which was favored by many careful and considerate observers, was to increase the number of the Judges of the Court of Appeals so as to enable it by so arranging its sessions as not to require the constant attendance of all in court at the same time, in order that the Judges might be able to hear and decide a greater number of cases, and thus keep up with the business. Many objections, however, were raised to this plan which were deemed by the convention so weighty that it was abandoned. The other plan, which was finally adopted, was to increase the force of the intermediate appellate court, and by making it stronger and giving it greater facilities for examining and deciding cases, increase confidence in the correctness of its decisions, and thus diminish or entirely obviate the desirability of a further appeal."

Arnold Constable & Co.

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SAVING ON ASPHALT PAVING

Reform City Administration Avers It Has Saved $542,000 at Least.

Figures furnished at the Department of Public Works yesterday show that under Mayor Strong's Administration, as a result of the reform Municipal Government, the city has saved a large amount of money in the item of asphalt paving.

It is claimed that for every $1,000,000 spent under Mayor Strong the city now gets eight miles more paving done than it got under Mayor Gilroy, and that on the thirty-five miles of asphalt laid since the exit of Tammany the city has saved at least $542,080, if the average prices under Mayor Strong's Administration are compared with the figures which were about the lowest under Mayor Gilroy. It is also claimed that if the minimum prices under both administrations were taken as the basis of comparison the saving would be $819,280.

Mayor Strong took office Jan. 1, 1895, succeeding Mayor Gilroy. The average cost per yard for asphalt paving, with fifteen years' guarantee, was $3.71 in 1894, and $3.33 in 1895. In 1896, to July 1, the average was $2.78, and to July 28, $2.38.

It is estimated that for $1,000,000 15 1-3 miles could be paved at $3.71 per yard, 17 1-16 miles at $3.33 per yard, 20 1-3 miles at $2.78 per yard, and 23⅛ miles at $2.38 per yard. The average cost per mile at $3.71 per yard was $65,296, at $3.33 per yard $58,608, at $2.78 per yard $48,928, at $2.38 per yard $41,888.

A representative of the asphalt company, which formerly did most of the city work, stated that the price of asphalt had not materially changed since 1894. It is stated also that not only is the city now saving more than 33 per cent. on this class of paving, but that the work is better than formerly. When the Tammany administration went out of power with the close of 1894 there were in the city 300.85 miles of stone pavement, 62.34 miles of asphalt, and 21.38 miles of macadam pavement. Under Tammany, in its last year, 9¼ miles of asphalt and 9.7 miles of stone pavement were laid. Many contracts were also made which had to be carried out by the new administration. Previous to the year 1894 the average cost per square yard of asphalt pavement was for four years as follows: $4.01, $3.68, $3.81, and $3.84.

The decreased cost to the city has been constant since the new administration took hold of the Department of Public Works.

It is stated that during the period between Jan. 1, 1895, and Dec. 1, 1896, there have been laid under the direction of Commissioners Brookfield and Collis about 25 miles of asphalt. Of new stone pavement there has been laid in the same period about three miles. The increase in the asphalt pavement has been nearly 60 per cent.

Favoritism in the matter of making up the specifications, which, it was claimed, was shown a particular kind of asphalt, has been abolished, and asphalt from California, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Trinidad have all come into competition. The treatment of the competing contractors has been impartial and without the allowance of commissions.

Presbyterian Hospital Work.

A reception to celebrate the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Presbyterian Hospital was given by the Board of Managers in the Dispensary Building, at Seventieth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday. All the wards were thrown open for inspection from 2 to 5 P. M. After religious exercises in the chapel, Alexander Maitland read the annual reports for the year. The hospital has largely increased the amount of work done in all the departments, and, notwithstanding this marked increase, the additional cost over last year was the insignificant sum of $46.55. The medical and surgical reports showed an increase in the staff of physicians and in the number of patients listed as cured. The Superintendent reported that 2,887 persons had been treated during the year, showing an increase of 275 patients over the previous year. The dispensary department treated 16,848 patients and the emergency ward 2,918 persons.

Catarrhal affections, like all Colds, are best reached by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

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will place on sale to-morrow a large purchase of entirely new
Imported Dress Goods
in the most desirable weaves, combinations and colorings
at 59c 85c and $1.15 yard
Very much below any prices quoted this season
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Made-up Lace Articles
suitable for
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consisting in part of
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a special purchase of
Lace Jabots at 65c
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of Dotted Swiss, trimmed with ribbon, at 85c
of Irish Point Lace
85c, 98c, $1.45
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Will offer to-morrow
On the Second Floor
Useful Articles for
Holiday Presents
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15c, 25c, 38c, 50c,
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Underskirts, 75c
Flannel Waists
at $2.75, and $3.85
Ladies' Japanese
House Sacques
Plain, $3.95
Full Embr'd $5.18
Changeable Taffeta and Fancy Figured
Silk Skirts
at
$4.95, $5.75
$7.50, $9.50
West 23d St.

LEGAL NOTES.

The attempted appointment by Mrs. Adelaide T. Buchanan, in her will, of certain persons as guardians of the persons and estates of her minor children, was yesterday held by Surrogate Arnold to be void, as she was survived by the father of the children. The Surrogate decides, however, that the invalidity of such provision does not authorize a rejection of probate of the will, and overrules the claim of the contestants that at the time of the execution of the instrument the testatrix was not of sound mind, and was under restraint.

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Applications are constantly made to the Justices of the Supreme Court for writs of habeas corpus in cases of convictions before city magistrates, which writs the law directs that they "must grant without delay," and for refusal, a judge "forfeits to the prisoner one thousand dollars." Within the past week several writs of this character have been granted by Justice Lawrence, and on the hearing, each writ has been dismissed because it appeared that the magistrate had acquired jurisdiction of the case, and was acting within the powers conferred upon him in rendering his adjudication, and that therefore his decision could not be reviewed on habeas corpus. Yesterday Justice Lawrence apparently lost patience after his many reiterations of the rule, and in the case of a man convicted of disorderly conduct said, "As the attempts to review such decisions on writs of habeas corpus are becoming very frequent, the attention of members of the bar is called to the remarks of Davis, Presiding Judge, in delivering the opinion of the General Term of this Court in the matter of Wright." The decision referred to was announced over thirteen years ago, in the case of a conviction for violation of an ordinance of the Park Commissioners, forbidding bicycles in Central Park. It was claimed on habeas corpus that the ordinance "was unreasonable, and therefore void." Justice Lawrence's decision in that case, after an extended hearing, dismissing the writ, was affirmed on appeal, on the ground that the court "has no jurisdiction on habeas corpus after conviction in criminal cases, to retry questions of fact upon which the correctness of the judgment of the court in which the petitioner was convicted depends."

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The controversy between Anna Schierloh and Mathilda Schierloh, the mother and widow, respectively, of Kasten Schierloh, in reference to real estate owned by the latter at his death, nine years ago, in which a decision has just been rendered by Justice Pryor, in Supreme Court, Special Term, is interesting in relation, among other things, to questions of "resulting trusts." Kasten, by his will, gave his mother a life interest in property in this city, subject to the widow's right of dower, for which property, in 1873, he paid $13,500. In an ejectment suit by the mother against the widow to recover her life estate, the defendant claimed that when her husband died she was herself the owner, in equity, of the whole estate, because she furnished $1,175 of the purchase price, on her husband's promise to have the deed made to her, but that, notwithstanding, he took it in his own name without her knowledge or consent. The Court of Appeals, in December, 1895, affirmed a judgment for the plaintiff, holding that, conceding there was a promise to put the deed in the wife's name, it was a promise merely, and though the husband violated the promise, it was not a violation of any trust within the meaning of the statute of uses and trusts. The exception in the law was held to apply only in favor of a person "who pays the consideration," while defendant advanced less than one-tenth of the consideration. Being defeated in the ejectment action, the widow sued to have a lien declared in her favor on the property for the $1,175 which she had advanced. Justice Pryor has dismissed the complaint, holding that as the cause of action accrued when Kasten Schierloh, in violation of his agreement, took title to himself, no suit could be prosecuted after the lapse of ten years. Justice Pryor adds: "Aside from the statute on limitations, I am unable to conclude that the plaintiff has discharged the burden incumbent upon her to establish by credible evidence the lien she asserts. The appearance and demeanor of her witnesses were not such as to commend them to confidence; their story in its details is improbable; they do not altogether agree among themselves, and they now testify in direct contradiction to their evidence in the ejectment action. Not by such proof may a claim against a dead man's estate be created, and an interest in real property established."

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Questions as to the right of purchasers on foreclosure of a mortgage made in violation of a trust, and for a trustee's personal benefit, were involved in the suit of Igntz Boskowitz, trustee, against Zerlina Held and others. Samuel J. Held, who died over four years ago, devised property in trust to apply the rents and profits to the use of his wife during her lifetime, or widowhood, she being appointed one of the trustees. These trustees, who were empowered to sell or mortgage real estate, in their discretion, mortgaged a parcel to secure notes made by a corporation formed to conduct a millinery business, of which the widow, individually, was President, and in which she held a large proportion of the stock. The purchaser at the sale, in proceedings to foreclose this mortgage, sought afterward to be relieved from his bid, and upon a motion to compel him to complete his purchase, Justice Beekman now holds that such mortgage is void, as embodying an attempt through a pretended exercise of trust powers to apply trust property to private use. The purchaser, the Court holds, would be relieved from his obligations to complete, although the judgment was by default and all the proceedings were regular, not only because he had, upon the face of the record, been put upon inquiry in respect to the transaction, and therefore would not be protected as against future attacks by beneficiaries interested in setting the transaction aside, but also on the ground that the Court would not countenance an attempt to violate the trust. The plaintiff is directed to return to the purchaser the amount paid by him, with interest, and the expenses incurred by him on the examination of the title.

To Supply Fruit and Flower Missions.

The West Side Fruit and Flower Mission has recently been organized for the purpose of supplying flowers, fruit, jellies, and delicacies to hospitals and the sick in tenements who are deserving. Rooms were secured at 305 West Thirtieth Street, and the mission was formally opened Thursday. The officers are: President—Miss Rosaline Doremus; Treasurer—Mrs. H. Leroy Cox; Secretary—Mrs. William L. Elseffer; Board of Managers—Miss Jeannie Duncan, Miss Ellen King, Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury, Mrs. Fearing, Miss Nightingale, Mrs. Waddington, and Miss Ida M. Hallett.

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We beg to direct attention to the most unique collection of novelties and curious examples in toys, a majority of which have never before been exhibited in this country, and are quite different from the everyday toys usually shown; all dainty and extremely pretty, and still at moderate cost.

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POEMS OF THE LOOM.

Used as backgrounds for the brilliant furniture oddities on our "Christmas Floor" are rare Oriental Rugs—hand-woven treasures of surpassing beauty for holiday gifts.

Among Persian and Turkish specimens are such delicious tangles of blues, greens, ambers, and reds as well-nigh charm one's breath away.

In the ruggery corner is a collection of soft, deep tones to enrich any room and gladden the recipient's heart.

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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET.

Birds.

Singing Canary, $1.75; extra singer, $2.00, $2.50, and $3.00; any extra singer not suiting can be changed.
St. Andreasberg Canary, bell notes, $5.00 and $6.00.
Campanini Canary, trained singer, $8.00, $10.00, and $15.00. Birds sent safe everywhere.
Holden's Book on Birds, 128 pp., food, care all birds, by mail, 25 cts. stamps.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., bet. 15th & 16th Sts

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Application is to be made to the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange for sanction to close the Exchange from 3 P. M. Dec. 24 to 10 A. M. Dec. 28.

—"A Constant Reader": All information on the subject of your inquiry can be obtained by communication with the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point.

—Mrs. E. J. Lapham will make an address on "Life Insurance for Women" at the Thirty-eighth Street Working Women's Club, which is under the direction of Miss Grace Dodge.

—There will be a meeting of the U. S. Grant Republican Club, at 11 Prince Street, to-morrow evening, at 8, for which the Committee on Entertainment of the club has made special preparations.

—Robert and Frank Perry and Robert Henry, who were bitten by a mad dog in Baltimore, arrived at the Pasteur Institute yesterday. There are now eight persons from Baltimore being treated here.

—"The Jew, Gilsey House."—The difference in the time between London and New York is 4 hours 55 minutes and 9 seconds. When it is 12 o'clock noon in London, it is 55 minutes and 9 seconds after 4 o'clock P. M. in New York City.

—The sale of boxes for the fancy dress ball of the Purim Association will take place Tuesday night, at 8:30, at Temple Emanu-El. The ball will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, Jan. 19. The proceeds are devoted to Mount Sinai Hospital.

—There will be a sale of articles at the residence of C. L. Murdock, 313 Fifth Avenue, Thursday, from 2:30 to 5 P. M., in aid of St. Michael's Home, Mamaroneck, N. Y. The work of the home is constantly increasing, and more funds are necessary to meet its want.

—John Johnson, twenty years old, of 212 East Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday fell from the fourth story to the ground floor of a building at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Central Park West and had his right arm broken. He was taken to Manhattan Hospital.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Kraus Alumni Association was held at the Hotel San Remo yesterday morning. About 125 Kraus graduates were present. Mrs. M. Kraus Boelte read a paper on "Drawing," in which she treated of the Kraus and Froebel drawing.

—The report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for last week shows that the mean barometer was 30.177 inches, and the range .438. The thermometer mean, 32.6°; minimum, 6 A. M., Dec. 3, 21°. Distance traveled by the wind was 1,189 miles. Amount of rain for week, .06 inch. Depth of snow, 5 inches.

—Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the American Line steamship New York from Southampton were Miss Louise Beaudet, Temple F. Craig, Lieut. Paul Calm, W. J. Ewing, Mlle. Yvette Guilbert, William Haydon, W. C. Reick, the Hon. Mrs. William Vernon, Hamilton Fish Webster, and Gen. Louis H. Warren.

—A mass meeting to tender a public reception to Bernardino Verro, the Italian Socialist who has just arrived, will take place to-morrow evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, 291-293 Bowery. The speakers representing the Socialist-Labor Party of this city will be Lucien Saniel and Daniel De Leon.

—The Berkeley Lyceum will open to-morrow night and for the week, with Allan Willey's company, in "My Lady Greburn." The play has been pronounced an artistic success. The company numbers among its members, Nettie Bourne, Rachael Dean, Marion Bellon, Estelle Stanton, Harrington Reynolds, E. E. McFadden, K. Chester, Frank Kendricks, Leighton Baker, and Harry Mitchel.

—Troop Three of Squadron A was formally organized yesterday. First Lieut. L. G. Reed and Second Lieut. Herbert Barry were assigned to duty with the new troop. Corp. Hammond and Privates Ewing and Galloway were transferred from Troop One to Troop Three, and Corps. Thorne and Frelinghuysen, Artificers Bowne and A. D. Shepard, and Privates Patterson, Stearns, Leale, and E. C. Hoyt from Troop Two to Three.

Brooklyn.

—The Rev. Richard Meredith, brother of the Rev. R. R. Meredith, D. D., pastor of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, has accepted a call to the Park Avenue Congregational Church, which is a branch of the Tompkins Avenue Church.

—Rocco Moralito, accused of killing William Matuas in Montauk Avenue, Oct. 10, was found guilty of murder in the second degree yesterday by a jury in the County Court. The trial lasted five days. The jury was fourteen hours arriving at a verdict.

—While Car No. 129 of the Smith and Jay Street line was standing at Tillary Street last night a blue flame shot up from the flooring and scared the twenty-five passengers to the street. The fire spread to the woodwork of the car, but it was extinguished before the fire engine arrived.

—Justice Van Wyck, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied an injunction asked for by Morris Shirk to restrain William Shapiro, the President, and the other officers of the Congregation B'nai Jacob from receiving into the congregation the members of the Congregation Chevra Ahal Yitchcock. Mr. Shirk is a member of B'nai Jacob, and he based his objections to the union of the congregations on the facts that there was a large number of aged and infirm persons in the smaller congregation, and that the meeting which decided on the union was irregular.

Long Island.

—A reconciliation has been effected between W. H. Roberts of Washington and his wife, who has been living with her father at Far Rockaway. Mrs. Roberts had her husband arrested Thanksgiving Day on a charge of abandonment.

—Judge William W. Goodrich, who sat in the place of Judge Gaynor yesterday in Long Island City, directed that a panel of 150 jurors be drawn to serve at the trial of Mayor P. J. Gleason for violating the election laws.

—Policeman Bowman of Astoria yesterday afternoon arrested two men who said they were Christopher Hines, twenty-four years of age, of 60 Pitt Street, and Jacob Young, twenty years, of 1,997 Third Avenue, New York. Yesterday they broke into the residence of Mrs. Bauer, at 751 Ninth Avenue, Astoria, but were discovered in the house. In the men's pockets were found two bunches of skeleton keys and two black handkerchiefs with holes in them.

New Jersey.

—Sheriff Heller of Hudson County drew his first Grand Jury yesterday. Frank O. Cole, a prominent Republican, is foreman.

—William Sheridan of 136 St. Paul Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday caused the arrest of his brother, Michael, for assault. William says that Michael is a pugilist, and used him for a punching bag. The case will be heard to-morrow morning.

—"John Doe," who was arrested in Jersey City Friday for attempting to swindle Miss Elizabeth A. Clark, of 504 Grove Street, was arraigned before Police Justice Potts yesterday. He still refused to give his name, and was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

—Robert T. Dennison, thirty-eight years old, a car inspector of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Jersey City, caught his foot in a frog while crossing the Haraimus Cove freight yard yesterday. He fell, breaking his leg just below the knee. He was taken to St. Francis Hospital.

—H. C. Stillwell of 661 Jersey Avenue, Jersey City, while riding across the Hackensack Meadows, saw a brilliant meteor pass through the sky in a northeasterly direction. It was like a ball of fire and about as large, apparently, as an arc light. It seemed to drop into the Meadows not far from the road, but no one was able to find any trace of it yesterday.

—Edward James Young of Thirteenth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, and Mrs. May Anna Patterson of 1,484 Clark Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, were married in Jersey City Friday evening, by Justice Moes. The groom told the Justice that Mrs. Patterson had been divorced and that her first husband had threatened to shoot him if he married her. He did not seem to be greatly disturbed.

—At a secret meeting of the Trustees of the Bergen Baptist Church, held Friday night, it was decided, by a vote of 4 to 2, not to permit the performance of "A Breach of Promise Case" by the Sunday school teachers next Tuesday night. The Trustees said they did not consider the play immoral, but regarded it as a burlesque that would be out of keeping with the sacred character of the edifice. If the managers will hire a public hall, the Trustees will do all they can to make the entertainment a success.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Assistant Engineer R. D. Hasbrouck has been ordered to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Cadet J. B. Henry has been detached from the New York and ordered to the Brooklyn.

—Commander F. F. Dickens has been detached from duty at the Naval Training Station, Newport, and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation, as Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau, relieving Commander J. McGowan, who is ordered to command the training station.

—Capt. H. C. Taylor has been detached from the Naval War College and ordered to command the Indiana, on Dec. 1. He will relieve Capt. R. D. Evans, who is detached and ordered to duty in Washington as a member of the Lighthouse Board, to succeed Capt. J. R. Bartlett, who has been ordered to command the Puritan.

Daniell & Sons.

GREAT DISPLAY OF
HOLIDAY GOODS.
PRICES TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

A choice selection in Solid Gold Jewelry, comprising
Diamond Rings, Diamond Ear Rings,
Scarf Pins, Brooches,
Lockets, Shirt Studs,
Cuff Buttons, Vest Chains,
Shell Combs, Hat Pins,
Match Safes, Gold Thimbles,
Bracelets, Lorgnettes,
Watches, Opera Glasses,
Clocks, Tabourettes,
Lamps, Onyx and Gilt Tables,
Fancy Chairs, Japanese Screens.

JARDINIERES AND PEDESTALS.
Portfolios, Desk Sets,
Fancy Ink Stands, Cutlery,
Christmas Cards, Calendars,
Vases, Cake Baskets,
Candelabra, Celluloid Articles,
Napkin Rings, Atomizers,
Foreign and Domestic Extracts,
Toilet Waters, Cologne Bottles,
Soaps, Hair Brushes,
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Purses,
Pipes (in sterling mounting,) Mem. Books,

STERLING SILVER TOILET ARTICLES.
Dolls, Manicure Sets,
Games, Traveling Cases,
Workboxes, Music Rolls,
Jewel Cases, Albums,
Fans, Photo Cases.

Umbrellas with finest Natural Sticks; also choicest Dresden, Pearl, Shell, Horn, and Ivory handles, beautifully Mounted in Silver and Gold.

SMOKING AND HOUSE JACKETS,
Flannel Shirts, Suspenders,
Sweaters, Mufflers,
Pajamas, Neckwear,
Traveling Rugs, Underwear and Hosiery.

Great Offering in Japanese Silk Handkerchiefs.

10,000 dozen, the entire importation of two large firms, which we will offer at most serious reductions from accustomed prices. Never before in the history of this house have we given such values. We quote only a few taken at random.

GENTLEMEN'S handsome EMBROIDERED INITIAL SILK HANDKERCHIEFS at - - - - - - 25c. each
LADIES' handsome EMBROIDERED INITIAL SILK HANDKERCHIEFS at - - - - - - - 19c. each
GENTLEMEN'S fine quality, colored border, WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 19 new designs, at - - - - 25c. each
Plain White at same price.

English Silk Mufflers.

GENTLEMEN'S BROCADED SILK MUFFLERS, Cream and Black - - - - - - - - - 65c. each
GENTLEMEN'S BROCADED SILK MUFFLERS, Black and Navy Blue grounds, colored figures - - - - 98c. each
Persian designs in the newest combination and colorings, Red and Green - - - - - - - $1.25 each

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Columbus, Broadway, and Lexington Avenue Cable Cars pass our stores every minute; also the cross-town line, 8th Street, Christopher Street Ferry Cars.

BROADWAY, 8TH=9TH STREETS.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE & MARK
THE BEST MADE

Sunday
December 6-1896

The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

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FURS

ALASKA SEAL COATS,
$158.00
value 245.00.

PERSIAN LAMB COATS,
$98.00
value 165.00.

Above are all newly made up in the latest and most approved style, of excellent quality, and highly desirable in every respect.

MUFFS

(full size)

Persian Lamb	$7.50
Alaska Sable	6.25
Mink	8.50

Also remainder of
IMPORTED MODEL
FUR GARMENTS,
at prices to effect an immediate sale, as follows:

$125.00, now marked	$58.00
235.00, " "	110.00
275.00, " "	125.00
295.00, " "	150.00
325.00, " "	175.00
350.00, " "	195.00
425.00, " "	225.00

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Avenue.

SPURIOUS COINS OF VALUE

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS WORTH MORE THAN THE GENUINE.

They Contain More Fine Silver and Yet Yield a Handsome Profit to Their Makers—They Cannot Be Detected by Ordinary Methods.

It is generally the case that false money is worthless money, but the Treasury Department of the United States is experiencing trouble with silver dollars which in value come nearer being genuine dollars than the coins struck off at the Federal mints. This is due to the fact that the silver in the standard dollar is worth only about 50 cents, which leaves a tempting margin of profit for counterfeiters.

Only a few of these coins have reached this city, so far as is known to the Assay Office, to the Sub-Treasury in Wall Street, or the Secret Service office of the United States. Quite a number of them may, however, be in general circulation, as they are of such perfect workmanship and of such fineness and weight that it is very difficult to detect them.

The combination of metals of which most spurious coin is made has a false ring and is softer than silver. A drop on a marble counter, or a bite of good, strong teeth, will often serve to show its spuriousness. There is a tremendous profit in making silver dollars out of lead and other cheap metals, but the danger of detection has proved so great that counterfeiters are availing themselves of the opportunity afforded by the difference between the theoretical and the actual dollar. Here, the secret service people say, was a good chance, and it was promptly seized.

The new counterfeits are counterfeits only in not having the sanction and authority of the Government. They ring as true and and are as hard as the minted coin of the Nation, and have more silver in them than the dollars that are issued by due authority. Only an expert can detect them.

"Why, they are not counterfeits at all," said one of the employes at the Assay Office. "If they are as good as our money, how can they be counterfeit?"

This argument puzzled a fellow-employe, who scratched his head and finally suggested that "if Uncle Sam doesn't make 'em, they are counterfeit, anyway; see?"

"Well, it's a pity they wasted the extra bit of silver they put in 'em," said the first.

"Oh, they have so much of it out there they don't mind putting in a little extra."

Andrew Mason, Superintendent of the Assay Office, said that most of the spurious coin is uttered in the extreme West, and he added that the danger was one the Government would have to guard against, so long as the difference between the bullion value and the coin value of silver remained so great.

Experts say that the only reason the fifty-cent silver dollar has not been duplicated by counterfeiters before is because the expense of getting heavy dies and rolling machinery is very great, and the machinery itself is so cumbersome and noisy that it is hard to conceal it. It requires a very heavy pressure to make a clean-cut coin, and it would be necessary to operate the noisy machinery underground, or in some remote place to escape detection. As soon as these difficulties could be met, and the difference in value between the bullion and the coined metal became great enough to warrant the expense, the counterfeiting of the silver dollar was begun. The spurious imitations have been in circulation in the West for several years. They are gradually finding their way through the South and the Central States, and some of them occasionally get into the Treasury at Washington.

One of the experts said this is by far the most dangerous form of counterfeiting, because the money is really good to all appearances, and offers to the receiver of it even more silver than there is in the Government money. It will be, he added, a terrible lesson on the peril of maintaining a depreciated currency, which a skilled artisan can duplicate with a profit of nearly 50 per cent.

Trains of the Royal Blue Line.
For Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Best and fastest service; parlor and dining cars. Station Central R. R. of New Jersey, foot Liberty St.—Adv.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

HIGGINS & SEITER.

FINE CHINA.
RICH CUT GLASS.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS.

While we all know it is not in accordance with the canons of good taste to select a Christmas gift merely because it is "cheap," we also know that an exquisite gift chosen from the largest, choicest, and best bought collection of fine China and rich Cut Glass in all New York cannot possibly be objectionable to any one simply because their cost is fully one-quarter less than elsewhere.

Munificence in giving away here go hand in hand with practical economy. Never before have our inducements for holiday purchases been so perfectly irresistible. To give you a practical illustration of this we will mention a few articles selected from our different departments.

CHINA PICTURE FRAMES.

We offer in Limoges China, Picture Frames, a decided bargain; the decoration is in either rosebuds, violets, or scattered sprays, edges gold. They are selling now at $1.00 each; to-morrow the price will be for your choice $1.00 each

BANQUET LAMPS.

We have arranged a large assortment of Banquet Lamps, in either Dresden or Delft design, 26 inches high, complete with duplex burner, wick, chimney and globe, at.....$8.50 each

Dresden Cups & Saucers.

Dresden Tea or Chocolate Cups and Saucers in characteristic Dresden flower decoration, gold lace edge and traced gold handles, at 90 cts. each

Cut Glass Celery Trays.

Rich, deeply cut and beautifully polished Celery Tray, scalloped and cut edges, 11½ inches long, worth $6.75, special .....$4.75 each

Limoges Cups and Saucers.

Finest Limoges China A. D. or 5 o'clock Tea Cups and Saucers, small rosebud decoration, with leaves in gold, choice; either size, 50 cts. each

CUT GLASS SYRUPS.

We will offer an assorted lot of Cut Glass Syrups, with silver-plated top and handles, value at from $2.50 to $3.00 each. Your choice.....$1.90 each

LOVING CUPS.

We have an unusually interesting collection of Loving Cups, both in Glass and China. We mention two only as an example of 50 others. Bohemian Glass Loving Cups, assorted colors, gold line, at..$1.95 each Blue Delft Loving Cups... $3.00 each

STEINS.

We anticipated the demand and general interest there would be in Steins, and bought accordingly. As a result, nowhere can be found as large an assortment of Steins as we are now showing. As an example:
Royal Flemish blue Stein, with metal cover.50 cts.
Also an assorted lot of Mettlach Steins, with metal cover; choice several patterns.$1.00 each

Bohemian Candelabra.

We will offer two-light Bohemian Candelabra, with centre figure, colorings throughout in dark green, brown and pink; height 11 inches; price each $1.50

Cut Glass Tea Caddies.

As a special for the 5 o'clock Tea Table, we will offer 100 strawberry, diamond and fan Cut Glass Tea Caddies, with silver mounted cover, at.....$1.50 each

CUT GLASS OILS.

Instead of advertising "so-called" Cut Glass Oil or Vinegar Bottles, at extremely low prices, we prefer to call your attention to the special offering we shall make in a rich "REAL" Cut Glass Oil, regular value $3.75; special at .....$1.75 each

BRUSH & COMB TRAYS.

We were fortunate in securing yesterday a very large sample lot of Limoges China Brush and Comb Trays, which were really intended for another house, but for certain seasons could not be delivered. The decorations, shapes, and sizes are assorted, and while we would have no trouble in selling these Trays at from $1.50 to $5.00, we prefer to sell them quick, and have divided them into three lots, from which you can select at
90 cts., $1.50 and $2.50 each

Mail orders receive prompt attention. No charge for packing, and safe delivery guaranteed. Illustrated catalogue mailed free to out-of-town residents. All goods delivered free within 100 MILES of New York City, except return money charges on packages sent C. O. D.

HIGGINS & SEITER,

Importers and Retailers of
Fine China, Art Pottery, Rich Cut Glass,
50 and 52 West 22d St.
(Near 6th Avenue), and
170 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

Stern Bros.

(Second Floor.)

Men's Smoking Jackets

of French Tricot, quilted Satin collar, facings and cuffs, at $4.95

of Tricot, lined throughout with quilted Silk, at $7.45

of Velveteen, with Satin Trimming, at $8.45

of Imported Silk Matelasse, $9.75 and $12.90

English House Coats
at $4.75 and $6.90

Men's Bath Robes
of heavy striped Eiderdown, at $3.85
Regular value, $5.50

of fine figured Blankets, at $5.98
Regular value, $8.50

West 23d St.

CLUBS MAY CONSOLIDATE

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CALUMET AND RACQUET GOVERNORS.

Calumet Was Once Called the "Junior Union Club"—New Organizations and Hard Times Have Made Consolidation Necessary.

For some time past a rumor has been current in the New York clubs that the well-known Calumet Club might either consolidate with some other club or wind up its affairs. It was learned yesterday that the Racquet and Tennis Club had made a proposition to take the Calumet Club's members, without the payment of initiation fee, and to provide for its indebtedness, and that the Calumet was favorably considering the proposition.

This significant move has been hinted at in the club columns of THE TIMES for some time past. It is the direct result of the recent period of business depression and of an oversupply of clubs in New York City. It has been argued in THE TIMES for some time past that the limit of club expansion in the metropolis has been passed.

The Calumet Club, whose comparatively plain but handsome house, at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, adjoining the grounds of the "Little Church Around the Corner," has long been such a prominent feature of New York's fashionable thoroughfare, was organized in September, 1879. The original purpose was to supply club facilities and comforts to young men of good position and name in New York, at lower initiation fee and dues than the Union, Knickerbocker, and other clubs of their stamp, and also to provide club facilities for the young men then on the long waiting list of the Union Club.

Its Career of Prosperity.

The projectors of the Calumet started very modestly in some rooms on the second floor at 21 East Seventeenth Street early in 1880. The first President was Robert Lewis Coursen, the first Vice President, William C. Le Gendre, the first Treasurer, Frederick P. Garretson, and the first Secretary, John Austin Stevens, Jr.

The club prospered from the start, and in 1881 it leased a house at 70 West Thirty-fifth Street. Here the club remained two years, when it moved to a larger house at 3 West Thirtieth Street. Prosperity followed it, and careful business management so increased its resources that in four years the club took the bold step of leasing for a long term the large and fine residence of Frank R. Lawrence, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, and in the Autumn of 1887 moved to its new home and took its place, not only among Fifth Avenue clubs, but among the leading social organizations of this city.

The increased expense of the new house, notwithstanding a large accession of new members, caused the club to raise its initiation fee from $100 to $200 and its dues from $60 to $75 a year, thus placing the club on a par with the Union and others in this respect. But the Union still had a long waiting list, and the extremely convenient location of the Calumet, with its good character, still swelled its ranks, so that in 1890 it leased the adjoining house on Fifth Avenue and, after extensive alterations, had what is still called the most cozy and comfortable clubhouse in the city.

The Beginning of the End.

The future of the Calumet then seemed assured. It reached its limit of membership and started a waiting list, when suddenly came the Metropolitan Club, and a year or two afterward the slow panic. Older club members shook their heads doubtfully when they discussed the probable effect upon club life of these events. Their apprehensions were well founded.

There was a rush to join the Metropolitan. The Union voted to raise its limit of membership and took in the several hundred candidates on its waiting list, and a hundred or more besides. Then the hard times started the first of the long line of men who have been forced to resign from clubs.

The Calumet was one of the first to be affected. Its waiting list disappeared almost in a day, and its progress has been slowly downward since. The title of Junior Union Club, which it bore for so many years, was bestowed upon it no longer.

There was a marked change in the club's Board of Governors two years ago, when some of the older members stepped out and were succeeded by a newer and younger element, possessed of abundant energy, but not as experienced in club life and management. This younger Board of Governors has labored in every way to preserve the club, and, it is said, only recently realized that it could not battle much longer against the adverse conditions.

Officers and Members.

The Presidents of the Calumet who succeeded Mr. Coursen, the first incumbent, have been in succession Archibald D. Russell, William C. Le Gendre, Paul Tuckerman, John J. Townsend, Jr., William Turnbull, Jr., Robert Maclay Bull, Edward De Peyster Livingston, and George Alexander Brown. Mr. Brown was elected at the annual meeting in March. The other officers at the present time are C. Grant Lafarge, Vice President; Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Secretary; Frederick L. Eldridge, Treasurer, and Francis P. Lowrey, Lewis R. Morris, Ernest R. Adee, James Brown Lord, Dulany Howland, William C. Le Gendre, Clermont L. Clarkson, George L. Heins, Walter Abbott, and Goodhue Livingston, Governors.

The club was incorporated in 1890. It now has about 300 resident and 100 non-resident members. Among its resident members are some of the best-known young and middle-aged men in the New York club, society, and business worlds, including Henry M. Alexander, Jr., Clarence Andrews, J. Lawrence Aspinwall, David Banks, Jr., Frederick H. Benedict, Andrew A. Bibby, George Bird, Vernon C. Brown, J. Edgar Bull, McCoskry Butt, Lorillard Cammann, G. M. Carnochan, J. Armstrong Chanler, Alfred R. Conkling, H. Holbrook Curtis, Cleveland H. Dodge, Alvah H. Doty, John Dufais, Henry C. Duval, Edward Du Vivier, R. Horace Gallatin, Henry S. Glover, De Forest Grant, Alexander M. Hadden, William R. Harriman, Charles R. Henderson, Hamilton N. Hoppin, Cyrus Field Judson, Louis Keller, Eugene Kelly, Arthur T. Kemp, Joseph H. Kernochan, Newbold T. Lawrence, Archibald Leroy, Robert R. Livingston, Charles W. Maury, Andrew Miller, A. Lanfear Norrie, Henry Parish, Jr., William A. Potter, Percy R. Pyne, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, J. Clinch Smith, John T. Terry, Jr., William Turnbull, H. Walter Webb, D. Seymour Willard, John Morgan Wing, A. Murray Young, and Theodore C. Zerega.

The club has a lease until 1900 of its present quarters, for which it is said to pay a rent approximating $20,000. The clubhouse is noted for its large and beautiful poolroom, its handsome parlors and dining room, and the excellence of its service and cuisine.

Racquet Club Wants Good Members.

The Racquet Club is about the same age as the Calumet. It was organized by the late William R. Travers and his immediate friends, and its first home was at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Its old house there is now occupied by the University Athletic Club. Some five or six years ago the Racquet Club purchased a large lot on the north side of Forty-third Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, and erected one of the largest and handsomest clubhouses in the city, fitting it up with racquet and tennis courts, Turkish and plunge baths, and locker rooms.

While it has been fairly prosperous and has a large sinking fund, it is understood that it has felt the pressure of the times and that members who were seen yesterday admitted that an accession of two or three hundred desirable members would greatly benefit it. Its initiation fee and annual dues are identical with those of the Calumet.

The present officers of the Racquet Club are Isaac Townsend, President; Henry De Coppet, Vice President; H. H. Crocker, Secretary, and J. T. Atterbury, Treasurer.

The report in club circles is that the Racquet Club has proposed to admit to membership the members of the Calumet without initiation fee from Jan. 1, 1897. It is further reported that the proposition, while it has been virtually approved by the Governing Boards of both clubs, has not been formally submitted to the members of either. Both clubs are incorporated, and so it will be necessary for this to be done.

Restaurant Has Not Paid.

The members of both clubs who were seen yesterday were unwilling to talk, but it was evident that the members of the Calumet Club view the immediate future of their institution with some apprehension. C. Grant Lafarge, Vice President of the Calumet Club, said to a reporter yesterday that there was not the slightest probability of the club's releasing its present quarters, as the site was too valuable for business purposes. He said it had suffered from bad business like other clubs, and had not done well with its restaurant and grillroom.

Clubmen have expected the consolidation of the Metropolitan and Calumet Clubs. It is reported that the Metropolitan made a proposition to the officers of the Calumet Club some months ago to take in the members of the latter club by election, at $100, or one-third of its initiation fee, and that this proposition was rejected.

Stole from the Waldorf.

Albert Just, a waiter at the Waldorf, confessed yesterday that with his wife, Emma, also a servant at the hotel, and another waiter, Kuhbleman Kohler, he had been stealing silverware belonging to the hotel. He had forty-one pawntickets, representing a large amount of stolen property. The police also found $100 worth of silver in the rooms of Just and Kohler. Just made his confession, he said, because his wife was too friendly with Kohler. In Jefferson Market Court the three were held for examination.

First Signal Corps Drills.

The First Signal Corps, Capt. Homer W. Hedge, will begin their riding drills at the Central Park Riding Academy, Jan. 14. A competition in signaling will soon be held between the four sections for the Eugene K. Austin bronze trophy.

Stern Bros.

To-morrow
Special Values
in
Ladies' Tailor-made Coats

of Cheviot or Boucle Cloth, lined with Satin Rhadame, at $5.85 and $8.75

of English Kersey or Persian Cloth, lined with plain or fancy Taffeta Silks, at $10.50, $12.50, $14.75

Also
Capes

of Velour, Kersey or Persian Cloth, Embr'd, Braided or Fur Trimmed, at

Large Reductions
From Previous Prices

West 23d St.

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON

Holiday Merchandise and Holiday Buyers

are in complete possession of the store. Wonderful activity and delighted patrons the happy result. The potent factors creating it run from Handkerchiefs to Paris Gowns—from Dolls to Diamonds—from Novelettes to the richest creations of the publishers' and bookbinders' art—and so on through the long, varied and interesting category of goods that find a fitting representation in each of our Sixty-Five Departments—all marked at prices that cause wonderment by reason of their extreme lowness.

Unparalleled Bargains in BOOKS.

We mean to break all records. Not one book or any line here quoted has ever before or can anywhere at the present time be secured at anything like these prices. It means the selling of Three Dollar Books for One Dollar, and Dollar Books for 35 and 50 cents. It means our determination to make the coming week's selling a record-breaking event in the history of Books. Here are some of the aids:

CAMERA MOSAICS; a Portfolio of Photographic Views of Home and Foreign Life; and the Picturesque in Nature and Architecture; with introduction by Murat Halstead and description by Boyesen, Nym Crinkle, G. Parsons Lathrop, Mrs. Frank Leslie, &c. Neat cloth binding; size 11x14 inches. Regular $1.00 book for.....38c.

NAPOLEON'S MILITARY CAREER, a large and very handsome volume, contains hundreds of illustrations in black and white, and numerous full page illustrations in colors by leading French artists. From every point of view, this is the most magnificent work on Napoleon ever published. Edition de Luxe, size 11x14 inches. In
Extra Cloth, $2.25; formerly $6.50.
Full Morocco, $4.75; formerly $10.50.

THE MAGAZINE OF ART; a large and handsome volume, containing full page etchings and photogravure plates by D. G. Rossetti, Sir W. Burne-Jones, Macbeth, Raeburn, and other renowned artists. Together with many hundred reproductions of modern art, with literary contributions by Edmund Gosse, Austin Dobson, &c., full gilt, size 11x14 inches. Regular $3.50 book for $1.49

BEAUTIFUL BRITAIN; The scenery and splendors of the United Kingdom, Royal Residences, Palaces, Castles, beauties of mountain, lake, and river. Full descriptive and historical notes. Contains fac simile of a letter from the Queen expressing strong commendation of this magnificent book. Size 11x14 inches. Prices:
Extra cloth, $2.98; formerly $6.75.
Half morocco, $3.95; formerly $8.75.
Full morocco, $5.75; formerly $12.50.

QUARTERLY ILLUSTRATOR, a Year Book of Art, containing 1,400 illustrations by 433 Artists, on heavy coated paper, with essays and criticisms by prominent writers, bound in cloth. Regular $2.50 book for.....49c.

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Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th Street.

"RED" KATE LEARY DEAD.

Notorious Woman Thief Passes Away at a Coney Island Hotel.

Kate Leary, widow of the notorious "Red" Leary, the bank burglar and all-around thief, died Friday night at the Red Light, a shanty hotel on the Coney Island Bowery, of a complication of diseases and alcohol. She was about fifty years old, and not many years ago was considered one of the cleverest shoplifters and pickpockets in this vicinity. Her picture for a long time adorned the police galleries of nearly every city in the country.

"Red Kate" had the brains of the society of thieves of whom "Red" Leary was the chief. The Manhattan Bank robbery, it was said, was planned by her. When Leary was arrested for it and locked up in the Tombs, she hired a house near to the prison, dug through the walls, and rescued him. He was arrested at Fort Hamilton, and again her shrewdness enabled him to get away.

Fifteen years ago Leary built the Red Light. The police looked upon the place as a harbor for thieves, and frequently raided it. On one occasion they found $30,000 worth of stolen silks buried in the yard and arrested Kate. They could not connect her with the theft, however.

Leary was killed in a street fight after he had quarreled with Kate, and she deeded the Coney Island house to "Red" Pearson, the pugilist, and boarded there until she died. She had been a cripple for the past three years, and drank heavily to dull the pain of rheumatism.

Union Missionary Meetings.

At a conference of representatives of nearly twenty foreign mission organizations, held at the rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 Fifth Avenue, recently, it was decided that an appeal be made to the pastors of churches in the United States and Canada, suggesting that meetings in the interest of foreign missions be held simultaneously during the week beginning Jan. 10. It is proposed to open the week with sermons on the subject, and on Thursday evening, Jan. 14, to hold mass meetings in the biggest halls in every town and city in the United States.

Forged Small Checks.

James Baudes was a prisoner in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with passing forged checks for small amounts on east side storekeepers, bearing the signature of Lawyer Abraham Sarasohn of 186 East Broadway. Sarasohn was complainant, and said Baudes was a stranger to him, and that he had no deposits in the banks on which the checks were drawn. A number of persons said they had taken the checks on the Broadway or Bowery banks. Baudes was held for trial.

Car Derailed on the Bridge.

Traffic on the Brooklyn Bridge was delayed yesterday between 9 and 10 A. M. by the derailment of a coach at the New-York end. The actual work of righting the car did not take long, but the consequent disarrangement of schedule for three-quarters of an hour gave much inconvenience to passengers, who crowded each terminus.

Movement of Gold and Silver.

The imports of gold last week were $6,666, and of silver $27,735. The exports were: Gold, $51,820, and silver, $985,290. Since Jan. 1 the imports of specie were $83,003,201, and the exports $100,442,943, but half of the exports were in silver bars or coin.

WASTE OF CITY PRIVILEGES.

J. A. Taylor's Lecture on Municipal Mistakes.

J. A. Taylor, President of the Nineteenth Century Club, lectured at the Berkeley Lyceum yesterday morning, before the League for Political Education, on "The True Relation of the Citizen to the Municipality."

He commenced by describing the present situation in this city. The value of the great franchises the municipality has to bestow has not been appreciated. If properly husbanded, the dock franchises, or privileges of using the extensive water front, would have been sufficient to support the city administration. These, together with other franchises, have been lost or wasted. The city does not get anything like the revenue from these privileges that it should get. This involves, of course, the proper administration of city affairs. "It is clear," he said, "that we have not the right kind of a municipality."

The causes that have produced a bad City Government are the concentration of population and the consequent complexity of the relations between the citizens and the municipality. Thousands of persons are attracted here by the allurements of a great city. As a rule, they are ignorant of the history and conditions of the metropolis. They take little interest in its public affairs, and, when called upon to vote, they are in utter darkness as to what duty and what high responsibility rest upon them.

The responsibility for the continuance of this condition is upon the press, the pulpit, and the schools. The Sunday papers, he said, are great enterprises. They are filled with a wonderful mass of useful information, literature, and art, but they do not seem to appreciate their grave responsibilities in the work of public education. Much could be done by them if they took an interest in matters that would aid in the training of good citizenship.

"The pulpit could do a vast amount of good in this direction if it would turn upon this subject some of the heavy batteries it is directing Sunday after Sunday upon the future world. It ought not to be the case that we have a tremendous interest in this direction manifested by the pulpit only once in four years. It is just as much the duty of the pulpit to aid in teaching the duties of good citizenship one month after election as it is one month before election."

The responsibility of the schools was also shown. Civic duty should be taught to all, and the lecturer congratulated the League for Political Education on its work in directing attention to the need for the better training of our citizens.

The speaker said that a constant illustration of the lack of appreciation of the duties of citizenship was to be found in the repeated attempt to destroy the most beautiful building on Manhattan Island, the City Hall.

"The politicians," he said, "are talking every day about removing this splendid monument, this piece of sublime architecture, which students may study and artists admire; and we are kept in fear always that we may lose this magnificent building, which has remained for a hundred years, and is now surrounded by structures erected through fraud and which stand like columns of shame." [Applause.]

The grave responsibilities of citizenship are about to be increased by the expansion of the city through its union with Brooklyn. "It is really one city, just as all the branches of a magnificent tree belong to the same tree, and comes from the same source."

He urged that it was to the interest of all good citizens to see that the Government of the greater metropolis should be intelligently, honestly, and efficiently administered; not in a narrow, selfish way, but for the greatest and highest good of all. [Applause.]

The President of the league announced that some of the members had organized a "City History Club," the object of which was to study the history of the city and to encourage its teaching to the children of New York. The club hoped, also, to add the teaching of civic duty.

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Muffs	$75.,	$100.
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BROADWAY,
8th and 9th Streets

A FAIR TO HELP CHILDREN.

Attractions to be Presented to Aid the Messiah Home.

The new Manhattan Hotel, Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street, is to be the scene of a large fair, to be held for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, afternoon and evening. Visitors will be admitted free, but a charge of 25 cents will be made for admission to an exhibition of beautiful fans and rare miniatures, which will be a feature of the occasion. One fan belonging to Mrs. Leonard Dessar is valued at $7,000. It was decorated by twenty-two European painters of eminence.

Prominent among the articles for sale will be pictures by the best-known water colorists of the city, many of whom have promised the managers of the fair a percentage of one-half or one-third the price of the pictures sold. Among the artists whose work will be represented are Carroll Beckwith, J. Appleton Brown, J. W. Champney, Mrs. Louise Cox, Mrs. Coman, C. Curran, Elliott Daingerfield, Mrs. Coffin, Will H. Drake, Claud Raguet Hirst, and Percival De Luce. One painting of each artist will be hung, and there will be portfolios of unframed sketches. Several pictures of the late Hamilton Gibson will be sent by Mrs. Gibson.

There will be from forty to fifty designs for fans, mounted and unmounted, sent to compete for a prize medal. Among these will be a beautiful puzzle fan design, painted by Walter Paris. The design is of daisies and clover blossoms, and a perfect picture of flowers is presented in whatever way the fan is folded. Marie Grivaz has several beautiful cupid fans; Mrs. Favarger Newell, beautiful flower designs on gauze; Mrs. Louise Dexter of California, a beautiful bridal fan, in embroidery, and Miss Hart, beautiful fans painted with designs in violets.

A fan drill is to be given Thursday evening, and on Saturday—children's day—there will be a Punch and Judy. The members of the Executive Committee are Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. C. S. Homer, Jr., Mrs. Edward Holbrook, Mrs. G. H. Robinson, and Miss Catherine A. Stevens.

LATE ATTEMPT TO RECOVER.

Mrs. Devencene Suing Father Corrigan's Estate for Money He Spent.

The suit of Mrs. Catharine Devencene of Brooklyn against the executors of the Rev. Patrick Corrigan, late rector of the Church of Our Lady of Grace in Hoboken, was heard before Judge Nevins in Jersey City, yesterday.

Mrs. Devencene's first husband, Matthew Kelly, left five houses to her when he died. She was Father Corrigan's niece, and she gave him a trust deed for the houses, to hold them as guardian of her children. After his death, Jan. 15, 1893, it was discovered that he had mortgaged the property for $7,000, and the mortgagee, the Provident Institution for Savings, foreclosed.

Mrs. Devencene testified that she did not know what Father Corrigan did with the money. She had reposed implicit confidence in him. Her sister, Mrs. Margaret Mulry, said Father Corrigan had said he was allowed to manage the property as he pleased.

Judge Nevins will give his decision Friday.

SOCIETY EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

With Thanksgiving past and December's cold and snow once more returned, the Winter season is now well under way. Once more Fifth Avenue and its adjacent fashionable streets up town present lively scenes all through the daylight and early hours of darkness, again awnings span the sidewalks and the crisp wintry air is filled with the sound of rolling wheels, of moving feet, and the hum of conversation and of laughter. From brilliantly lighted parlors, hotel and club windows, float out the strains of music. There is a sense of life and exhilaration in the air, a suggestion of the rush and happiness of the coming Christmastide, and, in short, New York society has once more begun a Winter season.

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The week which closed yesterday more than in ordinary years deserved its title of débutante week. Every afternoon has brought one or more receptions, where some fair young girl has made her first bow to the gay world, and where a thronging troupe of friends, relatives, and acquaintances have assembled to bid her welcome and to wish her success. The buds of last year who, to carry out the poetical idea, are the roses of this, have been present at all of these affairs to recall their triumphs of last year and to compare them with those of their younger sisters. As all buds are by common consent considered charming, it will not do to select any flower from "the rosebud garden of girls" which bloom for the first time in society this past week for exceptional notice. All had their admirers and all had their meed of praise and congratulation from relatives and friends. On Monday Mrs. Samuel Roosevelt, who was formerly Mrs. Boylston of Baltimore, and was before her first marriage Miss Shoemaker and a belle in the Monumental City, introduced her daughter, Miss Boylston, at a reception given in the handsome house on upper Fifth Avenue which Mr. Roosevelt has leased for the Winter. Miss Boylston received with her mother and several young friends, among them Miss Gary of Baltimore, whose beauty made her much admired. There was a large delegation of Mr. Roosevelt's club friends present, and it is unnecessary to say that they were hospitably received. On Thursday Miss Daisy Hollins, a daughter of Mr. Frank Hollins, and a niece of Mr. H. B. Hollins, made her first bow. Miss Ethel Post, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, Miss Sarah Thompson, Miss Ethel Whitney, Miss Alice Colgate, Miss Esther Hoppin, Miss Daisy Nicholas, and Miss Alice Sands received with Mrs. and Miss Hollins. The chief coming-out receptions of Friday were those of Miss Bertha Munde, a daughter of Mrs. Paul F. Munde, and Miss Rogers, a daughter of Mr. Henry Pendleton Rogers. It was difficult for those who wished to meet and greet all the débutantes of yesterday to get to their respective houses during the short hours of the late afternoon appointed for their receptions. Miss Keyes, a daughter of Dr. Keyes; Miss Stewart, youngest daughter of Mr. John A. Stewart; Miss Frances Howland, a daughter of Judge Howland; Miss Adelina Tower, a daughter of Mr. Lawrence Phelps Tower; Miss Marian Cutting, a daughter of Mrs. Walter Cutting, and Miss Ethel Smith, a daughter of Mr. N. Denton Smith, were all introduced at receptions given at their respective homes yesterday afternoon. Miss Condé, a daughter of Mr. Swits Condé, a wealthy resident of Oswego, N. Y., who now occupies a handsome house in the city during the Winters, was introduced on Thursday at one of the largest receptions of the season. This week will bring receptions to be given by Mrs. Henry Asher Robbins, on Tuesday, to introduce her niece, Miss Marian Whitaker; by Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, to introduce Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, on Wednesday, and by Col. and Mrs. Dupont of Wilmington, Del., who will introduce their daughter, Miss Dupont, at a reception and following dance at Sherry's on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. de Peyster has issued cards for a reception at her residence, 7 East Forty-second Street, on December 16, at which her youngest daughter, Miss Augusta de Peyster, will make her first bow.

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Most of the débutantes will be present at the first large fashionable ball of the season, namely, the first Assembly, or Matriarchs, as it is more often called, and which will be held at the Waldorf, on Thursday evening next. The managers of the ball have perfected their arrangements, and it promises to be one of the most beautiful of the kind ever held in New York. The novelty and beauty of the new Waldorf ballroom will be enough in themselves to assure the presence of every person who has been fortunate enough to receive an invitation from or through one of the Matriarchs, and it is estimated that the subscribers and their guests, with the honorary guests of the organization, will number nearly 400 persons. Supper is to be served at small tables in the old and smaller ballroom and in the gentlemen's café adjoining, which are to be thrown open for the occasion. Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Purdon, and Mrs. Morton will probably receive the guests. The first Patriarchs' ball, as has already been announced, will take place also in the new ballroom of the Waldorf, on Dec. 21, or only four days before Christmas. The Patriarchs have placed the preliminary arrangements for the ball, as far as the superintendence of the invitations is concerned, in the competent hands of Miss Maria de Barril, who has been Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt's private secretary for some three or four years past. Miss de Barril, who is a niece of Mrs. Barreda, the wife of the former Peruvian Minister at Washington, and who built and owned the handsome Newport villa known as "Beaulieu," now owned by Mr. W. W. Astor, and occupied by Senator Calvin S. Brice during the past two Summers, is a woman of remarkable executive ability, and has an intimate knowledge of New York society. The fifty Patriarchs will send the names of the five guests to whom they are entitled to Miss de Barril, and she will then issue invitations to these guests. If any Patriarch sends in the name of a lady or gentleman which has already been sent in he will be notified, and allowed to send some other name or names. This will prevent a duplication of invitations in any special case, and will make each Patriarch entirely responsible for his individual guests. This is really a revival of the custom followed by the late Ward McAllister, who managed these balls so successfully for many years. The Patriarchs, or rather, the Executive Committee of the Patriarchs, whose members are Messrs. William C. Whitney, James P. Kernochan, and W. Watts Sherman, will furnish Miss de Barril with the names of distinguished guests or strangers to the city to whom they wish invitations to be sent. Applications for reserved tables at supper will also be sent to Miss de Barril, by the Patriarchs who desire such tables reserved for them. This will do away with the complaint or criticism which formerly arose when Mr. McAllister set apart a certain table for himself and prominent guests, and which came to be known as "the royal table."

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The dancing classes have begun their sessions, which still continue to be held for the most part at Sherry's, and the first meeting of the organization known as the Fortnightly Cotillions took place at Sherry's on Tuesday evening. Almost every night up to Christmas will now bring the meeting at Sherry's of one or more of these dancing classes or organizations. The first meeting of the best-known of these dancing classes—that called Mrs. Church's—took place at Sherry's on Friday evening. The patronesses of this class are Mrs. Benjamin H. Church, Mrs. Sackett M. Barclay, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. Walton Oakley, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Frederic Goodridge, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris.

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Mrs. Whitney's musicale on Monday afternoon, which was organized so hastily that the cards were only received a few days previously, opened for the first time to New York society since the death of the first Mrs. Whitney the ex-Secretary's beautiful residence at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. The curiosity felt to see the new Mrs. Whitney and to inspect once more the handsome house brought a large and fashionable throng to the entertainment. Mrs. Whitney had asked to assist her in receiving, her old friends of Doughaston, L. I., Mrs. Foxhall Keene, formerly Mrs. Frank White; Mrs. William P. Douglass, formerly Miss Adelaide Townsend, and Mrs. J. W. Markoe, formerly Mrs. William Wetmore, and also Mrs. Whitney's sister, Mrs. Charles T. Barney. The presence of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Goelet, and Mrs. Burden, with other prominent men and women, established the social character of the reception at once. The performers of the afternoon were Sieveking, the Swedish pianist, and Huberman, the boy violinist.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese gave a dinner and musicale at Mr. Breese's studio, in Sixteenth Street. Mrs. Van Der Veer Green, the contralto, and Victor Biegle, the Austrian 'cellist, were guests at the dinner, and afterward sang and played at the musicale.

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The wedding of Mr. Sidney Johnston Smith and Miss Fanny Bogert Taller will be celebrated at Grace Church on Dec. 17. Over 3,000 invitations have been issued for the ceremony, and the wedding promises to be one of the largest that have taken place in New York for years. The maid of honor will be Miss Alice Blight. Mr. Andrew W. Smith, a brother of the bridegroom, will be his best man, and the ushers will be Messrs. Dudley R. Winthrop, Gordon Paddock, Roland W. Smith, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., Lispenard Stewart, Romaine W. Baldwin, Theodore Frelinghuysen, and James W. Appleton. The reception which will follow the ceremony at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Edward N. Taller, on North Washington Square, will be a comparatively small one. The wedding of Mr. Wilmot T. Cox and Miss Maria Bleecker Miller will be celebrated on Dec. 26. Mr. Joseph Lentilhon and Miss Everett will be married on Dec. 22. The engagement is announced of Mr. Pierre Jay and Miss Barlow, a daughter of the late Gen. Francis Shaw Barlow. The cable brings the news from Paris of the announced engagement there of Count Andigne and Mrs. Frederick May, who was formerly Miss Coleman of San Francisco, and whose husband, Dr. May of Washington, died abroad about two years ago. The wedding of Mr. William Caswell and Miss Starr, which was celebrated at the Church of the Transfiguration on Wednesday morning, brought together a large number of well-known people. Mr. Caswell is a nephew of Miss Eliza Watson, who is to be married early in January to her cousin, Mr. Wesley Watson of Belfast, Ireland.

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The ranks of men and women who have been forced by adverse fortune to go into business received an addition the past week in Mrs. George Kirkland, a daughter of the late Gen. Wallen, and a sister of Mrs. James Struthers and Miss Louisa Wallen, who is to make her professional début at Carnegie Hall to-night. Mrs. Kirkland has gone into the manufacture of tea gowns, matinées, lingerie, and all the pretty things that women love, which she makes herself by hand, and will have an opening and sale next Thursday afternoon at her apartments, in the Arlston, at Fifty-fifth Street and Broadway. Miss Lowery's and Miss Wilmerding's tea room continues to be crowded and successful to such an extent that its projectors are already overworked and on the point of breaking down.

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The many friends of Mr. Stephen Peabody and Miss Alice Seward, eldest daughter of Mr. Clarence A. Seward, will regret to learn that they are both seriously ill with typhoid fever. Messrs. Henry Steers and John G. Beresford and Miss Julie Eldridge, who have been ill with the same dread disease for some weeks past, are now happily convalescent.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Ella L. Wise and Dr. Gustav G. Fischlowitz of this city. Miss Wise is a daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise and sister of the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Synagogue.

SOCIETY DANCES THIS SEASON.

T. George Dodworth Wishes that the Minuet Were Among Them.

There is every indication that society dancing for this season will remain the same as last Winter, the popular dances being the waltz, two-step, an occasional lancers, and the cotillion. It is, indeed, deplorable to find that round dancing has dwindled down to two dances, when not many seasons past it was absolutely necessary for one au fait to be able to dance the waltz, polka, york, barn dance, and caprice. While the lancers and quadrille received ample attention during an evening, all of these were on orders of dancing at our leading balls. In addition to the above, the cotillion was used at private dances.

Still, to be able to dance properly and gracefully the limited number now used requires just as much training as when the list was more extensive, for those who are taught carefully in the beginning find very little trouble adapting themselves to the requirements of Dame Fashion. Besides, most of these old steps are taught in dancing schools to enable the pupil to become more proficient in the art. In this respect, too much cannot be said in favor of encouraging the Minuet de la Cour, to acquire dignity, grace, and politeness, all of which tend to elevate the mind, as well as to improve the body, for it must be evident to the intelligent that refined movements have great influence on our natures, the same as when listening to classical music, refined language, seeing artistic paintings, and being careful about dress.

Little can be expected of those who practice vulgar movements, as the "danse du Ventre," "Les pieds en l'air," and "grand écart," also by playing poor music, using bad language, inferior art, and being careless in dress. It is not to be supposed that the minuet will reach that state of perfection as when danced at the Court of Louis XIV., as the social conditions and dress of the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries are so vastly different.

During the reign of Louis XIV. one was surrounded by the influences of a brilliant Court, exquisite splendor of costumes, and an age of chivalry, all of which tended to reflect on the fashionable dance of the time, making it one grand display of haughty, graceful, and gracious bearing, framed with extreme politeness. How different with us now! In an age of "get there," of hustle, bustle, and money making, society's pulse beats with these controlling conditions and governs the dancing accordingly.

We have no Versailles with a King fond of dancing, nor languishing courtiers to set the fashion. We have a Washington with a President surrounded by ambitious politicians, elbowing their way for personal gain. Therefore the fashionable dances of to-day do not encourage that charm of politeness as of old. I was once thrilled by the manners of a prominent New York society lady at the Charity Ball. In her private box she received a number of our most prominent army and naval officers; to every one, when presented, she made a most profound and cultured courtesy, which would have done credit in any Court in the world. Many of those presented were visibly affected by this polite reception and were compelled to bow much lower than usual under the spell of her most charming manners.

This lady had traveled considerably and observed the still remaining traces of Court etiquette, and was not too conscious to make use of it in this free and independent country of ours, where independence crops out too often, instead of politeness, in social intercourse. How pleasant it would be to have the minuet danced at the Inauguration Ball at Washington and other large balls throughout the country, in fact, making it a National dance, and what a factor it would be to polishing rough corners in our manners!

Still, we hear of some much interested in this subject, for there is a Minuet Club as well as minuet finishing classes, formed to derive all the benefit possible in its study. There is no other exercise or amusement where men and women obtain the practical experience of being graceful, dignified, and polite as when dancing the Minuet de la Cour. This elevation of thought, while trying to be courteous, must prove beneficial to character, especially when commenced at an early age.

May we see more of the desire to become gracious and polite in social life from this channel than we have at present, and cast its influence abroad, so that we may not only be admired as a "go-ahead" Nation, but also as a very polite one.

Believing that much pleasure and improvement would be derived from a better knowledge of this dance, I have arranged a new minuet for four persons, with music and full description of figures.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH.

MORE GOLF AT LAKEWOOD.

Open Tournament Arranged for New Year's Day—The Arrivals.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 5.—The golf tournament that began in almost Summer weather last week ended in Winter. The tournament was in all the most successful ever played at Lakewood, and the trophies that stood together on the Laurel House desk are rather widely scattered. The Laurel House Cup was won by Harry P. Toler of the Baltusrol Club, and the Consolation Cup by J. W. Biddle of the Philadelphia Country Club.

The mixed foursomes for the two cups presented by Arthur B. Claflin were won by Mrs. Claflin and James Park with a score of 135. Mrs. Claflin was particularly successful on the approach shots and in putting, while Park did not miss a drive during the contest. The play for the "Duffer's Cup," a handsome silver heart-shaped bowl, presented by W. W. Lowrey of the Richmond County Country Club, was a feature of Friday's play. The contest was a blind handicap, and was won by F. H. Bohlen of the Philadelphia Country Club from sixteen competitors with a score of 95, from scratch, for the 18 holes.

An open tournament will be played on the new links laid out by Horace Rawlins, the green keeper at the Country Club, on New Year's Day, for a silver cup presented by George J. Gould.

Some of the New Cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Winford of New York have leased Nelson J. Waterbury's cottage, on Seventh Street, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Waterbury have gone to New York. Mrs. Edward L. Harding and the Misses Harding arrived from New York this week to occupy Miss Turner's new cottage in Third Street. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Henshaw, whose marriage was celebrated in New York last week, are here to spend the Winter in the Wyeth cottage in Madison Avenue. Mrs. Henshaw was Mrs. George F. Hecker.

A tea, cake, and candy sale, under the auspices of the Lakewood Library Association, was held at the library on Friday afternoon. The committee that arranged the affair, Mrs. O. C. Hovey, Miss Eva Ball Glover, and Miss Hattie E. Smith, met with hearty co-operation from the cottagers and residents. The room was a pretty scene, with tables lighted with candles in tall candelabra and colored shades, with masses of flowers that were also offered for sale. Mrs. George W. Stockly and Mrs. Clarence C. Curtiss were the hostesses at the chocolate table, and Miss Elsie Davis at the tea table. Mrs. David B. Plumer and Miss Laura Kimball sold the cake, and the Misses Ferris and the Misses King the candy, which was all home-made and very attractively arranged in pretty boxes and fancy baskets.

Miss Mary Turner, in the costume of a gypsy seeress, told fortunes by palmistry. A large attendance of guests and cottagers testified to their appreciation of the library and reading room.

The Girls' Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church gave a tea in the Sunday school room of the church on Wednesday for the church people to see the contents of the box to be sent to a Western missionary. The things included clothing, millinery, shoes, table linen, yearly subscriptions to magazines, and innumerable articles of personal and household value. The box was packed and sent on Thursday to the pastor of a church near Kansas City. The hostesses at the green and white tea table were Miss Dashiell and Miss Catherine Hinsdale. Among those present were Mrs. Charles H. McClellan, Miss Beard, Mrs. William C. Canfield, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. A. W. Kenney, Mrs. B. R. Smith, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Alfred H. Dashiell, Miss Wright, Miss Rogers of Lakewood, and Miss Putnam of New York.

The Women's Auxiliary of All Saints' Memorial Church held a meeting in the parish house on Wednesday relative to sending a Christmas box to a missionary of the Church in Salt Lake City.

The Tuesday Sewing Club met this week at the home of Mrs. M. C. Dashiell, in Madison Avenue, with Mrs. Dashiell and Miss Rogers as hostesses.

The Laurel-in-the-Pines.

The severe weather has retarded the exterior work on the Laurel-in-the-Pines, but it is assured that all will be ready in time for the opening, on Dec. 16. The improvements to the interior are going forward rapidly under Mr. Porter's direction; the heads of departments are all here making preparations.

A number of guests of former seasons have returned to the Laurel House this week, among them Mr. and Mrs. E. Burton Hart and Miss Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McCabe of New York and H. T. Boutelle of Chicago. A renewal of friendship after a lapse of sixty-one years took place at the hotel this week between Stephen F. Gale of Chicago and John T. Beach of Lakewood. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cowles are among prominent arrivals, also George J. Seabury, who is an old patron of the house. Joseph Banigan, Miss Banigan, and Mrs. Zaull of Providence are here for an extended stay.

Judge W. G. Gaynor and Mrs. Gaynor of Brooklyn are staying at the Lakewood Hotel.

This week's arrivals at the Lakewood Hotel from New York include Mr. and Mrs. Archer Van Pancoast, Mrs. Mayer Goldsmith, Miss Esther Goldsmith, Louis Rice, Miss Esther Rice, Mrs. B. Harris, John F. Adams, James M. Hillary, F. M. Lockwood, Miss Rosa Schwarz, Mrs. Albert Kaskell, Joseph B. Thomas, W. R. James, W. L. Fitzgerald, F. A. Duffy, C. M. Palmer, E. Kaufman, J. Curley, A. Schwarz, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cohen, David Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall, John C. Brommer, Mrs. Coleman, J. M. Brennan, George Elliott Little, Miss Robinson, Mrs. John J. Burchell, Miss Burchell, David Gray, R. L. Buchanan, and A. L. Erhardt.

From other cities the arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers, the Misses Struthers, and Mrs. I. E. Landell of Philadelphia; Frederick Brommer, Mrs. Brommer, John C. Brommer, Dr. J. A. Jenkins, F. A. Jenkins, Judge Gaynor, and Mrs. Gaynor of Brooklyn; Mrs. Zaull of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dillon Rounds, Miss Rounds, of Chicago; H. E. Richards of Albany, and Mr. and Mrs. Merwin McKaig of Cumberland, Md.

Arrivals at the Laurel and Palmer.

At the Laurel House, from New York, are Mr. and Mrs. George H. Stone, Miss Stone, Mrs. Piffard, Mrs. A. H. Bridgens, Mrs. E. S. Bleecker, Miss Minford, Miss Grace Minford, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Gebhard, Wilbur Bartlett, George Merrihew, Miss Merrihew, Alexander McGarren, L. B. McCabe, C. E. Orvis, James McLean, Irving Paris, Mr. and Mrs. E. Burton Hart, Miss Anna D. Hart, H. G. Trevor, N. H. Lord, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Miss M. B. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Hall, Mrs. Joseph Alexandre, Frederic R. Coudert, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., Paul R. Bonner, Mrs. J. Macdonald, F. W. Crane, Miss Edith Stuart, Stanton Elliott, W. M. Healy, Miss Anna L. Ross, Miss Elizabeth Hagerman, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McCabe, Miss McCabe, F. D. Thompson, J. M. Dewey, Miss J. V. McIntosh, Gilbert D. Lamb, J. B. Kinney, the Rev. and Mrs. Haslett McKim, John J. Carle, E. C. O'Brien, George L. Hewins, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hart Smith, G. O. Waterman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McCullogh, and Miss McCullogh.

Mrs. L. J. Thyley, Howard Kennedy Hill, Miss M. Kelly, W. H. Arrott, Miss Steel, Francis Penn Steel, Jr., D. W. Dickson, and David Scull are registered from Philadelphia; Miss Florence Suydam, Stewart Eames, and Frederick Campbell are here from Brooklyn; Miss Forbes from Coopers-town, F. B. Johnson from Poughkeepsie, Miss Mary E. Haworth and Miss M. M. Alice Haworth from Pittsburg, Mrs. E. K. Baker from Chestnut Hill, D. G. Gautier from Hempstead, L. I.; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Allen from Bloomfield, H. S. Boutelle from Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Chapman from Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chace from St. Louis.

Arrivals at the Palmer House from New York include Leo C. Sampter, Miss Aimee Sampter, Samuel Heyman, W. B. White, J. Norton Johnson, and Samuel Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cockridge and Mr. and Mrs. H. Texier are here from Paris, James G. Beener from Yonkers, Robert Miller from Philadelphia, and the Rev. Thomas R. Walsh and Joseph B. Walsh from Coxsackie.

THE WEEK IN THE CLUB WORLD.

The St. Nicholas Society will hold its annual anniversary dinner at Delmonico's to-morrow night. While the annual dinner of this old and representative society is always an event of importance, not only to its members, but to all New Yorkers interested in the perpetuation of the early history and traditions of the city, it will be especially notable this year. The society has voted to its "stewards," who arrange the details of the feast, an extra appropriation of $500 or $600 from its well-filled treasury, and the stewards promise not only a more than usually good dinner, but several surprises of an entertaining kind. The St. Nicholas anniversary dinner is looked forward to in many households, and particularly in those where there are children, for the reason that the male members of such households who belong to the society always return from this feast bearing the quaint old pipes with the Dutchman's head which are given at the banquet, and also, as a rule, other quaint and curious trinkets and articles of historic significance. The dinner always proceeds upon set lines. After the members and guests are seated at round tables on the floor of the ballroom, and the President, with the speakers of the evening, have taken their places at the long table on the dais at the western end of the room, the two colored club servants, attired in the buff and blue liveries of the society and preceded by a trumpeter, bear in the society's old wooden weathercock, which is placed on the table before the President. At the first sound of the trumpet all rise, and the President puts on his cocked hat and dons his broad sash of orange ribbon, from whose ends depends the huge silver seal of the society. The toasts are prepared with great care, and after being announced by the President are repeated by each of the stewards in turn from their places on the floor.

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The stated meeting of the society, which always precedes the annual dinner, was held at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, and after the reports of the officers and committees the officers elected at a previous meeting of the Board of Officers for the ensuing year were duly installed in their places. The installation ceremonies were more interesting and amusing than usual on Thursday evening, and were greatly enjoyed by the large number of members present. Messrs. Carlisle Norwood, Jr., and Fordham Morris made the installation speeches, and duly introduced to the members Mr. Edward King as President for a second term; Messrs. S. Franklin Stanton, F. de Peyster Foster, Stuyvesant Fish, and Eugene Schieffelin, the new Vice Presidents; Mr. Charles A. Schermerhorn as Treasurer, and Messrs. Isham and Oakley as Secretary and Assistant Secretary. The two new stewards, Messrs. George H. McLean and Howard Townsend, were also installed, as were the club's physicians, Drs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Edward Quintard, S. Y. R. Bogert, and Gouverneur M. Smith. Messrs. Norwood and Morris were very happy in their remarks, and some of their sallies were received with uproarious applause. After the installation ceremonies a collation was enjoyed. It is not generally known that the St. Nicholas Society is a charitable one, and its objects, as stated in its act of incorporation, are to afford pecuniary relief to injured or reduced members and their widows and children; to collect and preserve information respecting the history, settlement, manners, and such other matters as may relate thereto of the City of New York, and to promote social intercourse among its native citizens. The meeting of Thursday night resolved to appropriate a sum of money from the treasury to be expended in perpetuating the memory of some of the historical places and spots in the city. This is an extremely wise and creditable move on the part of the organization, and, coupled with the formation of the City History Club, whose purposes were described in this column a fortnight ago, would seem to evidence a marked revival of interest in the study of the history of New York City.

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The two Revolutionary societies of almost identical name—the Sons of the Revolution and the Sons of the American Revolution—both met during the past week. The Sons of the Revolution held their annual meeting at Delmonico's on Thursday night, and the Sons of the American Revolution gave a reception at the Windsor Hotel on Friday night to the Daughters of the American Revolution, where Mr. Depew was presented with a handsome cane. Nearly two hundred and fifty members of the first-named society attended its annual meeting, and the interest in the proceedings was sustained throughout. The reception of the second society was a delightfully informal affair, and was also largely attended. Another year has now elapsed, and, although the members of these two societies, whose purposes are identical, discuss the question of their coming together at their individual meetings, this desired result seems as far off as ever. It has been suggested that perhaps the close of the century will see an amalgamation of their forces. The questions that keep the two organizations apart are trivial ones, and it would certainly seem as if the good sense and intelligence of the majority of the members of both organizations should enable them to agree upon a plan of harmonious consolidation. The ladies who are interested in the Revolutionary societies of like character and name are warring vigorously, and even a new chapter or sub-division of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been suggested. It would appear as if the pugnacious spirit of the men and women of '76, whose actions these societies were founded to commemorate, is perpetuated in them.

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It is probable that the Union League Club will give a large reception in January or February in honor of President and Vice President-elect McKinley and Hobart. Plans are already being laid for this event, which, if it takes place, will be the most elaborate and important of its kind in the history of the club. It has been impossible for President-elect McKinley to fix a date on which he can attend this proposed reception, but the committee, which is in correspondence with him upon the subject, is hopeful that he will be able to decide on a date within the next fortnight.

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The opening of another Winter season has brought an increased attendance to the Metropolitan Club, and its officers and members point to this increased attendance as an evidence of their arguments that the uptown tendency, which is more marked every year, will eventually make the Metropolitan one of the best-attended clubs in he city, during the Winter season at least. It is said that the club deficit last year, notwithstanding the hard times, was materially reduced over that of the preceding year, and the reported rejection of a recent proposition from a large club on lower Fifth Avenue to join forces with the Metropolitan would seem to prove that the officers of the latter organizaion feel assured of the club's future.

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Now that the cornerstone of the new building of the New York Athletic Club has been laid the members of that organization are beginning to speculate upon the chances of occupying their new home next year. Club men who are not members of either the New York Athletic or the Racquet Club are discussing the probable effect of the opening of the former's new and beautiful home upon the fortunes of the latter organization. While the membership of the two clubs is not the same as a whole, both bear upon their lists a number of the same names, and the opinion is expressed that the new building of the New York Athletic will lead to a defection in the ranks of the Racquet Club members. The Racquet Club is said to be, however, in thoroughly good condition, and it is probable that if certain negotiations which it is now conducting with another organization are successfully carried out it will soon have a waiting list. All these speculations and discussions of the probable future of certain large New York clubs indicate that there will be some important developments before very long in the New York club world.

CLUBMAN.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE BAZAAR.

It Will Be Opened To-morrow with Many Attractive Features.

The Professional Woman's League opens its annual bazaar at the St. Cloud Hotel, Broadway and Forty-second Street, on Monday, with the prospect that it will be the most attractive and successful affair ever held in the history of the organization.

There will be the pretty goods and pretty girls supposed to be the features of all well-regulated fairs, and the management has promised that no purchaser shall go away without taking the worth of his money.

The goods will include everything up to date in the Christmas bazaar line. Ian Maclaren and Joseph Jefferson have sent autograph copies of their books; Beatrice Harradan, photographs; Emma Eames, a doll dressed as Aïda; Mark Smith, a doll representative of himself dressed as the Geisha. Charles L. Whipple has given a picture, "Fiddle and I," to be sold by subscription. A Columbia bicycle is to be sold in the same way, and the accommodating head of a chewing-gum firm has been kind enough to send in a stock of his goods.

A feature of the bazaar is to be a daily paper, The Professional Woman's Bazaar News, edited by Alice Fairbrother and Eva Lovett Carson. The News will cost 25 cents for the week, and will be mailed to regular subscribers. It is brought out in yellow, the league color, and contains only original matter. There is to be a musical programme rendered by prominent professional women every evening. The bazaar will be open afternoons and evenings during the entire week.

Church Jubilee Services.

Jubilee services will be held this week at Mount Olivet Baptist Church, 161 West Fifty-third Street, of which the Rev. D. W. Wisher is pastor. The church edifice has been extensively repaired, and will be opened to-day for the first time since July. The Rev. W. T. Dixon of Brooklyn will preach at 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Lyon of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church at 2 P. M.; the Rev. Dr. MacArthur at 4 P. M., and Bishop A. Walters of Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church at 7:30. There will be preaching every night except Thursday, when a meeting of the New York City Baptist Mission Society will be held.

"Ian Maclaren" in Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) will give two readings in Brooklyn this week, one at the Academy of Music Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the second, Friday, at the Amphion Theatre, at 2 o'clock. The subject Thursday will be readings from "The Annals of Drumtochty," with notes. In discussing "The Sentiment of the Scot" at the Amphion Theatre, the next day, he will read from three of his stories, "Drumsheugh's Love Story," "A Servant Lass," and "His Mother's Sermon." These will be Dr. Watson's farewell appearances in Brooklyn.

Reform Club Dinner.

The committee of the Reform Club on municipal administration has arranged for a club dinner at the clubhouse, 233 Fifth Avenue, Dec. 9, at which the subject for discussion will be "Greater New York." Edward M. Shepard of Brooklyn, Francis M. Scott, Police Commissioner Roosevelt, and James L. Wells will speak. The dinner will be at 6:30.

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Is it decorated table ware or a piece of Porcelain, or Bronze, or Satsuma, or Cloisonne? We have enough for the whole of New-York and to spare.

Is it rich and rare Embroideries, Silks, Cushions, Curtains, Hangings, Portieres, or hand-carved Furniture? Is it Silverware, Jade, or Jewelry fashioned and designed as only the far-famed hand craftsman of Eastern lands can fashion and design them?

Is it a vase of rare and delicate workmanship for some valued friend, or a dainty piece of Bric-a-Brac that will keep your memory green through the years to come?

Is it a toy from far-away China or Japan; or knick-knacks or novelties and other things that a few cents will buy?

Whatever it is—if it's Oriental, and a good thing to have—you can get it at Vantine's.

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THIRTY THOUSAND LEPERS

WHERE THEY SHALL BE EXILED AN ISSUE IN COLOMBIA.

Citizens of Panama Protest Against Sending the Afflicted to Coiba, an Island Near the City.

PANAMA, Nov. 25.—A great crowd gathered in Santa Ana Square on Sunday in answer to a notice that a public meeting would take place to protest against the bill recently presented in Congress at Bogota, to make the Island of Coiba, (near Panama, off the coast of this Department,) a general asylum for all the lepers in the republic, which probably number 25,000.

Speeches were made by prominent persons disapproving of the project. Those present indorsed the speakers. The meeting lasted about two hours, and was exceedingly orderly, all allusions to local or National politics having been left out of the question.

The Executive Committee of the National Lazaretto in quqestion stated in its circular of September that the bill then before Congress would soon become the law of the Republic, and that the place destined and most suitable for the purpose would be the Island of Coiba.

Out of the nine departments, or States, that form the Republic of Colombia, the Department of Panama is the only one where leprosy exists on a very small scale. In this city it may be said that leprosy as a disease does not exist. Whereas, throughout the interior of the republic, especially in the Departments of Santander, Iolima, and Boyaca, there are between 25,000 and 30,000 affected with this terrible and most loathsome of all diseases, Panama standing in proportion to about ¼ per cent of the total.

The people of this city wonder why this department, the most important in the republic, and this city especially, which is represented as being the looking-glass and reception room, as it were, of the Republic of Colombia, have been selected of all others to be the place of exile for those affected with this terrible disease, from which, so far, Divine Providence has so mercifully spared the isthmus soil. The people here are much in earnest about this question, and can see no economic or humane reason why Coiba should be used. The cost of carrying out the project is not only the erection of buildings. The place of exile is not to be a passing fancy, to last a few months or years; it is to last centuries, perhaps ages. The cost of erection might be less in this department, where the transportation of material is cheaper, but the cost of maintenance and transportation of lepers from the interior of the republic to this section of the country would seemingly offset all advantages that the isthmus may afford.

The Government would have to have two steamers for the transportation of lepers, one on the Atlantic coast for those on or near that coast, and the other on the Pacific, for those in Southern Colombia, as no steamship company having its interest and the welfare of its passengers at heart would undertake the regular conveyance of lepers.

Were the Government able to compel the railroad company to transport lepers across the isthmus, there is no place where they could be lodged in this city while awaiting to be conveyed to Coiba.

The estimate of 30,000 as the actual number of persons afflicted with leprosy is probably rather lower than higher. In his Consular report in 1890 to the Foreign Office the British Consul at Bogota states that a well-known physician of Bogota had in an article in The Medical Review of that city estimated the number of cases in the Departments of Boyaca and Santander at one-tenth of the inhabitants! This, however, Mr. Wheeler, the Consul, regards as highly exaggerated, and puts the entire number in the republic at somewhere between 20,000 and 30,000.

It must be borne in mind, however, that six years have passed since 1890, and that all reports go to prove that the disease was then increasing. In the same year Dr. Hicks, M. R. C. S., England, practicing at Bogota, wrote to the British medical journals thus: "The local authorities have called attention to the alarming spread of leprosy in the Republic of Colombia. In districts in which the disease was formerly unknown it has appeared to spread with great rapidity."

West End Presbyterian Church Fair.

A three days' fair, at which, in addition to the regular fancy article and flower tables, there will be a restaurant and grocery, is to be held this week by the members of the West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, on Dec. 8, 9, and 10. A small admission price will be charged. Wednesday afternoon a special entertainment for children will be given, and there will be a concert in the evening. The Rev. John Balcom Shaw is the pastor of the church.

"FURRY" FURS.

I have on hand in large variety the softest, "furriest" furs of the season. Furs repaired and made over after the latest styles at 25 per cent. less cost than elsewhere. TAILOR-MADE DRESSES of fine imported materials, with best silk linings, reduced to $50.00 and $55.00. BICYCLE SUITS from $35.00 up. COATS, $25.00 up. RIDING HABITS, $55.00.

Best workmanship and perfect fit guaranteed.

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THIS WEEK'S NEW BILLS

REAPPEARANCE OF WILLARD IN "THE ROGUE'S COMEDY."

Beerbohm Tree to Appear as the Blase Duke of Guisebury—A New Version of "Divorcons."

This week's budget of new plays and important revivals is unusually large. Willard will begin his engagement at Wallack's in the latest play of Henry Arthur Jones, while a former work of that amiable craftsman will be put forward by Beerbohm Tree. Fanny Davenport will revive "Fédora," the Bourchiers will do a new English version of "Divorçons," Roland Reed will present in a revised form the late Mr. Lloyd's political comedy, "For Congress," and a new musical farce from England will be produced. These novelties and quasi-novelties will be placed in competition with a rich and varied programme of established successes. The week will be noteworthy, otherwise, for two special performances of unusual interest, one for the benefit of Rose Coghlan Friday afternoon, and the other, to aid a worthy charity, on Thursday.

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Edward S. Willard is always sure of a warm welcome in New York. The new play he brings is called "The Rogue's Comedy," and its central figure is Mr. Bailey Prothero, clairvoyant and financial prophet. He is first shown, a pet of a certain circle of London "society," in the height of his glory, and the action culminates with his downfall.

He is a handsome, fascinating, and audacious fellow, and in the conclusion he is found capable of self-sacrifice. Mr. Willard's company includes Olga Brandon, Virginia Buchanan, Maude Venner, Harry Cane, Oswald Yorke, Bromley Davenport, and H. G. Lonsdale. Percy Winter is his stage manager.

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Mr. Tree's second week at the Knickerbocker Theatre will be devoted to "The Dancing Girl," also by Henry Arthur Jones, a reasonably powerful and interesting play originally produced by him in London. We know it here, as it served Mr. Sothern for a season, when his portrayal of the Duke of Guisebury was matched with the blonde and fascinating Drusilla Ives of Virginia Harned.

The blasé Duke is one of the rôles with which Beerbohm Tree established his London reputation. It should fit him well. Miss Rorke will be Drusilla, Miss Ostlere Sybil Crake, Gerald du Maurier Young Slingsby, Laurence Cautley Christison, and Lionel Brough the Quaker father.

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"The Queen's Proctor," which Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanbrugh will present at the Bijou Theatre this week, is an adaptation of Sardou's "Divorçons" by Herman Merrivale. Various versions of the comedy have been seen here, and the French play is well known. It has been done in German as well as English.

In the present version the story has been thoroughly Anglicized. Mr. Bourchier will appear as a fox-hunting squire, and Miss Vanbrugh as the impetuous Italian lady he married in haste.

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"The Girl from Paris," to be produced at the Herald Square Theatre to-morrow night, has long been running in London at the Duke of York's Theatre, under the title of "The Gay Parisienne." It was written by George Dance, and the music is by Ivan Caryll.

One of the songs, "Sister Mary Jane's Top Note," was introduced in "Thoroughbred" at the Garrick Theatre late in the Summer and fell flat—perhaps because it was badly sung. Josephine Hall will sing it to-night. Louie Freear made a great hit with it in London.

The story of "The Girl from Paris" is slight, of course, and little dependence is placed upon it. Success depends rather upon the brightness, skill, and personal humor of the performers. These will include, besides Miss Hall, Charles Bigelow, Charles Dickson, Frank Smithson, Louis Mann, Joseph Herbert, Clara Lipman, Mabel Bouton, and Mrs. Frank Smithson. Herman Perlet will conduct the orchestra.

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Miss Davenport has not acted here in Sardou's "Fédora" in many years. Thirteen years ago she secured a great triumph with it, and has since confined herself generally to recent plays signed by Sardou—"La Tosca," "Cleopatra," and "Gismonda." She has a large following here, and is sure of a hearty reception when she begins her engagement at the American Theatre to-morrow night in "Fédora," which is one of the most ingenious and thrilling dramas of modern times. Melbourne Macdowell will be Loris Ipanoff.

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At the Murray Hill Theatre to-morrow night Roland Reed will present for the first time in New York Sydney Rosenfeld's new version of the late David D. Lloyd's comedy, called "For Congress," in which John T. Raymond used to act. The new version is called "The Politician." Mr. Reed will appear as the veteran wirepuller, General Joshua Limber. Isadore Rush will impersonate "the twentieth century woman." The cast will also include Charles Abbe, Julian Reed, and John Bunney.

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A noteworthy programme has been arranged for the benefit of the New York Orthopedic Hospital, at the Empire Theatre next Thursday afternoon. John Drew will appear in two one-act plays. Viola Allen, Maud Adams, Ethel Barrymore, and Pol Plançon will also take part.

For the benefit of Rose Coghlan, at the Broadway Theatre, next Friday afternoon, Felix Morris and members of the Lyceum Theatre Company will appear in "The Old Musician." William Gillette will make a speech; scenes from "Brian Boru" will be presented; Beerbohm Tree will play Svengali in the second act of "Trilby," with Kate Rorke as Trilby; Auguste van Biene will play the 'cello; Mr. Crane and his company will appear in an act of "A Fool of Fortune"; Richard Mansfield will present his monologue; Plançon and Marie Engle will sing; John Drew will appear with Maud Adams and Arthur Byron in a one-act play; the third act of "The Two Vagrants" will be presented, and Rose Coglan will appear in "Nance Oldfield." An auction sale of seats will be held at the Empire Theatre to-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock.

MR. DAMROSCH'S FAREWELL.

The last Sunday night concert of the present popular series of the New York Symphony Orchestra, Walter Damrosch, conductor, will take place at Carnegie Hall this evening at 8:15. It is necessary to discontinue these concerts for the present, owing to the fact that the orchestra leaves the city with the Damrosch Opera Company, and will not be able to return often enough to continue the concerts with any regularity, hence, rather than give a number of disjointed concerts, it was decided to postpone the second series until the permanent return of the orchestra in March next. Mlle. Seygard, who made a success on the occasion of her first appearance in America with the New York Symphony Society, will be the principal soloist at this concert. The others are Miss Laura Louise Wallen, mezzo-soprano, a new-comer from Paris, with a phenomenally beautiful voice; Miss Florence Terrel, pianist, and Mr. Franz Listeman, violoncellist. The programme in full is as follows: Part I.—1, "Marche Slave," Tschaikowski; 2, air, "Mignon," Thomas, Miss Wallen; 3, Largo, Handel; 4, air, "Il Est Doux," (Herodiade,) Massenet, Mlle. Seygard; 5, concerto for piano, with orchestra, (last movement,) Saint-Saëns, Miss Terrel. Part II.—6, concerto for violoncello with orchestra, (Dvorak,) (new, first time,) Herr Listeman; 7, "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale," Saint-Saëns; 8, variations, "Diamants du Couronne," Auber, Mlle. Seygard; 9, farewell symphony, Haydn, presto, adagio.

As this will be the last concert of the first series of popular Sunday night concerts, the programme will conclude with Haydn's amusing "Farewell Symphony," in the last movement of which the musicians one by one stop playing, blowing out their candles and leaving the stage, until finally the conductor is left in darkness and alone. The musicians have all been provided with candles and will carry out this part of the programme accordingly. The symphony was originally written by Haydn when his orchestra, which was under engagement to Prince Esterhazy, was notified by that gentleman that, owing to the low state of his exchequer, he would not be able to continue their services. On the last night Haydn conducted this work, and so touched the Prince that he changed his mind and retained the orchestra. History does not say what other branch of the Prince's household had to suffer in consequence.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Various Changes in Combination Theatres and Music Halls.

—"Jack and the Beanstalk" is still on view at the Casino.

—"Santa Maria" will be continued at the Olympia Theatre for the present.

—"Brian Boru" still prosperously holds the stage of the Broadway Theatre.

—"The Cherry Pickers" will be continued at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

—"A Florida Enchantment" will be this week's pleasant entertainment at the Harlem Opera House.

—William Pruette and Marie Bell will present their travesty of "Carmen" at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. The variety bill is long and well chosen.

—Victor Leon's "Gebildete Menschen" has drawn so well that it will be performed this week at the Irving Place Theatre every night except Friday, when Lessing's "Nathan der Weise" will be presented at popular prices.

—Spanish implements of torture and a wax group of victims of the Inquisition are exhibited at the Eden Musée, but there are many more pleasing sights there, and the Hungarian Band concerts are always enjoyable.

—Signor Perugini and Mme. Mathilde Cottrelly will appear at Proctor's Pleasure Palace this week in "A Midnight Promise," a short operetta. John W. Gilbert, the Serra brothers, and Gertrude Ralston are in this week's bill.

—At the Grand Opera House Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" will be presented this week with some members of the original cast and some other performers, including Belle Archer, Clairesse Agnew, George Schiller, and Harry Gilfoil.

—"Two Little Vagrants" prospers at the Academy, "A Fool of Fortune" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, "The Courtship of Leonie" at the Lyceum, "My Friend from India" at Hoyt's, "Rosemary" at the Empire, and "Secret Service" at the Garrick Theatre. Of all these there is only one word to say—success.

—"London Assurance" will be acted at Daly's this week Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon. "The Geisha" will be presented on the alternate nights and Wednesday afternoon. "The School for Scandal" will be reserved for a later week. "Much Ado About Nothing" will be produced Dec. 23.

—Virginia Aragon, the wire performer, will appear at Koster & Bial's this week. A novel Japanese juggling act called "The Break-away Ladder" is also announced. The Zedoras and the Human Arrow remain in the bill. Other performers this week will be Lew Dockstader, the six Glinserettis, O'Brien and Havel, Werner and Rieder, and the Barrison sisters, who are now announced for another "farewell week." Yvette Guilbert will appear a week from to-morrow night.

—Mr. Mansfield's programme at the Garden Theatre this week will be as follows: Monday and Friday nights and Saturday afternoon, "Arms and the Man"; Tuesday evening and Thursday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice"; Wednesday, "Prince Karl"; Thursday, "Beau Brummell"; Saturday, "Richard III." Mr. Mansfield has in preparation two new plays, "Castle Sombras" and "The First Violin," the latter being a dramatization of Jessie Fothergill's novel by Percival Pollard and Mary S. Stone.

—Ugo Biondi, the man who is a whole opera company all by himself, has made a hit at Keith's Union Square Theatre and will remain there this week. Edmund Hayes and Emily Lytton will appear in a little comedy called "A French Marriage." Adele Purvis Onri will be seen in a new dance with electrical effects. Little Eva Mudge, the Lamont family of acrobats, Stinson and Merton, and many others will be in the bill. Laura Dainty and French's troupe of skaters and bicyclists are announced for next week.

—The Cherry sisters will exhibit themselve in the Olympia Music Hall another week. The Pantzer brothers will stand on their heads, the Florenz troupe and the Hanlons will turn themselves inside out and fly through the air, Miss Martens will show her skill with the rifle, while Josephine Sabel, Williams the ventriloquist, the Manhattan Comedy Four, Maud Raymond, Leslie and Shattuck, and the Veriscope will fill out the bill. In the Winter Garden entertainment, beginning at 11 P. M., Arab jugglers and tumblers, the Amazons, the de Forests, Mr. Conners, and Miss Wilson will take part.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

Programmes for the Week at Concert Hall and Opera House.

—Miss Jeanne Franko, violinist, will give a concert at Steinway Hall on Friday evening.

—Mr. W. J. Lavin, the well-known tenor, has been engaged by Mme. Lillian Nordica for her Western concert tour.

—The first recital of Miss Suza Doane, pianist, and Albert G. Thiers, tenor, will take place in Carnegie Chamber Musical Hall to-morrow at 3:30 P. M., and the second at 8:30 P. M. on Thursday.

—The first recital of Martinus Sieveking, the Dutch pianist, will be given at Carnegie Hall on Tuesday at 2:30 P. M. His most important numbers will be Beethoven's sonata, opus 27, No. 2, and Schumann's great C major fantasie.

—The second concert of the Kneisel Quartet will take place at Mendelssohn Hall on Tuesday, Dec. 15, at 8:15 P. M. The programme will consist of Sgambati's quartet in C sharp minor, Paderewski's sonata for violin and piano, and Beethoven's G major quartet, opus 18, No. 2.

Bruno Oscar Klein, a local composer, who has obtained substantial recognition abroad, will give a concert of his original works at Carnegie Hall on Saturday, Dec. 15, at 8:15 P. M. Selections from Mr. Klein's opera "Kenilworth" will form the most important part of the programme.

—The Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hane String Quartet, a new organization, will make its début at Carnegie Chamber Music Hall on Tuesday evening. The quartets will be Mozart's, in D major, and Beethoven's Opus 18, No. 1. Mr. Ross Jungnickl, pianist, and Mr. Beyer-Hane will play Grieg's A minor sonata for piano and 'cello.

—The singer who took Mrs. Julie Wyman's place on the programme of the Manuscript Society on Thursday evening was apparently announced as Mrs. Grossmith. It seems, however, that she was Miss Lillian Carlsmith. This correction is certainly due to the lady, whose delivery of the two songs allotted to her was highly commended.

—The following are the artists who will appear at the third subscription matinée musicale, under the direction of Messrs. Ruben and Andrews, at the Waldorf next Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 8: Mlle. Marie Engle, M. Gogny, and Signor Campanari, by special arrangement with Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau, Limited, and Mr. Charles Gregorowitsch, the celebrated Russian violinist.

—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Emil Paur, conductor, will give its second concert, with the assistance of Mr. Carl Halir, at the Metropolitan Opera House, next Thursday evening. The programme will be as follows: Overture, "Carneval Romain," by Berlioz; concerto for violin, Tschaikowsky; "Mephisto Waltz," Liszt, and Symphony in C major, No. 2, Schumann.

—The second concert of the Philharmonic Society will take place at Carnegie Hall on Saturday evening, with the usual public rehearsal on Friday afternoon. The programme will be as follows: Dvorak's "Husitska" overture, Bach's B minor suite, the duo from "The Flying Dutchman," sung by Mme. De Vere-Sapio and David Bispham, and Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony.

—Master Huberman has changed the programme as well as the date of his second recital, which was announced for a matinée yesterday. It will now, in compliance with numerous requests, take place on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at Carnegie Hall, at 8:15 o'clock. The programme will consist of the following numbers: Goldmark's "Concerto," Chopin's "Romance," and Vieuxtemp's "Ballade and Polonaise."

—Sousa, just returned from Europe, flushed with the pleasures of a musical triumph on the Continent, will begin his tenth tour by a concert in Carnegie Hall on Sunday evening, Dec. 27. He will have the assistance of Elizabeth Northrup, soprano, and Martina Johnstone, violinist. Among the programme numbers will be musical novelties from abroad, excerpts from "El Capitan," the brilliantly successful Sousa opera—arranged for the band by the composer himself—and a collection of the marches that have given Sousa the title of "March King."

—A recent letter of Mme. Teresa Carreno to Rudolph Aronson reports tremendous success in Moscow and St. Petersburg. At the finish of her Russian tour the "lioness of the piano" will play in Leipsic with orchestra. Mme. Carreno says she was compelled to decline an offer of three concerts from the Royal Music Society of Madrid, Spain, because of her engagements in America. She will sail for the United States on Dec. 28, and will arrive here Jan. 5.

—Mr. Perry Averill, baritone, and Mr. Orton Bradley will give the first of their recitals on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 10, at Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall. Mr. Averill will sing a cycle of sixteen songs, which will include "Dichterliebe," by Schumann; a group of modern French songs, two songs by Chadwick, and a group of Manx ballads. Mr. Bradley will play Bach's prelude and fugue in C major, Beethoven's "Pastorale" sonata, Mendelssohn's Rondo Capriccioso, and a nocturne and waltz by Chopin.

—The single sale for the first concert of the Musical Art Society will open on Thursday next, Dec. 10, at the box office of Carnegie Hall. The following programme will be rendered: 1. "Missa Papae Marcelli, (Palestrina;) 2. "Stille Nacht, (by request;) "Old Christmas Song," arranged by Frank Damrosch for baritone solo and chorus; 3. "Die Konge, (Cornelius,) arranged for chorus and alto solo by Walter Damrosch; 4. "Im Herbst" (Brahms); 5. "An den Sturmwind," (Cornelius;) 6. "Cherry Ripe," (L. Damrosch.)

—The programme for the week at the Metropolitan Opera House is as follows: Monday, "Don Giovanni," Mme. Litvinne, Miss Traubmann, Marie Engle, M. Edouard de Reszke, Signor Cremonini, David Bispham, and M. Lassalle; Wednesday afternoon, "Tannhäuser," Emma Eames, Marie Engle, M. Gogny, M. Plançon, and M. Lassalle; Wednesday evening, "Faust," Mme. Melba, Mme. Mantelli, M. Edouard de Reszke, Signor Campanari, and M. Jean de Reszke; Friday, "Carmen," Mme. Calvé, her first appearance this season; Mme. Eames, M. Salignac, and M. Lassalle; Saturday afternoon, "Romeo et Juliette," with the usual cast, and Saturday night, "Martha," Miss Engle, Mantelli, M. Edouard de Reszke, and Signor Cremonini. At the concert to-night the soloists will be Mme. Melba, Signor Campanari, and M. Plançon.

AN EXHIBITION CAR.

Novel Design of a Well-Known American Artist.

Plans for a novel railroad car have been prepared by an American artist, whose pictures of American scenery are widely known. The car is for exhibition purposes, and is designed to serve the double purpose of transportation and an exhibition art gallery. The artist's idea is to have a parlor car built with folding sides and folding roof. When in transit it will look much like any other car, except that there will be no windows in the sides, and it will be rather top heavy. It will be 60 feet long and about 10 feet wide, which is the usual size of a Wagner car.

The interior of this car will be specially adapted to the safe storage of a large number of pictures. The car, or as many cars as he may choose to have made, will be the property of the artist, and he will have absolute control of it. He will make contracts with the different railroad companies for hauling it from place to place, and he will also be obliged to make provision for a special sidetrack at points where he may wish to exhibit. The mechanism of the car is to be so ingenious and delicately adjusted that one or two men can work it.

Upon arrival at a place where an exhibition is to be given the car will be sidetracked and firmly anchored. Then portions of each side will be let down so as to add to the width of the floor, the triple top unfolding and forming new side walls. Thus will be given an apartment about 30 feet wide and as long as the limits of the car will allow. Adjustable apparatus for illuminating purposes will be provided, and with appropriate draperies the artist will have a spacious and attractive gallery in which to exhibit his paintings. This arrangement will not only save the expense of hiring a hall, but it will do away with the risk of damage in constantly moving the pictures from one place to another.

If such a car can be built strong enough to stand the wear and tear of long railroad journeys, its practical utility certainly will not be confined to the exhibition of paintings. It might prove an excellent idea for traveling troubadours and parlor entertainers of every kind.

Sheehan Makes His Answer.

Police Captain Sheehan sent to Chief Conlin yesterday an explanation in respect to the policy gamblers in his precinct. It is understood that the Captain said he had no personal knowledge of the existence of so many policy places in his precinct; that he has made almost 100 arrests for policy gambling since he took command of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and that he looked to his detectives to furnish him with information about these violations. They, he declares, made no report to him concerning the large number of places raided by Headquarters men. Chief Conlin said that he would probably make charges against Capt. Sheehan and his detectives this week. Two more arrests for policy gambling were made in Capt. Sheehan's precinct yesterday.

Boy Killed by a Coal Truck.

Otto Bockstoever, the nine-year-old son of Louis Bockstoever, an importer, 90 Grand Street, while playing "shinny" in front of 217 East Sixty-second Street yesterday, was run over by a coal truck and killed. The driver, William Schneider, of 348 East Sixty-second Street, whipped up his horses. His helper, John New, jumped off the wagon to help the boy. He was arrested and on his information Schneider was too.

Intercollegiate Chess Tourney.

The intercollegiate chess tournament will be played by Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton teams from Dec. 28 to Jan. 2. Games will be commenced at 2:30 P. M. each day, and will be played at Columbia Grammar School, 34 East Fifty-first Street. Admission will be 50 cents. The teams have not been chosen as yet.

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REHEARSAL OF A PLAY

PREPARING A NEW DRAMATIC WORK FOR PRODUCTION.

Scenes and Incidents at a Rehearsal of W. H. Crane's Comedy, "A Fool of Fortune."

To the person who has been permitted to witness the rehearsal of a play, the peculiar stages through which every dramatic or other work must go before it is ready to be produced in public are a novel as well as an interesting study. During a rehearsal the theatre is like a gloomy cave. In the centre of the stage standing upright is a single gas pipe with a cross bar of burners emitting smoky flames, which accentuate dark shadows in the rear of the stage and heighten the gloomy effect.

The seats are shrouded in white cloths and the boxes partly hidden by long strips of white canvas. Now and then a scrubwoman will arise from the floor, momentarily showing an electric light globe attached to a long wire connected down near the footlights, which she uses as she works to illuminate each spot she scrubs. These charwomen remind one of the witches in "Macbeth."

The peculiarities of a rehearsal depend on the style of play which is being made ready for the public. The rehearsal of a tragedy, for instance, is often to the observer an absurd sight, almost farcical, a treat for the paradox fiend. The observer looks through a fluoroscope, and the sight before his eyes is that of the skeleton of a play.

A rehearsal of "A Fool of Fortune" was seen the other day by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Gloom pervaded the house, but the lights upon the stage were brighter than usual at rehearsals. A cloth had been spread back of the footlights with chalk marks on it showing where the scenery was to be placed. Entrances were clearly marked off on the cloth. On one side of the stage was a large sofa on which sat Miss Effie Shannon, Mr. Putnam, and Miss Tyler, each with a manuscript in one hand and a sandwich in the other. This rehearsal was very thorough, everything, even lunch hour, giving way for it.

Mr. Presbrey, who was superintending the production, sat where the leader of the orchestra presides at night. Miss Morton, the author, stood at his side prompting and suggesting. At one corner of the stage, seated at a small table, was George De Vere, the stage manager, with the book of the play before him. As he read he listened intently to the lines rehearsed.

At the right of the stage were seated Mr. Crane and several other actors playing cards. Real cards are used. As a usual thing "properties" are rarely used until the final dress rehearsal is given. Mr. Crane, however, believes in using as many properties as conveniently can be used at rehearsals, for the reason that it makes the actors feel more at ease when the play is put to its crucial test on the opening night.

"You don't know how to play whist any more than you understand the stock market," says Mr. Crane to Mr. Boag. "I don't, eh?" replies the latter; "well, I'll show you a thing or two that I do."

Mr. Presbrey raises his hand, and the scene stops.

"Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Green!" exclaims the producer, "those lines must be delivered in a friendly, not a quarrelsome spirit. The lines must be delivered with laughs. Go over the scene again, please."

The scene is gone over again, and Miss Morton nods her head in approval.

The actors are known only by the names of the characters they assume. Miss Shannon is called Marjorie by everybody; Mr. Crane is familiarly spoken to as Elisha. Here and there is a line cut out and a new cue given—it is a very draggy affair. A bright line is spoken now and then, but the headstones in the auditorium are unresponsive. All will be so different when the play is presented to the public.

According to the "business," Cunningham orders a jug of English ale. "Bitter ale," he says, and a servant presently brings it. Mr. Crane takes a drink, nearly chokes, stops the rehearsal, and demands to know who ordered that stuff. The property boy runs in, hat in hand, and explains that he was told to have the real ale at rehearsal. Mr. Crane rarely drinks intoxicants, and testily exclaims: "Take it away and drink it yourself," which the property boy evidently does.

Only a crude idea of the drift of the play is to be obtained. Nothing seems connected, owing to the many stops in the rehearsal. The manager of the theatre comes in and asks the manager of the company how the play is going on.

"I don't know anything at all about it," the latter replies. "I will tell you more about it Wednesday morning."

It is almost impossible to tell anything about the commercial value of the play at rehearsal. It may read beautifully, and rehearse even better, yet prove to be an absolute failure when produced in public. Managers who have had experience understand that they are like authors, and are constantly firing in the dark. They aim at one thing, and frequently hit another. Sometimes they feel they have a good play, but like as not the public tells them that their judgment was mistaken and their money misspent.

This is why so many managers strive to secure plays that have been successful abroad. They are eager to secure such plays, for the reason that they think they run less risk with them.

CATHOLIC CHURCH TRANSFER.

St. Benedict Property and Debts Taken by a Children's Mission.

Archbishop Corrigan, Vicar General Farley, the Rev. John E. Burke, Washington Parker, and Charles H. Newton, as Trustees of the Church of St. Benedict the Moor, obtained leave in the Supreme Court to-day from Justice Lawrence to transfer the property of the church at Bleecker and Downing Streets, and two lots at Rye, to the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Destitute Children of New York.

The corporation of St. Benedict has an indebtedness of $121,544, and it has no income except that derived from voluntary contributions, and these are wholly inadequate to meet the liabilities.

The value of the church property is stated to be about equal to the amount of the indebtedness. The Mission of the Immaculate Virgin is willing to assume the debts, and also the care of the 165 destitute colored children who are inmates of the home connected with the church.

A Missing New York Visitor.

Chief of Police Charles Arnold of Derby, Conn., has requested the police here to send out a general alarm for Joseph Grennan, twenty-six years old, who has been missing from his home at the above place since Nov. 27.

Grennan came to New York to have some papers relative to some property in Ireland signed by the British Consul here. The police have ascertained that he was at the British Consul's office last Friday. Since then he has disappeared. Grennan is 5 feet 10 inches in height and has a light mustache. He wore a dark suit and black derby hat. The police at headquarters have sent out a general alarm for him.

Trolley Car Men Hurt.

In a collision between a trolley car and a heavily loaded dirt truck at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street yesterday morning, Oliver Deever, motorman, of 153 East Ninety-ninth Street, was thrown over the dashboard and had his right ankle broken, besides receiving some severe contusions. Robert Stephens of 806 Columbus Avenue, the conductor, had his right hand badly cut by a piece of broken glass. Deever was taken to the Manhattan Hospital. Both car and truck were badly damaged.

A BIG MERCANTILE CHANGE.

Dissolution of the Coombs, Crosby & Eddy Company Concluded.

The dissolution of the Coombs, Crosby & Eddy Company, until recently one of the best-known and largest American houses doing business with South America, was concluded yesterday. In the Spring of last year, this house became merged by consolidation with the export department of Flint & Co. of this city, into the present house of Flint, Eddy & Co., which has, perhaps, the largest connections with South America of any house in the United States. The firm of Flint & Co. continues with its banking and shipping business, as a separate concern. The consolidation of the Coombs, Crosby & Eddy Company with Flint & Co. brought together men of large business experience and high-class ability, and has proven the practical wisdom of harmonious business combinations in the increase of business and the saving in the relative cost of doing business.

One of the present members of the Executive Committee of Flint, Eddy & Co. is the Hon. William J. Coombs, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn. Mr. Coombs was for five years a member of Congress and was a partner in the original house of Coombs & Crosby, formed in 1870, and which was succeeded by the Coombs, Crosby & Eddy Company in 1891.

A Round-Up of Thieves.

The police of the Eldridge Street Station surrounded the house 159 Forsyth Street early yesterday morning, and, when they saw two large bundles carried inside, followed. They arrested Bernard Zucker, seventeen years old, of 161 Orchard Street; David Stalk, eighteen years old, of 49 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Otto Silverman, eighteen years old, of 68 Stanton Street; George Green, thirty years old, of 10 Sullivan Street, and William Howard of 17 Forsyth Street. They were all in bed. Another man, Daniel McHugh, thirty-seven years old, of 159 Forsyth Street, was caught in the back yard as he tried to escape. The rooms were searched and forty-two pairs of trousers, a portion of the proceeds of a burglary at 13 Catharine Street, were found. The pictures of all the men are in the Rogues' Gallery.

An Echo of the Marine Parade.

M. E. Staples of Jersey City, who acted as Rear Admiral of the New Jersey vessels that took part in the sound-money marine parade Oct. 24, has received from Admiral J. W. Miller a silver loving cup, awarded as a prize for the best division taking part in the parade. The gift was accompanied by a complimentary letter from Admiral Miller. The cup is about nine inches high and five and a half inches in diameter at the top. It has three handles.

AMUSEMENTS.

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CHAS. E. EVANS..Prop. | W. D. MANN..Manager
Monday Evening, Dec. 7, 1896.
Every evening at 8:15. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN AMERICA of the LATEST LONDON MUSICAL NOVELTY, with a COMPANY OF ARTISTS, ORGANIZED BY Mr. Edward E. Rice.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS
Music by Ivan Caryll. Book by George Dance. Orchestration by George Hayes.
Now playing at the Duke of York's Theatre, London, where the 200th performance has just passed.
New Scenery by Frank Rafter and D. Frank Dodge.
ACT I.—Honeycomb's lawn, Kingston-on-Thames. ACT II.—The Spa Hotel, Schoffenburgen.
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Production under the stage direction of Mr. FRANK SMITHSON, from the Lyric and Avenue Theatres, London.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.
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KEITH'S NEW UNION SQ. 25, 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
First Appearance of the Great
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Press Eldridge, Bonnie Thornton,
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DALY'S EVENINGS, 8:15. MATS. AT 2. Monday, Wednesday, Friday Ev'gs, and Saturday Matinée.
LONDON ASSURANCE.
MISS ADA REHAN
AS LADY GAY SPANKER.
Also Mr. Clarke, Mr. Richman, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Haswell, Mr. Varrey.
**Tues., Thurs. and Sat. Ev'gs and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, Japanese Musical Comedy, The GEISHA.
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earle, Edwin Stevens, Herbert Gresham, Jr.
Most fascinating play in town.
Next Monday, Dec. 14, Miss REHAN in School for Scandal. Thurs., Dec. 17, 100th performance of THE GEISHA. A souvenir copy of the PIANO SCORE presented to every one in the theatre that evening.

Casino 8:15 P. M. Wed. & Sat. Mats., 2:15. LAST 3 WEEKS.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, Souvenir Night. No advance over regular prices
The Strange Adventures of
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK.
Introducing the marvellous BIRTH OF THE FIREFLY. The great electric sensation.

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Return of the Eminent English player,
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Presenting for the first times here
THE ROGUE'S COMEDY.
Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.

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WINTER GARDEN. Bal Champetre, 11 P. M. Bicycle Polo, Jardine de Quadrilles; Arab Tumblers; Dances of all Countries.
MUSIC HALL. 8:15 P. M. Bill of Novelties. THE VERISCOPE, (best of all.) The Charming Cherries. Pantzer Bros., Josephine Sabel, The Hanlons, Florenz Troupe, Alexandra Martens, Maud Raymond, and many others.
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ONE ADMISSION TO ALL.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. Eve's at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2.
Wm. H. Crane
and his admirable company in the new play,
A FOOL OF FORTUNE.
By Martha Morton.
"An emphatic success."—N. Y. Herald.
"A work of superior merit."—N. Y. World.
"The success of Mr. Crane's new venture cannot be doubted."—N. Y. Tribune.
"* * * Picturesque and powerful."—N.Y. Times.
Mr. Crane's engagement ends Jan. 2. Seats now on sale for remaining four weeks.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Commencing To-morrow (MONDAY) EVENING,
Second and Last Week of
Mr. Arthur Bourchier, Miss Violet Vanbrugh,
And The LONDON ROYALTY THEATRE CO.,
Direction H. C. Husted,
Presenting for the time in America THE LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,
Herman Merivale's New 3-act Comedy,
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MR. ORTON BRADLEY, Pianist
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CHURCH SERVICES TO-DAY.

ALL SOULS', PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Fussell, Principal, and the Rev. H. M. Turner on behalf of the Hampton Institute, 4 P. M.; evensong and sermon by the Rev. A. N. Henshaw, 8 P. M.

ALL SOULS', UNITARIAN, Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street.—The Rev. Robert Collyer, 11 A. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue.—The Rev. E. G. Andrews, (special music,) 3:45 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, 11 A. M.; the Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., 4:30 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, CONGREGATIONAL, Corner of Thirty-fourth Street.—President Andrew V. V. Raymond of Union College, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CALVARY, BAPTIST, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.—The Rev. Dr. MacArthur, morning and evening.

CALVARY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. D. L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey, 3 P. M.

CENTRAL METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.—Holy communion, reception of members, and address by the Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, 10:30 A. M.; pleasant hour Bible class, Commander Ballington Booth and staff, 3:45 P. M.; Bishop J. C. Hartzell, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN, Fifty-seventh Street, Between Broadway and Seventh Avenue.—The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street.—The Rev. Thomas H. Eaton, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Lexington Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Joseph Hutcheson, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, Eighty-first Street, Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.—The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Fifth Avenue, Near Forty-fifth Street.—Holy communion, 8 A. M.; the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Kirkus, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Seventy-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Cornelius B. Smith, 11 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, 30 West Twenty-second Street.—The Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, UNITARIAN, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage, 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, FIRST CHURCH, (Harlem,) One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Near Third Avenue.—Lord's Supper and reception of members, 11 A. M.; the Rev. J. Rhoendorf, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, SECOND CHURCH, (Harlem,) One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Lenox Avenue.—Lord's Supper and reception of members, 10:30 A. M.; the Rev. William Justin Harsha, 7:45 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.—The Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Edward B. Coe, 11 A. M., (communion service,) and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street.—The Rev. David James Burrell, 11 A. M., (communion service,) and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, Second Avenue and Seventh Street.—The Rev. John G. Fagg, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED, University Heights.—The Rev. J. Preston Searle, 11 A. M.

COOPER UNION, Room 22.—"The Second Coming of Christ and Israel's Failure," 3:30 P. M.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street.—The Rev. John T. Beckley, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST, 6 West Forty-sixth Street.—The Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-fifth Street.—The Rev. John Hall, D. D., 11 A. M.; the Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, 4 P. M.; the Rev. John Watson, (Ian Maclaren,) of Liverpool, 8 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.—The Rev. Howard Duffield, 11 A. M.; annual meeting of the New York City Mission and Tract Society; the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, the Rev. W. T. Elsing, and Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge, 4 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Twenty-second Street.—Communion of Lord's Supper, 11 A. M.; the Rev. John R. Davies, 8 P. M.

GRACE, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Broadway and Tenth Street.—The second of two missionary meetings in interest of the City Mission Society; Bishop Potter, Archdeacon Tiffany, the Rev. Morgan Dix, the Rev. W. M. Grosvenor, Major Avery D. Andrews, and others, 8 P. M.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN, Corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, 11 A. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST, Corner of Thirty-first Street.—The Rev. Henry M. Sanders, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Corner of Sixtieth Street.—The Rev. Andrew Longacre, 11 A. M., (communion service,) and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Fifty-third Street.—Communion and reception of members, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. Thompson, 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL, Boulevard and West Eighty-third Street.—The Rev. Henry A. Stimson, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square South.—The Rev. Edward Judson, 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

NEW JERUSALEM, SWEDENBORGIAN, Thirty-fifth Street, Between Park and Lexington Avenues.—The Rev. S. S. Seward, 11 A. M.

PEOPLES', Academy of Music.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, 11 A. M.

PHILLIPS' PRESBYTERIAN, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. John E. Bushnell, 11 A. M., (communion service,) and 8 P. M., (special song service.)

REFORMED CATHOLIC, 142 West Twenty-first Street.—The Rev. James A. O'Connor introduces Deacon Pachayan of St. Sulpice Seminary, Paris, who abjures Roman Catholicism and embraces Protestantism, 7:45 P. M.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN, Boulevard and West Seventy-third Street.—The Rev. Robert Russell Booth, 11 A. M.; seventieth anniversary service of the New York City Mission and Tract Society; the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, the Rev. Antonia Arrighi, and Mrs. L. S. Bainbridge, 8 P. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Carnegie Music Hall.—Prof. Felix Adler, (special musical exercise,) 11:15 A. M.

SOUTH CHURCH, REFORMED, Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.—The Rev. Rodgrick Terry, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S PARISH HOUSE, 205 209 East Forty-second Street.—The Rev. J. Frederick Talcott, 11 A. M.; the Rev. Dr. McGrew, 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL, Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street.—The Rev. David H. Greer, 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST, Corner of Lexington Avenue.—The Rev. B. B. Bosworth, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN, Corner of Tenth Street.—The Rev. George Alexander, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; sacrament of Lord's Supper, 4 P. M.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN, Forty-second Street, Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

TWENTY PAGES

AND MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 6, 1896.

The suggestion having been made by a Washington newspaper that Mr. McKINLEY should show his appreciation of the support of colored voters at the polls by appointing a colored man to a place in his Cabinet, a long protest has been prepared and published by the West End McKinley Republican Club, which represents the colored men in that city. The members of this club complain that experiments of this kind have not been satisfactory to "the masses of colored voters." They prefer to be rewarded in another way:

"We are sure we speak the sentiment of nine-tenths of the colored voters when we say that we do not want a colored man appointed in the Cabinet of President-elect McKINLEY. We prefer positions liberally distributed, from 600 to 1,600 per annum, among the deserving in the States and the District of Columbia. Of course, we want to see Messrs. BRUCE, LYNCH, and LANGSTON given proper recognition, but we do not want to see the whole pie divided among the trio."

They also ask that "the last two amendments to the civil service rule" shall be revoked, and pay their respects to Messrs. BRUCE, LYNCH, and LANGSTON as follows:

"Where were these alleged race leaders upon many occasions when the race was sorely in need of their personal assistance? Like 'the Arab, who quietly folds his tent and steals away to fields green and pastures new,' these men have fled the race upon many occasions when moral courage, race pride, and undeniable obligations demanded their presence."

This forcible reference to the delinquent and evasive Arab is a pretty good thing of its kind and should bring Messrs. BRUCE, LYNCH, and LANGSTON to terms.

OUT OF THE CITY.

The announcement that President CLEVELAND had purchased a house in Princeton was received with a good deal of surprise. Most of our Presidents return to their last previous place of domicile when they leave the White House. President HAYES did so, and Gen. ARTHUR, and Mr. HARRISON. Gen. GRANT came to New York, as did Mr. CLEVELAND at the close of his first term. But it was not Mr. CLEVELAND'S departure from Presidential custom that caused surprise so much as it was the willingness he exhibited to live in a small town at some distance from any large city. To most people village life after city life is, if not an impossible state, at least an unhappy one. The charm and fascination of a big city full of life are proverbial. To young men and women they are well-nigh irresistible, as the currents of ambitious youth that from all parts of the country constantly converge upon New York sufficiently attest. The refluent stream, shallow and hardly perceptible at best, is mostly made up of the sad and disappointed victims of the struggle for life. A great city is cruel as well as charming.

The chief delights of a city, under analysis, appear to be the opportunity for pleasure, the opportunity for social intercourse with one's kind, and the opportunity to make money—more money than could be made elsewhere. With most men and women who have vividly imagined or actually realized them they are potent beyond all other considerations in determining the question of residence, at least with such as through fortunate circumstances have the power to choose; and to all these the deliberate election of a rural or semi-rural life is incomprehensible. Yet it is perfectly apparent that there is an increasing number of New Yorkers who so order their affairs that they may be out of the city the greater part of the year. Their country places, Winter and Summer resorts, home or foreign travel, give them more of the joy of life than their city homes. If this class is largely made up of very rich people of leisure, it is not to be denied that there is another class, not less refined and more philosophical, who year by year in greater numbers betake themselves to homes amid the trees and flowers. The growth of the suburban towns within a fifty-mile radius of New York is an evidence of this growing taste for quiet living. For cheaper rents are not the universally dominant consideration. A deliberate purpose to get out of the hurly-burly is a motive that is more and more commonly avowed.

It is easy to understand how two terms of the Presidency might make a man sigh for a lodge in a particularly vast wilderness. But much less imposing causes produce the same effect. If the truth could be known it would doubtless appear that there are tens of thousands of men in this city who would joyfully welcome an emancipation from affairs that would permit them to flee away to the tranquil pleasures of country life. Some, surfeited with civilization, would cheerfully revert to savagery and live in skins and tents if hostages given to fortune did not hinder. In particular, those given to study or much reflection find the country a triumphant rival to the city in their affections. The wastes and burdens of aggregated humanity are great. The endless interruptions that confuse the serious worker, the demands on the time, the imperious distractions of the passing show that will seize and hold the attention just when it is, in conscience and intent, pledged to worthier things, and the infectious unsettlement of a crowded city that clogs the streams of creative energy are the provoking causes of a preference for rural life. The positive attractions of the country are apt to take firmer hold, too, when the city worker has come to rate the city's pleasures and opportunities at something like their true comparative value. Quiet is in itself a blessing and an opportunity, if one has serious tasks, and the refreshment of the close touch with nature of course brings an unspeakable felicity to those who have not been spoiled by city life.

STEVENSON puts it well in one of his dedications:

"Go, little book, and wish to all
Flowers in the garden, meat in the hall,
A bin of wine, a spice of wit,
A house with lawns inclosing it,
A living river by the door,
A nightingale in the sycamore."

With that, and the tools of a congenial trade at hand, many a man would call himself blessed though he saw Madison Square not twice a year.

DEEP TUNNEL TRANSIT.

The best evidence that the deep-tunnel solution of the transit problem in a crowded city is regarded as successful in London is to be found in the fact that the Metropolitan District Railway has practically decided to adopt that plan for an express line underneath its present road from Hammersmith to "the City." A recent report of Sir BENJAMIN BAKER to the Shareholders' Association presents some interesting facts.

The projected line is five miles long. At the Charing Cross Station the platforms will be 63 feet below those of the present district railway, or 78 feet below the street level. The depth will be 18 feet greater at the Mansion House Station. There will be both "lifts" and stairways at the stations.

The estimate of cost for double tunnel, shafts, permanent roadway and sidings, stations, and such land and easements as may be required, with 10 per cent. added for contingencies, is £1,000,000; for electrical installation, rolling stock, repair shops, and other equipment, and for professional charges, parliamentary and other expenses, and interest during construction, £453,000, or in all about £1,500,000, or $7,500,000, for the five miles of completed and equipped road.

The construction is practically on the Greathead plan, and the motive power is to be electricity, which is already an assured success in London. Problems of lighting and ventilation may be regarded as successfully solved. The great advantage of the deep-tunnel mode of construction is that it can penetrate along any desirable line without disturbing foundations or interfering with property, except for access to stations. A deep tunnel would not be materially more costly under Broadway than under First Avenue and would be as unobjectionable to surface occupiers in one place as another.

COURT POLITICS.

The story told in yesterday's dispatches of the prosecution of editors in Berlin is a story which we may be thankful could not be told of Washington, or of any capital of a really modern and really Constitutional Government. It is an episode, and a very unpleasant episode, of "Court politics." It is not the first scandal that has been brought about by the political and social conditions of Berlin, nor is it likely to be the last.

The undisputed facts in the case, as told on the witness stand, are that a person pretending to represent the German Minister for Foreign Affairs supplied the material for an attack, alleged to be libelous, upon an eminent nobleman, a brother of the German Ambassador at Vienna. When the article was published the chief of the detective force found out its origin, and declared that he would inform the Ambassador at Vienna, to the end that that person might inform the Emperor and thus "ruin" the Foreign Minister. The motive of the detective, according to the Foreign Minister, was revenge because the Foreign Office had ceased to employ his force. The editor who published the libel further says that the detective forced him to forge a paper incriminating an innocent person, and that he did forge it, being dependent upon the detective by being in his pay to the extent of $50 a month. This editor is also a "Baron." The detective denies having instigated the forgery, but seems to admit the other essential points of the editor's story.

This tale is very unsavory, like its predecessors, and like them it is a tale of such intrigue as belongs especially to personal government and Court politics. In Berlin to-day, as in London two centuries ago, public men, being necessarily courtiers, are promoted or "ruined" by stories that the monarch is persuaded to believe about them, and that are conveyed to him circuitously and in whispers. Where the standing of public men is determined by public opinion, there may be much of calumny, but it cannot be of this particularly ignoble kind, which is carried on by the back stairs. When the German Emperor is compelled by the political progress of Germany to take the public servants, as Queen VICTORIA takes hers, from the leaders of the dominant party, there will be an end of this noisome business, and not till then. We cannot fancy Lord SALISBURY instigating a libel on the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, for example, and causing the paper that contains it to be brought to the Queen's notice. But such were the political methods of Lord SALISBURY'S predecessors in the seventeenth century, and such, it seems, are still the political methods of German statesmen at the close of the nineteenth.

HAMPTON'S GREAT WORK.

The greatest peril to the negroes of the South when freedom came to them from the war for the Union was the fact that for generations labor, in the minds of the dominant race, and therefore in their own minds, had been disgraceful. It was inevitable that when they were freed from slavery their first feeling should be that they were freed from the obligation to work. Under the teachings of stern necessity the negroes in the South have learned to work, and many of them have learned to work with advantage and have become self-supporting and even prosperous. But to the great body of them, work has been and is simply something they cannot get rid of, the badge of a condition from which they would gladly escape if they could.

The central idea of the Hampton Institute is to spread throughout the negro race in the South the conviction that work is not disgraceful, but honorable, and that it can be made the source of prosperity and respect and happiness for the individual and for the race. That is a very noble and perfectly sound idea. It has been carried out with such devotion and patience, such intelligence and ingenuity, that Hampton, with the schools to which it has given rise, is today, literally, one of the most valuable possessions, not merely of the negro race, but of the American Nation. It is one of the most powerful agencies for the perpetuation and development of a healthy, safe, progressive National life that we have. Considering the field in which it works, what it does in that field, what would be the consequences were that work not done, it is no exaggeration to say that not one of even our greatest universities can claim a higher or more lasting utility.

The necessary and immediate current expenses of Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute each year are about $110,000, of which some $10,000 are met by the State of Virginia, $6,000 from the United States Agricultural School Fund, $20,000 from the payment for the Indian scholars, and the remainder from gifts and subscriptions. That is a very large amount to draw year by year from the heart and conscience of the people, but the process has its compensations, one of which is that it compels the managers of Hampton to tell the wonderful story of their work in every part of the land and to establish in the public mind an endowment of intelligent interest and sympathy that yields an income worth more than money. On the other hand, it is our view that a contribution to such a work from those able to make it, and who will make it rationally, on knowledge of what it will do, is a privilege. In that sense, there is a large number throughout the North of persons who are indebted to the managers of Hampton. We shall be glad if we can increase the number by a succinct statement of the methods by which the Hampton Institute pursues its aims.

The chief aim is to provide teachers—not mere instructors—for the negro race. The institute has some 750 acres of land, mostly agricultural, with some sixty buildings, including shops and a large sawmill. There is a day school for the County of Hampton included, with some 300 pupils, but the main work is done through the boarders. These are of each sex, the age of admission being sixteen for the academic and seventeen for the trade courses. The academic course includes manual training, and all the girls are taught, besides cooking and sewing, the branches of farm work useful to them, especially that connected with the care of milk and the manufacture of butter and cheese. From the academic course are selected those best fitted for the trade schools, and from these those best fitted to work at the actually productive industries. The average course is four years. Agriculture is taught as thoroughly as practicable, its general principles and methods are carefully taught, and with these as much of the handiwork as possible. In the trade schools the trades taught are those of the blacksmith, the wheelwright, the ironworker, the tinner, the machinist, the steam engineer, the carpenter, woodworker, plumber, painter, plasterer, bricklayer, the shoemaker, harnessmaker, and tailor. From the graduates of the trade schools are selected the workers in the shops, which give a post-graduate course, from which the pupils can go to open shops of their own in the communities whence they came.

It will be seen that all these industries are those proper to farming districts. It is for country life that the pupils are formed. In the country they are expected to live. Most of them become teachers in some of the 30,000 negro schools of the South. But the four years at the institute are devoted faithfully and constantly toward making them, not only teachers in the usual sense, but teachers by example, whose lives and homes shall be centres of vital influence upon their race. And this end has been accomplished in a very remarkable degree. Not only the children, but the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of Hampton, are carrying forward its aim in all parts of the South. Its graduates have formed schools for teachers, and the graduates of these have taught still other teachers. As a rule, wherever they go, the ability to work, pride in work, and the respect that good work wins, go with them. And with their self-respect they carry pride in their own race, and make their race proud of them. That is a task the scope of which is very wide, and the beneficent effect of which is lasting. It is one in which any American citizen may be proud of sharing.

THE N. A. D.

A New York architect who died only a year or two ago was in the habit of saying that the business of an American architect was to put up buildings that would stand and be presentable for thirty years. To make them more solid than that purpose required he maintained to be a waste of the owner's money, besides making it needlessly expensive to pull them down when their time came.

The saying may have seemed cynical, but we are almost every day receiving fresh illustrations of its truth. The latest is the announcement that the National Academy of Design is doomed. The building which must give way to the exigencies of business was when it was built of a startling novelty. It was almost the first example of the secular and Italianized Gothic which was brought into vogue by Mr. RUSKIN'S rhetoric. It remains, especially in detail, a very interesting structure, though the life of the style in which it was designed has been much shorter than its own. But it is already hopelessly antiquated, both in situation, for it is several miles to the southward and eastward of the site which would now be chosen for its purpose, and in aspect, when its humble roof is looked down upon from the height of the ten-story building which almost adjoins it.

The question where and how to build its successor is now agitating the academicians. They have about enough money to procure a suitable site, and it does not appear how they are to obtain a suitable building. Apparently they cannot do it from their own resources. They must appeal to the interest in art of the public, and especially to the interest in art of public-spirited rich men. If the Academy exclusively embodied the artistic spirit and the artistic achievements of the community there would be no difficulty in making such an appeal effective, for undoubtedly the public interest is great enough to secure for such an institution as the National Academy of Design ought to be all the facilities it needs for its work of culture and civilization.

The question how far the Academy of Design promises to fulfill this mission is thus especially pertinent at this time. At times in the past it has not been considered by the younger painters as fulfilling it with any approach to completeness. Such painters have complained that their works were not fairly exhibited at the Academy. This complaint, whether just or not, was doubtless sincerely made, and a belief in the justice of it led to the formation of a rival to the Academy, the exhibitions of which have at least divided public interest with those of the Academy itself. The mere formation of another association would be a criticism of the Academy, though not necessarily a sound criticism. But it is obviously desirable that the Academy, in order to maintain the primacy which its seniority gives it, should continue to be, to the public, distinctly the most attractive place. And this position it has scarcely held without dispute.

The original seceders from the Academy are now for the most part among its members and its exhibitors, and the Academy has become distinctly more hospitable than it was when the Society of American Artists was founded. It may be suggested that the Academy's need of a new building might be made the means of reuniting the separated artistic elements so as to make the combination representative of all the artistic interests of New York. Such a reunion would require, no doubt, a spirit of conciliation and considerable concessions. But if the artists could be brought to unite in an appeal to the wealth and public spirit of the public, there is no doubt that the appeal would be successful in obtaining for the body, or the association, all the facilities that are needed alike for teaching and for exhibition.

CAUSES OF TYPHOID IN NEW YORK.

The death rate from typhoid fever in this city is very low. The number of deaths caused here by this disease was only 321 last year. In 1894 it was 326. The record for the thirteen weeks ending on Nov. 21 last (102 deaths in that quarter of the year in which, for various reasons, the mortality due to this cause is above the annual average,) shows that the rate for 1896 has been substantially in accord with those which are disclosed by the vital statistics of the two years immediately preceding. With respect to the ravages of typhoid, New York may be classed with those cities of the Old World which are noted for their successful enforcement of the rules of modern sanitary science for the protection of their people, and the low typhoid rate here is due to the purity of our public water supply.

Still, from 300 to 400 persons die in New York every year of this fever, or, we may say, are fatally poisoned by the germs of this disease. How is this to be explained? We may safely assume that the public water supply is not the agent of infection. The excessive typhoid mortality in Chicago, Philadelphia, Albany, and certain other cities is clearly due to the pollution or infection of the local water supplies, but the water here is free from contamination. If it should be the agent of infection in one case, the same pollution would cause an epidemic. The answer to our question directs attention to dangers which should be and can be avoided.

The explanation is that substantially all of the cases of typhoid fever reported in this city are caused by the polluted water of other cities and suburban places or by polluted and infected milk distributed here or procured elsewhere by residents when they are away from home. In many instances, the infection could be traced to the use of the water of a local public supply by residents of New York temporarily sojourning in Albany, Philadelphia, or some of the cities of Northern New Jersey which are cursed by a high typhoid death rate. In some cases, doubtless, the victims have become infected while merely passing through the towns in question, by drinking water in public places or on the railway trains. The dreadful water of Albany—the capital of our greatest State, to which so many people are drawn during the sessions of the Legislature and at other times—continually menaces the residents of the metropolis. A considerable number of New Yorkers take the disease by drinking polluted water in the Summer or Autumn at resorts in the mountains or at the shore.

There is abundant evidence, to which we have referred heretofore, that an epidemic of even 150 cases of typhoid may be caused by the distribution and consumption of milk supplied by only one dairyman, when there is a case of the disease on his premises. Undoubtedly a number of the deaths from typhoid occurring in this city every year are due to the infection of the local milk supply, but in so large a city it would be very difficult to ascertain the origin of any group of cases caused by infection thus derived from the dairy farm or the premises of the milk distributor. Very interesting and conclusive investigations in this field have been made in small cities and villages. Residents of New York are also exposed to infection when they drink milk in other cities or in suburban towns. In these ways and in other ways which will be suggested by what we have said, the origin of 325 fatal cases of typhoid occurring in this great city, where the water supply is not infected, may be explained.

Some of the lessons which may be drawn from these observations are (1) that the resident of a city is not protected against typhoid infection by the purification of the local public water supply alone; (2) that the resident of a city which has good water should cultivate the habit of avoiding the water of other cities in which there is a high typhoid death rate; (3) that neither in the city nor in suburban places should it be assumed that the milk supply is free from infection, and (4) that the sources of the local milk supply should be subjected to sanitary inspection for the protection of consumers. The importance of the precautions here suggested is emphasized when so eminent and so valuable a citizen as WILLIAM STEINWAY was is taken away by typhoid poison. Every year, although the typhoid death rate here is exceptionally low, the disease—which the strict enforcement of sanitary rules would entirely eradicate—claims victims in New York who are prominent in business or in social life or in public affairs. The loss caused by typhoid is great. Nearly all of it could be prevented if citizens would drink no water or milk as to the wholesomeness of which they have no trustworthy information.

A great variety of muddle-headedness is exhibited with regard to the provisions of the Raines law even by those whose business it is to understand it. Though one great merit claimed for it is that it is a tax law and nobody is licensed under it to sell liquor, there is constant reference to licenses, and even to hotel licenses, as if there were two kinds. The fact is that, subject to certain limitations, it permits anybody to traffic in liquors, but imposes a certain tax upon the traffic. Selling without payment of the tax, evidenced by a certificate, is a misdemeanor, but anybody can get a certificate by complying with a uniform set of requirements. Even Magistrate WENTWORTH claimed before the Raines committee that it was for the Deputy Excise Commissioner in issuing a certificate to decide whether the applicant kept a hotel or not, but the certificates are all alike and are granted on the same terms to all for selling "to be drunk on the premises." Selling or not selling on Sunday has nothing to do with the tax payment or the certificate therefor; such selling is prohibited to everybody with two specified exceptions, one of which is in favor of hotels, under certain limitations, and the question whether any one selling on Sunday comes within that exception is a question of fact arising when violation of the law is charged.

Our London cable letter no doubt accurately reflects English, as well as American, opinion upon the project of presenting the American Ambassador with a British "testimonial." If the project were delayed until Mr. BAYARD'S term of service had expired it would perhaps not be objectionable, if begun under proper auspices. But a testimonial to the representative of a foreign power during his term of service might become a very awkward precedent. Future Ambassadors might reasonably regard the absence of a "testimonial" as in effect a vote of censure. And, in truth, Ambassadors may be tempted to make themselves too agreeable to the people to whom they are accredited properly to represent their own Governments in critical times. At any rate, it seems safe to draw the line at "testimonials."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

SIR: Last Sunday your theme was English unpopularity. Is England more unpopular than the United States? "Though Spain has very few friends in Europe, we [the United States] have none." So says Col. HENRY WATTERSON after a sojourn of eight months in Europe. Indeed there is a notion prevalent abroad that the Americans are Englishmen who cut the old connection and set up for themselves, and that they are quite as objectionable as the English. But one thing, Sir, is certain: Lord NORTH and his ideas are dead. England's policy to-day is the policy of Lord CHATHAM, and WASHINGTON, were he now alive, would approve it. The message of SHAKESPEARE to all generations is the same: Let the English-speaking world be true to itself.

ENGLISHMAN.

Dec. 4, 1896.

Our correspondent does not give his name, but his good handwriting as well as his good feeling verifies his signature "Englishman," albeit, possibly, one domiciled in the United States. Our theme last Sunday, strictly speaking, was the discussion of English unpopularity by certain English writers. Perhaps we should have made it more plain that English writing often does injustice to English thought and action. Our "kin over-sea" often find it easier to put their finer feeling into deeds than into words.

In Iron we have not only invaded territory heretofore possessed by our friends in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and intrenched ourselves there for permanent occupation, but are now shipping our product to Great Britain, Italy, Germany, and Spain, and underselling in their home markets those who have had the trade of the world for generations at their command.—[Inaugural address of Gov. JOHNSTON of Alabama, Dec. 1.]

But Senator MORGAN and other representatives of Alabama still hold, we think, that the pig-iron industry of that State needs to be protected by a high tariff duty which shall prevent the sale of English and German iron here in competition with the product of the Birmingham district. If the Alabama ironmakers can and do "undersell" the English and the Germans in their own markets on the other side of the ocean, why do they need the protection afforded by a tariff duty of $4 per ton on the pig iron produced in England and Germany?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—The new Japanese stamps, issued Sept. 13, are, for the first time in that country, adorned with the portrait heads of prominent persons. The original intention was to make the stamps commemorative of the war with China, but the Prime Minister, Marquis ITO, rejected the idea on the ground that it would not be well constantly to remind the Chinese of their defeat.

—It is easy to figure out from the Supervising Inspector General's report that a person is very much safer while traveling on a steamboat than when engaged in any other form of business or pleasure. Of 600,000,000 journeys of this sort made last year, he says that only 221 ended in a fatal accident. Otherwise stated, the percentage of fatalities was .00000036. That is a fraction which conveys no meaning to the mind until it is turned into the statement that a man with just average luck can make 2,715,403 trips on vessels propelled by steam before his turn comes to be drowned or blown up. Nobody, however, gets much comfort out of computations of this sort, since they form a branch of mathematics to which every one gives unquestioning theoretical belief and then conducts his affairs on directly contrary principles.

—It is said that a division chief from the Department of Agriculture was recently questioned with great severity by the members of a Farmers' Institute before whom he was making a speech, the subject of their inquiries being, of course, the disinclination of the department's present head to supply Congressmen with seeds for gratuitous distribution among their constituents. The official was decidedly embarrassed at first, but finally he remembered that he could say about what he chose at this stage of his official career, and then freed his mind about as follows: "If I were before business men I should be abashed, but here the joke is on you. So long as Congressmen think they can buy a farmer's vote with a five-cent package of seeds, so long farmers will be allowed to believe they are getting something for nothing, and the Government's money will be wasted."

—There is likely to be serious trouble soon in that extensive section of Illinois which, to the eye and reason, is rural to the very verge of wildness, but which, by an amusing legal fiction, forms a material part of Chicago's "greatness" as a city. Of course many of the scattered inhabitants of this region do not yet know that their farms are not farms at all, but collections of "lots," traversed by imaginary avenues and streets, and subject to urban ordinances and regulations. Other dwellers in the district do know these things, and they are taking advantage of their superior wisdom to the great annoyance of their neighbors. One of these malicious fellows, for instance, has just pretended to be disturbed by the crowing of a rooster kept by somebody living a mile or two away, and has had the bird's owner dragged from home and children to a distant court and fined $16.50 for breaking the law against keeping domestic animals within the city limits. This outrageous proceeding, naturally enough, has sent a thrill of mingled rage and fear all through the State. Way up to the Wisconsin line and almost as far west as the Mississippi, farmers are worrying about their cattle and hogs, as well as about their roosters. No one knows whether he is a real countryman, with a right to keep such stock as he pleases, or whether he is a resident of Chicago and allowed to keep none at all. Every man with an enemy is in mortal terror lest possibly he is in danger of fine and imprisonment, and public meetings are holding all through that region at which the most vehement denunciations of Chicago and its people are uttered.

PERSONAL.

—Somebody with a desire to imitate—and possibly to advertise—"Pudd'nhead Wilson" has been exhibiting in Baltimore a collection of thumb marks that includes those of President and Mrs. CLEVELAND. The imprint made by the former shows lines that are described as bold, prominent, and long, the circles centring at the ball of the thumb, beginning well down toward the first joint. In Mrs. CLEVELAND'S print the lines also appear firm and bold, but the circular lines are much higher up toward the tip. The mark made by Secretary LAMONT is said to "typify candor, well mixed with deliberation and discretion, and a jovial appreciation of the good things of this world."

—For once Emperor WILLIAM has used language admirably moderate in a speech to the officers of his army. The nearest approach to violence of expression that appears in the published report of his remarks is the statement that he "deplored" the murder of a wholly inconsequential private citizen by Lieut. VON BRUSEWITZ. It would have been just as well, perhaps, to use a milder word than "deplore," because the implied reproof is sure to cause pain in German military circles. To a less degree the fact that the Kaiser "cautioned" his young friends not to create unnecessary antagonism between themselves and civilians by the too frequent repetition of acts like that of the impulsive Baron, is also open to criticism, but, on the whole, this particular specimen of royal admonition strikingly illustrates what a sober-minded, self-restrained person WILLIAM is getting to be. In time, doubtless, he will become a model of verbal sobriety.

THE FOOL'S PRAYER.

The royal feast was done; the King
Sought some new sport to banish care,
And to his jester cried, "Sir fool,
Kneel now and make for us a prayer."

The jester doffed his cap and bells
And stood the mocking Court before.
They could not see the bitter smile
Behind the painted grin he wore.

He bowed his head, and bent his knee
Upon the monarch's silken stool.
His pleading voice arose—"O Lord,
Be merciful to me, a fool.

"'Tis not by guilt and onward sweep
Of truth and right, O Lord, we stay;
'Tis by our follies that so long
We hold the earth from heaven away.

"These clumsy feet, still in the mire,
Go crushing blossoms without end;
These hard, well-meaning hands we thrust
Among the heart strings of a friend.

"Th' ill-timed truth we might have kept—
Who knows how sharp it pierced and stung?
The word we have not sense to say—
Who knows how grandly it had rung?

"Our faults no tenderness should ask;
The chastening stripes must cleanse them all;
But for our blunders—oh, in shame
Before the eyes of Heaven we fall.

"Earth bears no balsam for mistakes;
Men crown the knave and scourge the tool
That did their will; but Thou, O Lord,
"Be merciful to me, a fool."

The room was hushed. In silence rose
The King and sought his gardens cool,
And walked apart and murmured low,
"Be merciful to me, a fool."

—EDWARD ROWLAND SILL.

TYPICAL CASES OF CLAIRVOYANCE.

BY R. OSGOOD MASON, M. D.

There is undoubtedly a tendency in mankind to run after that which is strange and bizarre and to be fascinated by the mysterious or apparently supernatural. On the other hand, it will be found that when the multitude rush in one direction there is some reason for the rush—and generally a grain of truth lies that way.

Of late there has been much comment and criticism on the credulity of people regarding phenomena which are generally reckoned as occult or supernatural, and especially such wonders of healing as are apparently exhibited by Schlatter or at Lourdes, or of prophesying by Mlle. Conédon at Paris. M. Francisque Sarcey bewails the tendency of Paris, the city of elegant skepticism, to become credulous and lose its head over the fascination of the mysterious; and the people who give attention to such matters he reckons as fools. Mr. Ernest Hart vents his sarcasm on all believers, and facetiously characterizes mankind in general as the "Eternal Gullible"—all but a few particularly scientific persons, among whom he evidently reckons himself as both the beauteous flower and the well matured fruit.

But notwithstanding the wails and sarcasms of the critics, the fact remains that the very best men of all ages, the men who have guided nations safely through perilous times, who have created literature, fashioned art, and developed civilization were the men who believed in occultism, and were themselves guided by intimations, however received—whether from without by the Urim and Thummim of the Hebrews, the Greek or Roman oracles, or by monitions from within, which were always reckoned as divine. Moses, Pythagoras, Socrates, Mohammed, Joan of Arc, Swedenborg, and other remarkable persons who in their day accomplished large and beneficent works, all acted upon monitions received by them from some mysterious inner or occult source. By our zealous critics, however, all these renowned personages would be classed as self-deceived, overcredulous—the "Eternal Gullible"; and if any argument at all is admitted, it is claimed that these people lived too long ago, and the events connected with them are too dim and distant to be used as facts now; and, besides, if admitted as facts, they belong to the realm of the supernatural, and therefore out of the realm of science. Very well, we reply, but there is any number of facts of the same kind occurring at the present time—the very facts that the critics are bewailing; they are perfectly well authenticated, and they lie perfectly well within the field of scientific inquiry.

A Few Instances in Point.

Take a few examples where knowledge has been supernormally acquired or seemingly occult methods have been employed to secure some actual result.

A lady who had this faculty of psychic perception said to a caller one day: "You seem to be in particularly good spirits today." "Yes," said he, "I have occasion to feel so; I have had an opportunity of making a most advantageous investment, and naturally I am elated." She at once replied: "On the contrary, it is the worst possible, and you will lose every dollar you have put in it." He replied in a patronizing way that evidently she did not know what she was talking about. "In a way that is true," said she; "I know nothing regarding the nature of your investment, and yet I know I have told you the truth."

A few days later he said to her: "I have to-day made an investment which you will doubtless consider unwise. I do not think much of it myself." "On the contrary," said she, "the investment is an excellent one and will turn out greatly to your advantage." In less than a year both predictions were verified.

A railroad engineer was running at the rate of fifty miles an hour over a road where he had been employed for many years without once having met with an accident. Approaching a certain switch one night he felt, or had a strong impression, that the switch was open and if he went on his train would be wrecked.

Without any reason for doing so, except this impression or presentiment, he stopped his fast express train just before reaching the suspected point of danger. He immediately got off from his engine, greatly to the astonishment of his assistant, and went forward on the track to explore. He found the switch open—but the train was saved from destruction by his strong impression. I may be permitted to give an example or two coming more nearly under my own observation. A patient of mine, remarkable for the correctness of her psychic impressions, being at her home in New York, saw in a dream or vision a friend of hers in a certain town in the Rocky Mountains. She saw with perfect distinctness the room which he occupied, the furniture which it contained, and the matting upon the floor. He was talking with a companion, a person of very striking appearance whom she minutely described as regarded personal characteristics, dress, and position in the room. He was saying to his companion that he was about to start for New York for the purpose of interesting capitalists in his new scheme of irrigation. His companion sneered and argued against the plan, while he vigorously defended it. Three weeks later she dreamed that she saw this man coming up the street toward her house and her father going forward to meet him. She related both these dreams to her father that morning at the breakfast table. After breakfast her father sat upon the steps at the front door reading the newspaper, and she went about some work. Presently she heard her father's voice calling out to her in an excited manner: "M., here comes G., sure enough."

She stepped to the window, and, looking out, she saw her friend coming across the street toward the house, and her father was going forward to meet him, exactly as she had seen him in her dream. The friend came in, and in conversation made known the object of his visit to New-York. She then said to him, who was the person you were talking with about this journey three weeks ago? mentioning the night of her dream. She then went on to describe the scene exactly as she had observed it in her dream—the room, furniture, situation of the persons, and the whole conversation. His astonishment was great, and was very evident. He declared that the details which she gave could never have been so exactly given except by some one actually present; and with some annoyance accused her of playing the spy. This person has been well known to me for nearly twenty years; her life has been one of industry, absolute truth and self-sacrifice. She is efficient and practical to an unusual degree. Though in perfect health, from childhood she had been an inveterate somnambulist, walking in her sleep almost every night. Two years ago having put her into the hypnotic state, I suggested that she should never again leave her bed in her sleep—and she has not done so from that time to the present.

She knows nothing of Spiritualism or of mediumship in any way, and her psychic powers are only known to a few friends for whose gratification she sometimes exercises them, but her experiences of the character above related are numerous and striking.

Power of the Hypnotist.

To a little child six years old terribly afflicted with "night terrors," while under hypnotic influence I suggested that she would see the "black bogy man" who caused her fright no more, but would sleep quietly the whole night through. Never since has she been disturbed by her uncanny visitor, and her sleep has been perfect.

Another patient, a young woman, would at my suggestion while hypnotized, go mentally to distant places and see and describe scenes being enacted there with perfect accuracy; scenes of which neither she nor I had the slightest knowledge at the time. On one occasion I requested her to go to her home in a small town 300 miles away and quite unknown to me, and see who was in the house and what they were doing. After a minute of perfect silence she said: "I am there." "Go in," I said, "and tell me what you find." She said, "There is no one at home but my mother. She is sitting in the dining room by the window; there is a screen in the window which was not there when I left home. My mother is sewing." "What sort of sewing is it?" I asked. "It is a waist for D." (her little brother. I wrote down every item of her description and the hour, 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and then awoke her. She had no recollection of anything that had transpired. I then requested her to write at once to her mother and ask who was in the house at 4 o'clock this same afternoon, and what was being done. The answer came describing everything exactly as set down in my notes.

On another occasion, when I made my visit, it happened to be the day of the races occurring at a well-known track some ten miles from the city, and members of the household where she was residing had gone to witness them. Neither she nor I had ever attended these races—we knew nothing of the appearance of the place, of the events that were expected, nor even of the ordinary routine of the sport. She was put into the deep hypnotic sleep, and thinking it a good opportunity to test her lucidity, I requested her to go to the grounds, and I carefully directed her on her journey. Once within the inclosure, she described the bright and cheerful appearance, the pavilion, the judges' stand, and the position of persons whom she knew. She said there was no race at the time, but that boys were going about among the spectators and getting money; that the people seemed excited; that they stood up, and held out money and beckoned the boys to come. She did not know what it meant. I suggested that perhaps they were betting. She seemed to look carefully, and then said: "That is just what they are doing." I then said: "Now you will remember all this that you have seen and be able to tell the people when they come home."

It was found that everything had transpired as she had described. The previous race had for some cause been a failure—all bets were canceled and new bets were made, and this caused the unusual excitement which she had witnesed. She surprised the friends who were present at the races by the accuracy of her description, both of the place and events.

Pictures in Crystals.

Another method of obtaining knowledge beyond the reach of the ordinary senses is by what is known as crystal-gazing; that is, by looking steadily into a crystal, a mirror, a glass of water, or any bright or reflecting substance, some psychical persons see mental pictures, visions, scenes, or even words and sentences come into the field of vision, and these are often found to relate to actual events or convey information, sometimes of the most important character. It has been practiced from time immemorial—certainly from the time of Joseph in Egypt, with his "cup by which indeed he divineth," up to the present time. The following is a modern example—from the proceedings of the S. P. R.:

Col. Wickham of the Royal Artillery was stationed at Colaba, near Bombay. His wife, who was also living at the station, had with her a native servant of considerable intelligence named Ruth, who was possessed of psychic faculties and was often able to get some required information by looking into a glass of magnetized water. One morning orders were received for a full-dress parade in honor of Lord Reay, who was expected to arrive at Bombay that afternoon. So the Colonel gave directions to his native orderly to put his uniform in readiness. A few minutes later the orderly returned with downcast face, declaring that the dress pouch-belt could not be found. The Colonel stormed and fumed, and ended up by accusing the servants of appropriating it. At last he called his wife and exclaimed:

"Now is a brilliant opportunity to test the truth of Ruth's clairvoyance. Bring the glass of water and let us see if she can find my pouch belt."

Accordingly, Ruth was called, but on account of the possibility of criminating some of her fellow-servants she very reluctantly consented to the experiment. The tumbler of water was brought and duly magnetized. Ruth bent her head and gazed into it in silence. At length Mrs. Wickham asked:

"Can you see anything, Ruth?"

"No, Mem Sahib—nothing."

She was commanded again to "look for the thief," but still she persisted that she saw nothing.

Suddenly an idea struck Mrs. W. She would try another way. "Ruth," she commanded, "look for Sahib the day he last wore the dress pouch belt."

Again Ruth looked into the water. After a few moments she said, dreamily:

"I see Sahib. He is dressing; he puts on the pouch belt; he has left the room."

"Follow him!" exclaimed Mrs. W.

"Now he is getting on his horse; he is riding away."

"Don't leave him for a moment," cried Mrs. W.

"Ah! but he goes so fast. I am tired," gasped the girl breathlessly.

"Follow him," said Mrs. W.

"Sahib is with other Sahibs, and there are many soldiers and people. It is a grand parade—some great person is going away—they all stand near the water."

"Then rest," said Mrs. W., "but don't take your eyes off Sahib."

The girl was silent for a time, and then said: "Sahib has gone into a big house by the water. He goes into a dressing room. He changes his clothes; all his regimentals are put in his tin case; but the pouch belt is left out. It hangs on a peg in the dressing room of the house by the sea."

"The yacht club!" exclaimed the Colonel. "Patilla! [to his orderly] send at once and see if the belt has been left there."

"I wonder," mused the Colonel, "if I really left it at the yacht club, after all?" The last day I wore it it was when Lord Ripon left for England."

In a short time the rush of many feet and the jabbering of many voices indicated the return of the servants. Patilla was in the lead with the pouch belt held high above his head; he had found it as Ruth had seen it—in the big house by the sea—hanging on a peg in the dressing room of the yacht club.

It should be stated that Ruth knew nothing of the parade on the occasion of the departure of Lord Ripon—it was before she went to live with Mrs. Wickham. This is only one of many of Ruth's remarkable feats in crystal gazing.

Students of the Occult.

Hundreds of perfectly well authenticated cases are on record where knowledge has been obtained without any process of conscious reasoning and without the use of any of the ordinary means of obtaining such knowledge, that is, by the normal use of the senses. In view of all this, what is chiefly needed is that these very ingenious writers who tell us so many things which we already knew, should give some sort of an explanation of the facts observed by so many trustworthy witnesses. It is perfectly inconclusive and useless now to thrash again the old straw and bring forward as explanation self-deception, coincidence, and fraud. Granted that these explanations apply to a few cases, there is still a certain number at least where self-deception and fraud must surely be eliminated, and where correspondence in so many minute and unusual particulars, simply by chance or coincidence, is a greater miracle than the fact itself.

But these strange coincidences are still constantly occurring, just as they always have been ever since we had any record of human thought and action. Such uniformity surely indicates some general cause or law. Our learned critics, however, with their snap judgments, find it much easier to deny the facts altogether, and to call the people who believe them "credulous" and "gullible," than to meet them fairly and attempt an explanation; this, however, they never undertake; they leave the whole matter just as much in the dark as ever.

Now, it so happens that there is an association, and a very active and vigorous one, which has for its object this very thing, namely, to collect and examine these strange occurrences and unusual actions of the mind, such as seeing visions, hearing voices, automatic writing and speaking, hypnotism, dreams, and apparitions, and endeavor to discover what among them all is real and authentic; under what conditions the phenomena occur; what sort of people they are who have observed or experienced them, and what deductions can fairly be made from them. This association has its headquarters in London, and is known as the Society for Psychical Research. It will doubtless surprise many people who have formed their ideas of investigating these matters from such writers as those to whom I have referred to know that many of the most competent scientific, artistic, and literary people, both in Europe and America, are active members of this organization.

Eminent Investigators.

In Europe among the members—active, corresponding, or honorary—we have the names of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the late Prof. Balfour Stewart, Alfred R. Wallace, John Ruskin, the late Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy; Prof. Lockhart Robinson, Prof. Ramsey, Profs. Barrett, Sidgwick, Crooks, and Lodge, the Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Carnarvon, in England; Profs. Burnheim, Beaunis, Liegeois, Janet, and Richet, in France; Lombroso, in Italy; Hertz and Hartman, in Germany, and in this country Profs. James, Bowditch, Pickering, and Royce of Harvard, Langly of the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington; Stanley Hall, James Hall, Newcomb, and Cope. These are a few of the well-known names, mostly eminent in the various departments of science, and so accustomed to scientific methods of investigation, besides whom there is a great number of men in the learned professions, officers in the army and navy, and men and women in general literature and the ordinary walks and occupations of life. These persons not only aid the society by their influence, but by active cooperation in its work, while its three active and efficient Secretaries—Mr. F. W. H. Myers and Mr. Frank Podmore, in London, and Dr. Richard Hodgson of the American branch—are all men of acute intellect and strong personality, as well as highly educated and practical.

These men and these facts are mentioned here that the reader may be assured that the subject is thought worthy of serious consideration and is being seriously and systematically studied by eminent and highly competent men in every civilized country.

Do our learned critics enlighten us regarding the work of any of these intelligent and earnest workers? Not at all. The modest Mr. Hart refers to the members of the society, including the men whose names I have mentioned, many of whom at least are of world wide reputation, as the "belated psychical researchers," and classes them all with the "eternal gullible." As for Mr. Sarcey, he gives no indication of ever having heard of the society.

A small portion of what has already been done is this—a vast number of cases of occult or unusual psychical phenomena have been collected, examined, classified, and logical deductions have been made. Accounts coming to us from all ages and all nations of knowledge obtained by unusual or supernormal methods, such as the predictions and announcements of the Hebrew prophets and seers, the Greek and Roman oracles and omens, the divine sign of Socrates, the visions of Mohammed, and the visions and voices of Joan of Arc, have all been found to have their counterparts in kind, if not in degree and importance, in the occurrences of to-day; in the second sight of highlanders the world over, in veridical and prophetic dreams so often observed, in automatic writing and speaking, visions and apparitions relating to actual occurrences, especially those occurring at the moment of death, and most remarkable of all in the phenomena of hypnotism and hypnotic suggestions.

All these various phenomena have in different ages been well known, and for the most part have been reckoned as supernatural, magical, or in some manner occult. The persons exhibiting these phenomena were looked upon as sacred, and their utterances as being of divine origin; now, under the analysis of intelligent study, they are found to be the normal action of the mind in certain conditions which we have learned measurably to recognize, and according to laws of which we are beginning to get some definite knowledge. The supernatural is gradually becoming the natural, the occult is becoming the open and known—matters of observation and experiment.

Key to the Mystery.

The key to this mystery is found in the subconscious action of the mind, or the work of the subliminal self—a work which is indeed marvelous. It is that which acquires knowledge by means not available to the ordinary self, and communicates this knowledge to the ordinary consciousness in these many different ways: sometimes in the normal condition by distinct and vivid impressions—as to the engineer of the express train regarding the open switch—sometimes by visions and voices, sometimes by dreams—as to my patient regarding her friend in the Rocky Mountains—sometimes in the spontaneous trance, and sometimes by means of the wonder-working and wonder-revealing power of hypnotism.

This is the reason why there is such a tendency to belief in these marvelous phenomena; it is because they have a basis in nature—it is a natural, inborn faculty of the human mind, developed in some individuals and dormant in others, and when this one fact becomes generally recognized and understood and the glamour of supernaturalism is removed, a knowledge of the laws which govern these phenomena, now looked upon as mysterious and occult, will become a part of our ordinary knowledge, and will be wholesome and useful—a grand means of human improvement and development. It is to this end that the work of the Society for Psychical Research tends.

But let the shoemaker stick to his last; let Mr. Hart air his theories concerning cholera and other professional matters which if not always original are at least useful, and Mr. Sarcey continue the critical literary work in which he is always instructive and delightful; but let them not enter the field of psychical research either as instructors or critics until they know and can appreciate something of what has already been done there.

AT M'KINLEY'S DISPOSAL

NINETY-ONE THOUSAND PLACES IN SIGHT.

But Sixty-six Thousand Are Fourth-Class Post Offices—Only 781 Excepted Places in the Classified Service—Some of the Desirable Berths.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Thirteen years of administration of the civil service law, which became operative in 1883, has served two good purposes. The first and most important one is that the service has been bettered and made more businesslike, and the second is that the President and those to whom he had been in the habit of delegating his appointing power have been relieved of a vast amount of drudgery and attention to trivial details that have vexed the days and nights of many a Chief Magistrate. Senator Pendleton could not have imagined, when he was pressing the passage of the bill that was undoubtedly the cause of his withdrawal from a legislative career, that in a few years very nearly half of the entire civil service of the Government would be regulated upon substantially the principles laid down in the law he advocated.

Strictures of the reform have been based upon misinformation, or have been repeated by those who relied upon the ignorant to accept misinformation supplied with the purpose of rendering the system odious and bringing it to an end. Many of the misinformed are just now seeking for correct information about the Government service, and many of the inquiries make it plain that the inquirers are hungering and thirsting for places—for "spoils" that have passed out of the reach of the politician, much to his inward satisfaction, and are to be obtained now only through the prescribed methods of securing employment, in competition with all others who believe they have qualified themselves to serve the Government intelligently and efficiently.

The First Commission's Work.

When the first Civil Service Commission began its work, under President Arthur, there passed under the operation of the law and rules 13,924 places that had been drawn into the classified service. Before President Arthur closed his term of office he had added 1,649 places to the number originally affected, turning over the service to President Cleveland with a total of 15,573 places included in and filled according to the new law. By Executive action President Cleveland added 7,259 places and employes to the list. This direct encouragement of the reform, and the growth of the classified service under the rules adopted by President Arthur, brought the total of classified places at the end of Mr. Cleveland's first term up to 27,330.

President Harrison reduced the size of the "pie counter" by Executive extension of the limits of the classified service, adding 8,690 places to the number already subject to the operations of the law, and when he left the White House the merit system was applicable in the filling of 42,928 places. So Mr. Cleveland found it in 1893. Rapidly, but not recklessly, his Administration has gone on extending the operation of the law, bringing office after office within reach of those who desire to compete for the possession of the places, until now there are 83,299 places that can be filled only after examination of applicants who have submitted to the prescribed tests of competency, and this number will doubtless be increased to 89,585 by extensions of the regulations now in contemplation. In all this classified service there are but 781 places that can be filled without regard to the civil service law or regulations.

The Classified Service.

It is a great army of employers of the Government that is included in the classified service. The classification by compensation shows how the places are filled:

Class A, any amount less than $720	20,033
Class B, $720 to less than $840	8,621
Class C, $840 to less than $900	1,607
Class D, $900 to less than $1,000	10,006
Class E, $1,000 to less than $1,200	18,179
Class 1, $1,200 to less than $1,400	6,771
Class 2, $1,400 to less than $1,600	4,699
Class 3, $1,600 to less than $1,800	1,561
Class 4, $1,800 to less than $2,000	1,570
Class 5, $2,000 to less than $2,500	1,130
Class 6, $2,500 or more	507
Total classified by compensation	75,344
Classified under Navy Department registration	5,063
Presidential offices not confirmed by Senate.	50
Total	80,457
Classified but excepted from examination:	
Private secretaries and confidential clerks	10
Cashiers in Custom Houses	75
Cashiers in Post Offices	22
Deputy Collectors of Customs	6
Assistant Postmasters	570
Attorneys and Assistant Attorneys	98
Total excepted places	781— 781
Positions held by Indians in Indian Service.	2,061
Total in classified service	83,299

Now come the unclassified places, including the third and fourth class Postmasters' clerks, and the fourth-class Postmasters, the latter number at present 66,725. With all the others not yet classified there is found upon the "pie counter," for the entertainment of those who must have their party fealty recognized by employment in the Government service, a total of 91,297 places. The unclassified and the classified make the grand total of 174,596.

It is hard plcking about the departments. In the Post Office Department there is only one appointment in sight out of a total of 2,852 paying $2,509,830 a year. In the Custom House Service, which pays in salaries in a year $6,333,027, there are 5,103 positions, of which 215 are Presidential, 81 are excepted, and 67 are in classes excluded from competition because the salaries are below any class yet made. There is nothing to be had in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Yet there is expended annually for services in that bureau the tidy sum of $3,298,266, to 3,282 office holders, 63 of whom have to be nominated to and confirmed by the Senate.

RECAPITULATION.

	Aggregate.	Classified.	Excepted.	Compensation.
Departmental	58,548	46,454	108	$48,130,017.04
Post Office	104,811	26,316	592	38,065,025.10
Government Printing Office	2,852	2,816	..	2,509,830.97
Custom Houses	5,103	4,545	81	6,333,027.36
Internal revenue	3,282	3,168	..	3,298,266.81
Total service	174,596	83,299	781	$98,936,167.28

The President will be urged to extend the civil service rules to a few more offices and officers, including the Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, Mineral Land Commissioners in Montana and Idaho, mine Inspectors, members of the Indian Commission, who receive no pay; the architect of the Capitol, and other offices, not a large number, but all likely to be filled for political reasons and to the prejudice of business if they are left to be at the mercy of the politician. It ought to be stated here that the 2,061 places in the Indian service held by Indians, excepted now from examinations, would cease to be excepted if the places should be filled by others than Indians, and the preference is shown to Indians as a part of the policy of the Government to have these places of usefulness and not of large compensation filled by Indians in order to afford the Indians opportunity to acquire a taste for civil employment.

Outside the Classified List.

Outside of the classified service and the operation of the civil service law and regulations there are 91,297 places, and of these, 66,725 are of fourth-class Postmasters not yet drawn into the classified service, as they are likely to be before many years. This leaves 24,572 places to be filled, but excepting the high offices of Cabinet officers and the diplomatic and consular officers, the offices included in this number are not large or lucrative, and there will be little pressure for them. The fourth-class Postmasters are not named by the President, but by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

There are at the disposal of the President the following offices, and the salaries in each case are given:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Secretary of State, $8,000.
Assistant Secretary, $4,500.
Second Assistant Secretary, $3,500.
Third Assistant Secretary, $3,500.
Fifty-nine diplomatic officers.
About 300 Consuls General and Consuls.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, $8,000.
Assistant Secretary, $4,500.
Assistant Secretary, $4,500.
Assistant Secretary, $4,500.
Supervising Architect, $4,500.
Controller of the Treasury, $5,500.
Auditor for the Treasury Department, $4,000.
Auditor for the War Department, $4,000.
Auditor for the Navy Department, $4,000.
Auditor for the Interior Department, $4,000.
Auditor for the State and other departments, $4,000.
Auditor for the Post Office Department, $4,000.
Treasurer of the United States, $6,000.
Assistant Treasurer, $3,000.
Register of the Treasury, $4,000.
Controller of the Currency, (five-year term,) $5,000.
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, $6,000.
Commissioner of Navigation, $3,600.
Officer in charge of the Bureau of Statistics, $3,000.
Supervising Surgeon General of Marine Hospital Service, $4,000.
Supervising Inspector General of Steamboat Inspection Service, $3,500.
Commissioner General of Immigration, $4,000.
Assistant Treasurer, Baltimore, $4,500.
Assistant Treasurer, Boston, $5,000.
Assistant Treasurer, Chicago, $4,500.
Assistant Treasurer, Cincinnati, $4,500.
Assistant Treasurer, New-Orleans, $4,000.
Assistant Treasurer, New-York, $5,000.
Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, $4,500.
Assistant Treasurer, St. Louis, $4,500.
Assistant Treasurer, San Francisco, $4,500.
Director of the Mint, $4,500.
Superintendents of Mints at Carson, Nevada; Denver, Col.; New-Orleans, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, $3,500 to $4,500.
Superintendent of Assay Office, New-York, $4,500.
Sixty-three Internal Revenue Collectors.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, $8,000.
Assistant Secretary, $4,500.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, $8,000.
Assistant Secretary, $4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Secretary, $8,000.
First Assistant Secretary, $4,500.
Assistant Secretary, $4,000.
Commissioner of General Land Office, $5,000.
Assistant Commissioner of General Land Office, $3,500.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $4,000.
Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs, $3,000.
Commissioner of Pensions, $5,000.
First Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, $3,600.
Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, $3,600.
Commissioner of Patents, $5,000.
Assistant Commissioner of Patents, $3,000.
Commissioner of Education, $3,000.
Architect of the Capitol, $4,500.
Commissioner of Railroads, $4,500.
Director of Geological Survey, $6,000.
Surveyors General for Alaska, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New-Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, $1,800 to $2,000 each.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster General, $8,000.
First Assistant Postmaster General, $4,000.
Second Assistant Postmaster General, $4,000.
Third Assistant Postmaster General, $4,000.
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, $4,000.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary of Agriculture, $8,000.
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, $4,500.
Chief of Weather Bureau, $4,500.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner of Labor, $5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Attorney General, $8,000.
Solicitor General, $7,000.
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, $4,500.
Solicitor of the Department of State, $3,500.
Seventy-six District Attorneys, varying compensation.
Seventy-six United States Marshals, varying compensation.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Public Printer, $4,500.

In addition to these offices there are vacancies to occur in the Inter-State Commerce Commission; there is a Fish Commissioner whose stay may be determined by the inclination of the Executive. There are three Commissioners of the District of Columbia, one of whom, however, must be an engineer, an officer of the army; a Recorder of Deeds and a Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, and a few other scraps of employment to be picked up that may have escaped this enumeration.

Effect of Civil Service Law.

The civil service law has operated not only to procure a greater degree of efficiency in the clerks of the Government, but it has proved to be an economical undertaking, as compared with the service not in the competitive classes. If the patronage system had continued unchecked, the positions made competitive, and increased along with those not now included, it would have required a yearly increase of $3,100,620 to pay the compensation of the persons employed. The merit system has not only paid by getting a better grade of employes, but it has saved money that might have been thrown away.

The Civil Service Commissioners will before long devote some attention to an effort to secure the abolition of the four-year tenure of office. It is unnecessary to argue with well-informed persons about the desirability of holding on to many employes who prove to be capable and whose removal at the end of four years serves nothing but a political purpose that has no concern about the effect that a change in office may have upon business. A law passed in 1820 is charged with this mistaken rule, a rule that provoked the denunciation of Jefferson, Calhoun, and Webster. Jefferson wrote of it in terms to justify the conclusion that he was not a spoilsman after the pattern of Marcy. He said: "The late mischievous law vacating every four years nearly all the offices of the Government saps the Constitution and salutary functions of the President, and introduces a principle of intrigue and corruption which will soon leaven the mass not only of Senators, but of citizens."

Curious reasons are given by some of the supporters of the proposition for the classification of fourth-class Postmasters for the advocacy they offer. Some time ago a fourth-class Postmaster in a Southern State sent to the Commissioners a letter that undoubtedly truly expressed the sentiments of the writer. A copy of it will show that he was not a learned man. It said:

"To the Commissions of civil cirvice to get the fourth-class Postmasters under the sivil cirvice Reform law it wil be a gouod thing for such fellows as I am haveing to speand half of the three days in the week the hold yeare Round and not get More than teenn or twelve dollars in the yeare it is prety lite I hop the Postmasters put there shoulds to wheel and pich."

The Riker Library to be Sold.

The library of the late Richard Riker will be sold at auction by Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the sales each day to begin at 3 P. M. The collection that Mr. Riker gathered consists of many valuable standard and illustrated works, some of which are especially attractive as regards binding, print, and illustration. It includes nearly a complete set of the Grolier Club publications, beginning with the decree of Star Chamber concerning printing made July 11, 1637. There were only 150 copies printed. The library is extensive in works of art, biography, and history. An edition of fifteen volumes of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," that was printed by the Kamashastra Society for private subscription only, will be offered.

He Took Too Much Medicine.

George Sumway, thirty-five years old, walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday and asked to be admitted for treatment. He said that he was not feeling well. When searched by the attendants there were found on his person about a dozen bottles of medicine of various descriptions. He said he had been doctoring himself and was taking the medicine which he carried in his pockets for various ailments, which he could not diagnose. The Bellevue Hospital doctors, after examining Sumway, expressed it as their opinion that he was suffering from the effects of too much medicine. Sumway said that his home was in Yonkers.

Small Boys See the Elephant.

About fifty boys, ranging in age from eight to sixteen years, all dressed alike in sailor suits, with yellow trimmings, under the charge of Superintendent W. Bradford of the House of Refuge on Randall's Island, visited the menagerie in Central Park yesterday and watched Keeper "Billy" Snyder put Tom, the trained elephant, through his tricks. After lying down, standing on his hind legs, ringing for dinner, and eating it from the table, drinking a bottle of water, wiping his mouth with a napkin, and playing on a mouth organ, Tom performed his new trick, which was shaking hands.

IN A MODERN HOSPITAL

HOW THE VICTIM OF A STREET ACCIDENT NOW FARES.

Scientific Treatment and Care Which a King Could Not Have Commanded a Quarter of a Century Ago.

"The tramp who is injured in the streets of New York receives better care and better surgical treatment than any sovereign in Europe could have commanded twenty-five years ago."

So said an eminent physician to me a few days ago; and, with my recollections of germ-eaten Bellevue, (as it was when I knew it,) and of such slaughterhouses as the old-time Park Hospital and the later Chambers Street Hospital, I was not prepared to accept the statement with any great enthusiasm. But it was a subject worth inquiring into; not so much on behalf of the tramp, who is proof against anything but soap, as in the interest of any respectable citizen who may be hurt in the streets, and more particularly for the benefit of such visiting strangers as may meet with accident, with no friend or acquaintance on the island, possibly, to whom to look for help or sympathy. If in the general change of affairs New York has acquired such hospital methods as the doctor's remark implied, it is worth knowing.

To make such an inquiry it was necessary to take an imaginary injured man at the place of the accident and follow him through the police stage, the ambulance stage, and the reception hospital stage, and then stand by him while he underwent repairs, while he was put to bed, and when he afterward walked out restored to health. That was what I did.

The policeman came first; for a person who is injured in the street is immediately taken in charge by the police. "Taken in charge" in one sense, but not in the police sense. The officer is there to give assistance, to keep back the crowd, to carry or assist the injured person to the nearest place of refuge. The victim is under no restraint whatever. If he is able to walk away, he is at liberty to do so. If he declines to go to a hospital, neither the officer nor the arriving ambulance surgeon has the least authority or desire to compel him.

Plan of Aiding the Injured.

"Suppose that I were injured in the street here in front of you," I asked a very intelligent officer in Sixth Avenue, "what would you do?"

"Help you or carry you into the nearest drug store or hotel," he replied, "and send for an ambulance."

"What ambulance?" I asked.

"From the hospital for this district, which is the Flower Hospital," he answered. "I should call up Police Headquarters on the telephone, and tell them to send a Flower ambulance here. You see, the city is divided into hospital districts. From this district we send injury cases to the Flower Hospital; from another, to Bellevue, and from the others, to the Presbyterian, Roosevelt, St. Luke's, the New York, and so on."

"But suppose I did not care to go to the Flower Hospital?" I asked. "I might prefer some other."

"Well," he answered, "if you wanted to go to the New York, for instance, I would ask them to send a New York ambulance. I couldn't ask them to send an ambulance away down from St. Luke's, you know."

"But I might object to going to any hospital at all," I urged. "What would you do in such a case?"

"Oh, well," he laughed, "if you were strong enough to sit up and argue the case, you would better send for a carriage and go wherever you liked."

Within a few minutes after the accident the ambulance arrives, with its surgeon and its simple appliances for stopping a flow of blood or easing pain. It has the softest, easiest springs that can be produced, and a comfortable stretcher. The surgeon makes a hurried examination, and does what he can for the patient's comfort. If blood is flowing, he stops it; if a limb is broken, he puts it in an easy posture; if there is great pain, he gives a little brandy or perhaps a hypodermic injection of morphine. The ambulance is nothing more than a long wagon made comfortable for the patient; and its surgeon's work is merely to keep him alive and easy till he reaches the hospital. The ambulance stretcher is a great thing. It is carried into the drug store to receive the patient, and he does not leave it till he is in the surgical ward of the hospital. Like the policeman in this case, it is a thing of mercy, not an instrument of restraint. He who objects to lying upon it may sit up.

Hospital Treatment.

To learn of the hospital treatment I selected St. Luke's, because as that is the newest it may fairly be supposed to have the very latest appliances. If Dr. Wood, the house surgeon, is as obliging to his patients as he was to me in showing me everything I wished to see, they are in good hands.

On the arrival of the ambulance at St. Luke's the stretcher is lifted out, but carrying it with its patient to the elevator is a thing of the past. The latest appliance is a bicycle carriage, or, more properly, a double tricycle, with a large wheel at each side and a small one at each end, all with pneumatic tires. This is so arranged that it is a complete stretcher itself; or the ambulance stretcher may be laid on top of it. Smoothly and noiselessly it is run upon the elevator, and in a jiffy the patient is in the operating rooms, at the top of the building.

We went first into the operating room proper, and saw its white marble floor and white glazed brick walls. Everything about it is snowy white, and everything of marble, glazed bricks, metal, or glass. They can turn the hose on it and wash it from top to bottom. In glass cases were the instruments, all kept sterilized and ready for instant use. Indeed, they were at the moment preparing for an operation, and four or five young men in long white aprons were making things ready. The instruments and the aprons and other paraphernalia gave the room a formidable look, though every appliance was for safety and comfort.

"These things are enough to frighten the patient to death," I suggested, "if he sees them."

"He does not see them," the doctor answered. "He is taken first to the etherizing room, and is brought here unconscious."

We went next to the etherizing room, where the patient about to be operated upon half lay on one of the bicycle stretchers, looking, I thought, very unconcerned. He had not yet taken the ether, and as it was an operation for the relief of hernia, he could have got up even then and walked out if he had chosen.

Does it make one's flesh creep to see it? Let me ask the same question about the dentist's forceps; and they give pain, while these things are all for the prevention of pain. When the ether is given there are several doctors and nurses in attendance. One doctor has his fingers constantly on the patient's pulse, and there is no guesswork. The man goes quietly to sleep; and when he awakes he is lying comfortably in bed, and it is all over.

Germs Killed by Steam.

In the "theatre" under the cupola, where operations can be performed before medical classes, everything is of brick or marble or iron. And from there we went into the sterilizing room, where they sterilize the towels and aprons in steam chambers. Not a towel or an apron is used in the surgical wards without first being sterilized, and no towel or apron is touched by hands that have not first been sterilized also. Steam kills any possible germs in the textile fabrics, and for the hands weak solutions of bichloride of mercury or carbolic acid are used. These things are used also in washing the wound itself and the instruments, and this constitutes that great modern improvement that we call antiseptic surgery.

"What is the greatest improvement you have made in recent years, doctor?" I asked.

"In very recent years, I think our method of treating compound fractures," he replied. "Suppose that a man is run over by a truck, and one leg completely mashed, with bits of bone protruding through the skin. Formerly amputation of the leg was the only relief for such an injury. Now we are able to save the leg. We etherize the patient, open the wound and wash it out thoroughly with soap and water. There is nearly always dirt in a wound after a street accident. Then every bit of bone is put in place, the whole is sewn up and well bandaged, and with antiseptic treatment, the leg becomes sound again."

"If an injured patient is dirty, we wash him. If he is badly run down, weak, perhaps poorly nourished, we build him up with proper food, stimulants, and tonics."

"What does this treatment cost?" I asked.

"Nothing," he replied. "That is, the patient who can pay nothing receives exactly the same treatment as the man who can pay $50 a week. We like to make some little charge when it can be done, so that the patient will not feel like a pauper. If he is able, he can pay $3 a week. If he is richer, he can pay more. There are certain afternoons, when his friends can visit him, for, of course, we cannot have the wards always full of visitors. But in case his life is in immediate danger, we always send for his friends, and they can remain constantly with him."

Private Rooms in Hospitals.

This refers to the patients who go into the wards

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.29¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.23½
Cotton, middling	7 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.10
Minnesota patent flour	4.75
Lard, prime	4.10
Molasses, O. K., prime	.27
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05
Tallow, prime	.03⅛
Pork, mess	8.50
Beef, hams	17.50
Beef, family	9.00
Sugar, granulated	.04⅜
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.75
Lead	3.01
Copper, lake ingot	11.35

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 78⅝@79½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 78@79¼c; No. 2 red, 89⅝@92½c; No. 2 corn, 23⅝@23⅞c; No. 2 oats, 18⅝@18⅝c; No. 2 rye, 40¾c; No. 2 barley, 36c; No. 1 flaxseed, 76@79½c; prime timothy seed, $2.55; mess pork, per barrel, $6.80@6.85; lard, per 100 lb, $3.75; short ribs sides, loose, $3.75@3.85; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, $4.25@4.50; short clear sides, boxed, $4@$4.12½. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Cut loaf, $5.26; granulated, $4.63; Standard "A," $4.26. Linseed Oil—Raw, 30c; boiled, 32c.

COTTON.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
December	7.30	7.33	7.25	7.28@7.30
January	7.40	7.40	7.33	7.34@7.35
February	7.45	7.47	7.42	7.42@7.44
March	7.53	7.57	7.50	7.50@7.51
April	7.57	7.58	7.56	7.55@7.56
May	7.63	7.69	7.61	7.61@...
June	7.70	7.71	7.64	7.64@7.65
July	7.74	7.74	7.69	7.67@7.68
August	..	..	..	7.69@7.71

Market closed quiet and steady at 3 to 4 points net advance. Transferable notices, 730; total sales, 144,600 bales.

Spot cotton quiet; unchanged; sales, 105 bales, all spinning. Middling upland, 7 9-16c; Middling Gulf, 7 13-16c.

Cotton Exchange Special Liverpool Cables —Spot cotton easy. Sales, 10,000 bales. Speculation and export, 1,500; American, 10,000; receipts, 30,000, all American. Middling uplands, 4¾d. Futures steady, buyers at 3-64d decline; closed steady, 1 to 1½ points net decline. January-February, 4071⁄64s.; February-March, 407s.; March-April, 407s.; April-May, 407s.; May-June, 4071⁄64s.; June-July, 408s.; July August, 4081⁄64s.; August-September, 4061⁄64s.; December, 4101⁄2b.; December-January, 4051⁄64s.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet; good middling, 7½c; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6¾c; net receipts, 16,670 bales; gross receipts, 16,670 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,458 bales; to the Continent, 57 bales; coastwise, 252 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; spinners, 1,239 bales; stock, 402,756 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 5.—Cotton steady; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7c; good ordinary, 6⅝c; receipts, 8,749 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,663 bales; to France, 7,019 bales; to the Continent, 2,827 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; spinners, 84 bales; stock, 172,927 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 5.—Cotton easy; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 2,387 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 7,011 bales; coastwise, 1,465 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 39,980 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 5.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c; net receipts, 3,188 bales; gross receipts, 3,390 bales; shipments, 1,944 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 156,510 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 5.—Cotton steady; middling, 7 3-16c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net receipts, 4,321 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,639 bales; sales, 327 bales; stock, 73,544 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7½c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, none; stock, 19,729 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7c; net and gross receipts, 1,079 bales; exports, coastwise, 2,526 bales; stock, 60,340 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—Cotton steady; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6⅝c; receipts, 2,947 bales; sales, 189 bales; stock, 131,350 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 5.—Cotton firm; middling, 7c; low middling, 6⅜c; net and gross receipts, 567 bales; stock, 27,550 bales.

FUTURES.

Wheat—	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Dec.	88⅝@...	89⅛@89¼	88½@...	89¼@..
Jan.	..@..	..@..	..@..	89⅛@..
March	90½@..	90⅝@..	90⅛@..	90⅝@..
May	87¾@..	88 @88⅛	87¼@..	88 @..
July	..@..	..@..	..@..	83⅜@..
Corn—				
Dec.	29⅛@..	29¼@..	29⅛@..	29¼@..
Jan.	..@..	..@..	..@..	29½@..
May	.32 @32⅛	32 @32⅛	32 @..	32 @..
Oats—				
Dec.	..@..	..@..	..@..	23¼@..
May	..@..	..@..	..@..	25¾@..

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	78⅝@..	79¼@..	78⅝@..	79¼@..
May	81¼@82	82¼@..	81⅝@..	82⅛@82¼
July	76 @..	76⅜@..	75½@..	76⅜@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	23 @..	23 @..	22¼@23	23 @..
Jan.	23¼@..	23¼@23⅜	23⅛@..	23⅛@23¼
May	26¼@..	26¼@..	26 @26⅛	26⅛@26¼
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	18¼@..	18¼@..	18⅛@..	18⅛@..
May	21⅛@21⅜	21⅜@..	21¼@21⅜	21⅜@21½
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$6.85	$6.85	$6.85	$6.85
Jan.	7.55	7.57½	7.50	7.52½
May	7.85	7.90	7.85	7.87½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.67½	3.67½	3.67½	3.67½
Jan.	3.85	3.85	3.82½	3.82½
May	4.07½	4.07½	4.05	4.07½
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
Jan.	3.82½	3.85	3.82½	3.82½
May	3.97½	4.00	3.95	3.97½

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The wheat market made a radical change over night, opening 1@1⅛c advance, reacting ½c from this advance, but at midday was strong, at the highest quotations of the morning, closing at a net gain officially of 1@1⅛c; on the curb trade was quiet, with prices steady. May selling at 87 13-16@88¼c, closing at 88c; Argentine exports of wheat the past week were 128,000 bushels, against 16,000 bushels the preceding week, and corn, 1,488,000 bushels, against 392,000 bushels; the primary movement has been fairly well maintained, to 2,814,000 bushels for the week, a decrease of 97,000 bushels; the exports from the principal Atlantic ports have fallen off 343,000 bushels for the week, and were 1,040,000 bushels; exports of flour have been heavy in the way of clearing up special shipments, via Southern ports, and have been 302,000 bbls, an increase of 150,000 bbls; Bradstreet's exports for the week were 3,643,000 bushels, against 3,156,000 bushels last year from both coasts, and since July 1, 78,819,000 bushels, an increase of 25,623,000 bushels over last year; cash wheat was again neglected; No. 2 red was quoted at 12 over May, free on board, afloat; May closed at 88c; No. 1 Northern, 2½c over May, free on board, afloat; and No. 1 hard, 7c over May, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The crowd was too enthusiastic on yesterday's break in wheat, and in consequence oversold the market. To-day matters were evened up. Receipts in the Northwest amounted to 404 cars, against 542 cars last Saturday. Chicago received 47 cars and inspected out 81,324 bushels. Closing Continental cables were all lower. May wheat opened from 81⅛@ to 82c, sold at 81⅝, advanced to 82½c, closing at 82⅛@82¼c, 1¼c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and 1@1¼c higher. Receipts at principal Western points, 531,949 bushels; shipments, 334,315 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 160,145 bushels; shipments, 236,021 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—May wheat closed ⅞c higher than yesterday. The low point of the session was the same as the close yesterday; May opened at 80¾c, and broke to 79⅛@80c. The advance carried the price to 81⅛c, and the close was 80¾@80⅞c, against 79⅞@80c. Cash wheat: The price of No. 1 Northern was established at 1c under May, with an occasional sale at ⅝c under; No. 2 Northern sold at 1½c under No. 1; good sample of No. 3 was disposed of at 2@ 7c under standard; receipts, 391 cars; shipments, 19 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 81½c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅞c; No. 2 Northern, 78¾c.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 5.—The wheat market was dull again to-day, and trading in futures and cash was light; the market opened at 82⅝c, fell to 82½c, and then took an upward turn, going to 83¼c. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; No. 2 Northern, 77⅝c; No. 2 Spring, 73⅝@74⅝c; rejected, 66⅝@ 74½c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 80¼c; December No. 1 hard, 81⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 80¾c; May No. 1 Northern, 83¾c asked.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—Wheat opened firm and 1c higher; May opened at 81½c, rose to 82½c, fell to 81¾c, and closed at 81¾c; December ranged nominally 2¼c below May; sample wheat 1c higher; No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 82@83½c. Sample barley easier; No. 2, 34c.

Corn.

The market was very dull; receipts at primary markets this week have decreased 74,000 bushels, and were 1,802,000 bushels; exports from the principal ports were 2,139,000 bushels, a decrease of 47,000 bushels for the week; Bradstreet's total makes the exports for the week ended Thursday, 1,768,000 bushels, against 2,651,000 bushels the preceding week, and 1,867,000 bushels last year; since July 1, 51,825,000 bushels, an increase of 22,215,000 bushels; the market closed at unchanged to ⅛c gain; on the curb May was 32@32 1-16c, closing at 32 1-16c; cash corn was inactive; sales were 3,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 29¼c, elevator; 4,000 bushels No. 2 white, private terms, elevator; 2,000 bushels yellow, 30¼c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels yellow, 31½c, delivered.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A few shorts found it expedient to cover corn sales this morning, the purchases causing prices to present a steady tone. Receipts were 326 cars, and 34,697 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool quoted a steady and unchanged market. May corn opened at 26¼c, sold at 26@26⅛c, closing at 26⅛@26¼c, unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was steady and without any essential change in prices. Receipts at principal Western points, 439,408 bushels; shipments, 180,749 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 312,172 bushels.

Oats.

The future market was a blank, with the market closing nominally steady at ¼c advance to 1c decline. Receipts of oats at the principal markets have increased 157,000 bushels, and were 1,938,000 bushels for the week. Exports from the principal ports have been 706,000 bushels, a decrease of 373,000 bushels for the week. Cash oats were dull. Sales were 15,000 bushels, including 1,000 bushels No. 3 white, 23c; 13,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 22@32c, as to quality; 1,000 bushels rejected white, 21c; No. 2 oats, 23½c, elevator; No. 3 oats, 21c; No. 2 white, 25½c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The trade in oats was of the same dull and unattractive character as usual. Receipts were 268 cars, and 1,301 bushels were taken from store. Exports amounted to 18,814 bushels. May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were steady and unchanged.

Flour.

The market was very quiet, with a slightly better tone on the improvement in wheat. Total sales were 3,850 pks, including 1,000 bbls Winter patents, $5@$5.25; 750 bbls straights, $4.85@$4.75; 1,200 bbls Spring patents, $4.70@$4.80; 300 bbls straights, $4.50; 500 bbls clears, $3.90@$3.95.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—Market nominal; car lots, State, 40@42c. BARLEY—Market steady; new feeding quoted at 28½@29c cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting quoted at 38@40c, as to quality. BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet, at 35@37c, track, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy; spot quoted at $1.35. RYE FLOUR—Dull; sales, 100 bbls at $3. CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales, 400 bbls at $2.15; $2.05@$2.15 for kiln-dried, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Dull; fine white, 75@78c; fine yellow, 75@78c; coarse, 60@65c.

FEED—Steady; 60, and 80 lb, 52½@57½c; 100-lb, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@52½c; sharps, 70@ 75c; hominy chop, 55@60c; cottonseed meal, 95c @$1; oilmeal, 95c@$1; city feed, 60c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The stronger tone of wheat helped rye somewhat; receipts were 14 cars, and 1,000 bushels were taken from store; No. 2, on the regular market, sold at 40½ and No. 3 at 39½c; No. 2, by sample, sold at 41@42c, and No. 3 at 39½@40c; May ranged from 43½c to 44c; December was 40¾c, nominal. Barley was not materially changed in price; receipts were 70 cars, and 3,557 bushels were taken from store; the range was from 23c to 35c for common to choice; fancy was nominally 36@37c.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products were very quiet, but about steady at quotations. PORK—Dull, but steady. Quoted: Mess, $8.25@$8.75; family, $9.75@$10.50; shorts clear, $8.75@$10.50. BEEF—Steady. Quoted: Extra mess, $7.50; family, $8@$10; packet, $7.50 @$10. BEEF HAMS—Strong at $17.50@$18. DRESSED HOGS—Unchanged; 160-lb quoted at 5c; heavy to light, 4⅝@5¾c. CUTMEATS—Pickled bellies quiet at 4½@5c for 14 to 10 lb; pickled shoulders weak at 4c asked; pickled hams steady at 5½@6c. TALLOW—Steady; quoted at 3⅜c. STEARINE—Easy; lard, 4¾c asked; oleo, 4½c. LARD—Lower, prime steam closing at 4.10c, nominal; city, 3⅝@3¾c; refined steady; South America, 4.90c; Continent, 4.50c; compound, 4½c; options closed at 4.05c, nominal, for December.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5—1 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 57s 6d; prime mess firm at 47s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 43s 9d; do, medium, dull at 41s 3d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 29s 6d; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, steady at 28s 6d; long clear middles, light, about 35 to 38 lb, steady at 29s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, about 40 to 45 lb, steady at 28s; short clear middles, heavy, about 48 to 50 lb, steady at 26s; clear bellies, about 12 to 14 lb, steady at 29s. Shoulders, about 12 to 14 lb, firm at 29s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 23s 6d. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 61s. Tallow—Prime city dull at 18s 6d.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The reception of hogs was heavy at the yards. Ten cents per 100 lb were therefore deducted from the price of live animals, and product naturally coincided with the downward tendency. At the close, January pork and lard were each 7½c lower; receipts were light, and shipments large; the cash market was fairly active and steady.

GROCERIES.

SUGAR—The London sugar market was dull, with little doing for cane, with Java quoted at 11s 4½d and fair refining at 10s. Beet was quiet; prices barely maintained. The local market is firm, with the position about as last quoted. Current prices are 3 5-16c for 96° test centrifugal, 2 15-16c for 89° test muscovado, and 2 11-16c for 89° test molasses sugar. Refined sugar was fairly active, steady, and unchanged.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—Market quiet but steady and unchanged. Receipts moderate, and supply of choice grades light. New Orleans centrifugal, old crop, common to prime, 10@ 16c; fair to open kettle, 18@22c; new open kettle, prime to fancy, 25@34c; centrifugal, 12@22c; syrups, common to fancy, 9@25c.

RICE—A fairly active business was reported, with a steady tone, and prices unchanged. Common to choice, 3¼@5¾c; head, 6@6¼c; Patna, 4¼@4¾c; Japan, 4¼@4¾c; Java, 4@4¼c; Rangoon, in bond, 2@2¼c.

COFFEE.

Havre closed unchanged, while Hamburg closed from unchanged to ¼ point net advance. Thirty points were paid locally to exchange 1,000 bags January for 1,000 bags December, 1897, and 250 bags December sold at 9.55c for 1897. The final figures showed a net gain of 15 to 25 points, with sales of 12,750 bags. Rio exchange, 9 5-16d; Rio receipts, 9,000 bags; Rio clearances for United States, 5,000 bags, and for Europe, 9,000 bags; Rio stock, 381,000 bags; market quiet; Santos receipts, 26,000 bags; Santos stock, 701,000 bags; market quiet. In addition to the exchanges reported above, 10 points were paid to exchange 250 bags August for 250 bags December, 1897, and 250 bags December at 9.35c, and 500 bags January at 9.40c sold together; 750 bags March and 750 bags May were exchanged even.

NAVAL STORES.

Stock—Resin, 40,415 bags; spirits turpentine, 2,399 bbls; tar, 477 bbls. Spirits turpentine firm but unchanged at 27@27¼c for regulars and machines. Resin steady, with common to good strained quoted at $1.82½. Tar and pitch unchanged and quoted: Tar, regulars, $1.75@$1.80; oil, barrels, $3.50; pitch, $1.80@$1.85.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 5.—Resin firm; strained, $1.45; good strained, $1.50. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 24½c; irregular, 24c. Tar steady at $1.10. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25¼c; sales, 836 bbls. Resin firm at $1.50.

OILS.

There was an unchanged market on cottonseed oil, with comparatively little business, although 500 bbls prime Summer yellow sold at 24c. Lard and linseed oils are quiet, but steady. Receipts at this port for the week were 4,262 bbls cottonseed oil. Charles B. Tainter & Co. say: "The market has been very discouraging. Refined oil has declined relatively more than crude, and even at present values there seems but little demand. In fact, inquiries from abroad are few and at indifferent figures. Crude oil is still firmly held, for loose, free on board, mills, and there has been no pressure to sell, but buyers are quite unable to pay asking prices, consequently the amount changing hands is smaller than usual. Consignment lots of refined oil to be sold ex-dock have more than supplied the local demand and increased the depression. Then, again, the recent advances and firmness of lard has failed to hold, Chicago January options closing at $3.90, which is some 30 points off from highest of the week. Tallow is weak here, at 3⅛c. No doubt the price mills can now afford to pay for seed will considerably lessen output of oil, and this may later on bring about some improvement." Prime crude, in barrels, 22c asked; off crude here, 21c; prime Summer yellow, 24c; butter oil, 25c; prime white Summer, 27½@ 28c; lard oil, 43c; linseed oil, American raw, 33@ 34c; Calcutta raw, 50c.

WOOL.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—To-day's wool sales were conducted by Henry P. Hughes & Sons, Thomas & Cook, and Du Croz, Doxat & Co., wool brokers. The offerings comprised miscellaneous lots. The attendance was good and the competition spirited. American buyers took a fair quantity of the best greasies at the late rates. Cape of Good Hopes and Natals were keenly competed for, and some good scoured fetched extreme prices. The sales and the prices obtained were: New South Wales—3,100 bales; scoured, 1s 1½d; locks and pieces, 7¼@10½d; greasy, 6@10d; locks and pieces, 5½@8¼d. Queensland—2,700 bales; scoured, 10½d@1s 3d; locks and pieces, 9½d@1s 2½d; greasy, 6½@10½d; locks and pieces, 4½@ 7½d. Victoria—2,600 bales; scoured, 10d@1s 5½d; locks and pieces, 6¾d@1s 1½d; greasy, 6¼ @11d; locks and pieces, 6@8½d. South Australia—1,000 bales greasy at 5@6½d; locks and pieces, 5½@7d. Tasmania—100 bales; scoured, 7½@11½d; locks and pieces, 4¾@7½d; greasy, 9d; locks and pieces, 5@8¼d. New Zealand—1,300 bales; scoured, 9d@1s 2¾d; locks and pieces, 5¼ @11½d; greasy, 5½@8d; locks and pieces, 4½@ 6¾d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—900 bales; scoured, 10d@1s 4¼d; greasy, 5¾@7d. The offerings for next week are 50,500 bales. The imports for the week have been: From New South Wales, 4,012 bales; Victoria, 1,377 bales; South Australia, 1,199 bales; West Australia, 128 bales; New Zealand, 1,199 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 4,675 bales; Persia, 1,215 bales; Russia, 1,654 bales; other points, 1,440 bales. The arrivals for the next series are 22,802 bales, of which 11,100 bales were forwarded direct.

LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

BEEVES—Receipts, 46 cars, or 771 head, all consigned direct, with the exception of 2 cars. No trading; feeling weak. City-dressed beef sides slow at 6½@8½c per lb. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quoted American steers slow at 10½@10⅝c, live weight; refrigerator beef weak at 7½@8¼c per lb; live sheep dull at 7½@ 8½c, dressed weight. Top prices at Glasgow for cattle, 9¾c.

CALVES—Receipts, 14 head, and about 84 head on sale. Feeling dull. A few common and medium veals sold at $5@$6 per 100 lb; grassers at $2.50. No Westerns offered. Dressed calves sold dull at 7½@10½c for city-dressed veals, 6½@ 9c for country-dressed, 4½@5½c for little calves, and 4@5c for dressed grassers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 16 cars, or 3,237 head, and there were 29 cars on sale. Demand slack for both sheep and lambs, and prices 10@12c lower. Eighteen cars were to sell at a late hour. Common to good sheep sold at $2.25@$3.25 per 100 lb; fair to choice lambs at $4.62½@$5.10; a deck of extra State lambs at $5.25. No Canadian lambs sold. Nominal quotations, $4.85@$5. Dressed mutton weak at 4½@6½c; choice, do, 7c; dressed lambs slow at 7½@9c.

HOGS—Receipts, 30 cars, or 4,841 head. A deck of Western hogs was on sale, but not sold.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Saturday.	Friday.
Alta	.07	.07
Belcher	.36	.39
Best & Belcher	.65	.70
Bodie Consolidated	..	.50
Bulwer	..	.40
Challar	1.40	1.70
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	1.40	1.55
Crown Point	.23	.25
Gould & Curry	.45	.47
Hale & Norcross	.98	1.05
Mexican	.43	.49
Ophir	1.00	1.15
Potosi	.69	.84
Savage	.41	.49
Sierra Nevada	.45	.49
Union Consolidated	.40	.43
Utah	.07	.06
Yellow Jacket	.28	.32

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—G. YALA DE FESTETICS.—The Sheriff has received an execution against G. Yala de Festitics, enameler, of 220 Fourth Avenue, for $791 in favor of Ella M. Hennessy and D. J. Bradley.

—MAX WARNS.—Deputy Sheriff Loub has taken charge of the store of Max Warns, grocer, at 886 Courtlandt Avenue, on an attachment for $882 in favor of B. Rosenbahn, which was obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property.

—E. H. & E. F. FRIEDRICH.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $1,993 against Edward H. Friedrich and Edith F. Friedrich, dealers in trunks and harness at 62 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in favor of John D. Sprower.

—HOFFMIRE & SON and the IMPERIAL FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution against John E. Hoffmire & Son, ship joiners of 808 Fifth Street, and the Imperial Fire-Proofing Company for $3,985 in favor of the Bank of North Collins, N. Y.

—HENRY HESS.—Thomas Nolan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings of Henry Hess, dealer in cigars at 1852 Franklin Street, on the application of Lopez & Lopez, creditors. He has been in business several years and has had stands in several hotels.

—HENRY HUNKEN.—The Sheriff has received two executions against Henry Hunken, grocer, formerly at Park Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, one for $529 in favor of Bischoff & Meyerhoff, and the other for $185, in favor of the M. N. Packard Company. Mr. Hunken had been in the grocery business in that neighborhood for thirty years, and sold out about two weeks ago, it was said, for $2,500.

—MAGIC INTRODUCTION COMPANY.—George G. Tennant has been appointed receiver of the Magic Introduction Company of 371 Broadway by Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court on the application of Treasurer Joseph Mothersill, who holds 304 shares of stock in the company. The company is unable to meet its obligations, and, being a foreign corporation, was liable to attachment. It was incorporated in February, 1890, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $125,000, to manufacture magic pocket lamps, self-opening knives, and other novelties. It formerly did a large business, but of late has had difficulty in raising money to keep the concern running. All the goods and accounts, except $1,000, have been pledged to raise funds. The liabilities are $11,332 and assets, $6,400, consisting of accounts of $1,000, merchandise of $5,000, and cash, $400. Besides these assets, there are machinery, tools, and fixtures, worth over $10,000, but which cannot be realized upon at present. S. S. Upton was President and Fred C. Glidden secretary.

Out of Town.

W. J. Grim yesterday entered execution for $24,165.64 against Harry W. Hunsicker, a dry goods dealer of Allentown, Penn.

—HENRY COUNTY BANK, Clinton, Mo.—The Henry County Bank of Clinton, Mo., assigned yesterday. The deposits are about $125,000, and bills payable about $20,000.

—THE RASCH-BROOKS CLOTHING COMPANY, Cincinnati.—The Rasch-Brooks Clothing Company, Cincinnati, assigned yesterday. Assets, $12,500; liabilities, $15,000.

—BAXTER SPRINGS BANK, Baxter Springs, Kan.—The Deputy State Bank Commissioner yesterday took charge of the Baxter Springs Bank. No statement has been made.

—CHARLES L. RUEHRWIN, Cincinnati. — Charles L. Ruehrwin, grain broker, of Cincinnati assigned yesterday to John B. Childs. Assets, $15,500; liabilities, $10,000.

—ARMSTRONG & BROTHERS, Eldorado, Ark. Armstrong & Brothers, dealers in general supplies, at Eldorado, Ark., failed yesterday; liabilities, $60,000; assets about the same.

—BEEBE & SON, Put-in-Bay.—Henry Beebe & Son, proprietors of the Beebe House, a Summer resort hotel on Put-in-Bay, made an assignment yesterday; liabilities, $20,000; assets, $10,000.

Judgments.

AMBERG, Gustav—The Tribune Association	47
ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS, Division No. 15—H. Boesenberg, as assignee, &c.	84
ARNOLD, Charles A.—Charles A. Dean	$136
BONNEL, Francis H.—Charles E. Shepard	96
BRETT, Patrick W.—Lewis Steinhardt and others	79
BURDGE, Henry C.—Charles S. Collins	78
COTTLOW, Charles—A. L. Mason and others	222
DE FESETTICS, Gyula—Ellen M. Hennessy and others	791
DINGFELLER, Carl and Henry—James H. Kilbough and others	72
DONEGAN, Daniel M.—Henry H. Bennett.	210
ERBACH, H. Flacksenhaar—G. Homberger	49
FRIEDERICH, Edward H. and Edith F.—J. D. Sprower	1,993
GERBER, Henry—Buedingen Manufacturing Company	83
GERMAINE, William H.—The J. G. Rose Company	71
GOODSTEIN, Jacob, and others—A. Berent	44
GRAU, Maurice, and John B. Schoeffel—C. C. Sibley and another	470
HENDRICKSON, Miller H.—P. Herder	44
HUNKEN, Henry—Edward C. Hazard and others	184
JACOCKS, Joseph F. and George M.—John Foley	4,734
KIMBALL, Henry B.—Oscar Oppenheimer and others	83
KINSEY, Ernest W.—G. A. Cooper	65
LANGENZER, William—Morris Rossin and another	1,483
LEVY, Ernest A.—Bernard Kessler	35
MARVIN, Eugene A.—National Blank Book Company	214
McKINNEY, Daniel A.—William D. Southard and others	927
MORRIS, Henry M.—J. Serrabella, costs	22
OPPENHEIM, Leo—R. Sommer, costs	137
PALMER, Robert, and Adolph Zadig—Leopold Kramer and another	108
PEPPER, George T.—Jacob H. Veil	436
PONTHIER, Carlos M.—Garvin Machine Company	113
PUCCI, Antonio G.—George N. Manchester and another	141
REYNOLDS, Michael A.—R. M. Stivers.	204
SCHAEFER, Philip and Louis—Pauline Engel	2,040
SHERMAN, George D.—A. G. Meyer	612
THATCHER, Edward C.—William H. Macy, Jr., and others, executors, &c.	1,401
SAME—V. Everitt Macy	1,402
THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE Company of New York—Philip J. Saulson	445
THE MAYOR, &c.—Thomas W. Osborne.	123
SAME—Joseph Bird, as trustee, &c.	51,912
SAME—Theodore Smith	16,530
SAME—Walter F. K. Goodwin	5,352
SAME—John S. Scully	1,957
SAME—Ellen F. Carragher	5,352
TURNBULL, James P.—J. S. Needham	96
WILLIAMS, Lillian M.—S. Elkan	145
WILSON, Belvin T.—B. S. Jones and another	21

Horse Left by Elopers.

MATAWAN, N. J., Dec. 5.—Charles E. Close, proprietor of the Aberdeen Inn, sold a horse yesterday which had been left by an eloping couple a month ago.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALES OF BUILDING SITES THE FEATURE OF THE WEEK.

The More Important Transactions—Residences Not Much in Demand—Prospects of the Future.

Buyers of building sites, especially of those available for immediate improvement, were out in unusual force last week. With the aid of brokers and auctioneers, they were able to secure 280 lots, nearly all of which, however, are situated in the Twenty-fourth Ward. The total amount involved in their purchase is about $470,000, of which sum $320,000 is the stipulated aggregate price of 38 lots south of the Harlem River. In addition to the above, all of which were bought for cash, trades insure the transfer of 12 lots in Harlem valued at about $140,000. Property of nearly every other description also fared well, with the exception of residences, the demand for which showed a decided decrease.

The more important of the transactions of the week at private contract comprised the following: A sale and exchange between John T. Williams and Pelham St. George Bissell, negotiated through Hoffman Brothers, providing for the purchase by the former of the five-story building on the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourth Street, at about $550,000, and the giving, in part payment, of 394 and 396 Bowery at about $200,000; two sales of new buildings by M. & L. Hess, one of 60 and 62 East Eleventh Street, for Amund Johnsen, at $165,000, and the other of 48 to 52 Great Jones Street, for Thomas W. Keogh, at $200,000; one of the two new flats, 420 and 422 West Twentieth Street, by Frederick Zittel, for Egan & Hallecy, at about $130,000.

Others were of 15 lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 feet west of Lenox Avenue, to William Hall's Sons, for $120,000, and of 12 in the rear of the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, to Oppenheimer & Metzger, for $96,000, both by L. J. Phillips & Co., for Morris K. Jesup; one of 8 lots on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 175 feet west of Lenox Avenue, by Hall J. How & Co., for Moses Allen Starr, to the same firm of operators, and a trade effected by A. L. Mordecai & Son, involving the sale at $360,000 of the row of seven new flats erected on the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets, for Matthew C. Kervan, to Adler & Herrman, who give in exchange the plot 118.5 by 223 by 100.11 by 163 on the southwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and other property.

The most interesting of the sales are those of lots in the section immediately north of Central Park, which is part of what was formerly known as Harlem Plains. The development of this region was commenced in earnest less than three years ago, and its progress, slow at first, has led to a surprisingly large number of sales of lots and many building improvements in the past twelve months. As long ago as 1880 the trade in vacant land extending one half mile or more north of the Park was believed to be on the direct line of improvement, and many of the realty experts of that time were confident that the building up of the district would be next in order. They preferred it to the extensive vacant land west of the Park, and in that their judgments were subsequently shown to be greatly at fault. The west-side movement was then in its infancy, but once it was gotten under full headway, proved to be one of the most surprising as well as financially satisfactory that had ever contributed to the enlargement of the city. Until desirable lots scarce on the west side proper became too scarce or too high priced for speculative builders, practically all of the vacant land between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, Lenox and Eighth Avenues, was tabooed, but it finally received favorable consideration, and now it looks as if that part of the district remaining unimproved will be transformed into solid rows of buildings within the next two or three years.

One sign among many that are indicative of a return to a more pronounced condition of activity is the disappearance in the market of prominent investors who have for a long period made speculative purchases a successful study. They are known to every broker of standing from the Battery to the Harlem River, and the opinion of any one of them regarding the value of a property submitted for his approval would be regarded as incontrovertible in nine real estate offices out of ten. Their support and confidence may almost be referred to as having been the mainstay of the market during the past three years of comparative dullness. Investments made by them invariably proved the wisdom of their judgment, and a failure to realize a substantial profit when a resale was effected has yet to be announced.

Fortunately for their individual interests, the preferences of these speculators and operators do not usually run along the same lines. If they did there would probably have been observed a number of instances of disastrous clashing. Their operations, however, bear one resemblance, and that is that they are restricted to the purchase of property on established business arteries or other thoroughfares and localities that present evidence of increasing public favor. Whenever purchases are made in sections that do not meet that standard it may be taken for granted that bargain prices of the most pronounced kind have acted as the inducement. Simultaneously with the development in moneyed centres of the alarm that followed the nomination in July of a silverite by the Democratic Presidential Convention in Chicago, these speculators, operators, or real estate merchants, as they are variously designated, retired from the field and remained dormant through the many weeks of doubt that followed. Of late they have again been he

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CONTINUATION SALE.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer

EXECUTORS' SALE.

Estate of Maria L. Travers, Dec'd.

MONDAY, December 7, 1896.

The Remainder of the

455 Lots

IN THE

24TH WARD, NEW YORK CITY,

FRONTING ON

Webster, Norwood, Hull, and Perry Aves., Woodlawn Road, 205th, 206th, and 207th Sts.,

INCLUDING 52 LOTS

Adjoining the Northerly end of Bronx Park, (the site of the Botanical Garden.)

The above properties will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock noon, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, L't'd, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

By Order of

Wm. R. Travers, Esq., Wm. A. Duer, Esq., } Executors.

Terms.—60 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one year at 5 per cent. interest.

Titles.—Guaranteed by The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company free of charge.

Take Fordham and Bedford Park Trolley, or New York and Harlem R. R. R. to Bedford Park Station.

BOOK-MAPS and further information can be obtained at the office of Messrs. Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, 115 Broadway, Attorneys for the Executors, or of the Auctioneer,

1 MADISON AV. 9 PINE STREET.

Also of Mrs. AGNES K. MURPHY-MULLIGAN, 777 Tremont Av. (5342)

EXECUTORS SALE.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction

WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1896,

at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Ltd., Nos. 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,

By order of the executors of the

ESTATE OF AUSTIN CORBIN, DEC'D.

The Valuable Property

Nos. 425 & 427 Fifth Ave.,

INCLUDING

No. 1 East 38th Street

(N. E. Cor. of Fifth Ave. and 38th St.)

Plot 60 ft.x100 ft. with L 25 ft.x98 ft. 9 in.

NO. 425 FIFTH AVENUE—3-story and basement brown-stone residence, 44.5x70; lot 100.

NO. 427 FIFTH AVENUE—4-story and basement brown-stone residence, 16.6x55, with 1-story extension 100 ft.

NO. 1 EAST 38TH STREET—3-story stable.

Maps and further particulars at the office of William J. Kelly, Esq., 192 Broadway, Attorney for the Executors, or of the Auctioneer, 9 Pine Street (telephone 1442 Cort.), and No. 1 Madison Avenue. (5376)

A.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer, will sell at auction at the New-York Real-Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock noon,

TUESDAY, December 15th, 1896.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

The Valuable Investment Properties

TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE

To close the Estate of Jane M. Miller, deceased,

NO. 542 2D AVENUE, northeast corner of 30th Street, size of lot 20x60.

NO. 633 2D AVENUE, between 34th and 35th Streets; size of lot 19.8x76.

NOS. 340 & 342 EAST 36TH STREET, between 2d and 1st Avs.; size of lots 25x98.9 each.

CHOICE LEASEHOLD DWELLING.

NO. 67 WEST 49TH STREET, between 5th and 6th avenues; size of lot, 17x100.5; ground rent $551; lease runs until 1909 with 21 years renewal.

By order of

CHARLES H. MILLER and WILBUR R. LARREMORE, Executors.

Messrs. STICKNEY, SPENCER & ORDWAY, Attorneys, 35 Nassau Street.

Maps and all particulars with Auctioneer, 111 Broadway, (telephone 3949 Cortlandt.)

WILLIAM M. RYAN, Auct'r

Will sell at auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16th,

Valuable Factory Site on New Jersey Railroad Avenue, corner King St.,

NEWARK, N. J.

Valuable plot of land on N. J. R. R. Ave., being the southwest corner of King St., having frontage of 97.6 on the avenue and 125 ft. on King St. One block from "Emmet St." Station, Penn. R. R., and one-half block from Broad St.

One of the most accessible and finest factory sites in the City of Newark, being right on the line of the Penn. R. R., with ample frontage for a switch, and within a few minutes' walk of the heart of the city.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and particulars from Angel & Bryant, Attys., 132 Nassau St., N. Y. C.

Or from the auctioneer, 111 Broadway, N. Y. C.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,

Will sell at auction on

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1896,

at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

Robert L. Wensley, Esq., Referee.

THE CHOICE & VALUABLE PROPERTY

No. 404 6th Avenue,

Between 24th and 25th Streets.

For maps, etc., apply to Hays & Greenbaum, Esqs., Platt's Attys., 35 Nassau St., and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— ONE LEFT A.—

in the Scarboro, 176 West 86th St.; seven rooms and bath; $50; hot and cold water. POWER, 516 Columbus Av., corner 85th St.

BARRINGTON.

40 East 25th Street (Madison Square.)

One Desirable Apartment To Let.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished apartment for January and February; preferably from persons desiring to leave town for this period. D. L. R. D., Box 172 Times Office.

A LARGE APARTMENT, FURNISHED, ON upper west side wanted until May by family four adults. 71 West 85th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

19TH, 7 WEST.—Handsome large connecting rooms on parlor and second floor; all conveniences; excellent table.

31ST ST., 127 EAST.—Large furnished sunny rooms, with good board.

41ST ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable large rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; at moderate rates; table board; references.

43D ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; hall room; private baths; references.

46TH ST., 44 WEST.—Pleasant double and one single room; second floor; cuisine excellent.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or single; superior table; reference.

49TH ST., 72 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, steam heated; also parlor floor, suitable for doctor; table first-class; new management; terms reasonable.

55TH ST., 63 WEST.—Sunny hall room, with large closet; references given and required.

61ST ST., 158 EAST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; German cooking; table board.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—Front and back rooms; single and double; fine table; moderate.

89TH ST, 301 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent board; in private American family; for few select parties.

103D ST., 304 WEST.—Large back parlor; also third floor front; very warm, bright, sunny rooms; plenty of hot water; desirable location; excellent table.

A.—Handsomely furnished suite or separately, with board; private bath; references exchanged. 34 West 51st St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

1.—MADISON AV., 109, Near 30th.—Private house; one or two choice rooms; convenient hotels, clubs.

9 WEST 45TH ST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; private bath; references.

16TH ST., 218 EAST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; near Stuyvesant Park; family private; reference.

20 WEST 33D ST.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; references.

31 WEST 93D ST.—Third floor, back; heat and water; hall room, fourth; square room; for gentlemen.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Large, sunny room; ample closets; hot and cold water; private house; permanent; references.

48TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, in private house; ample closets; bath; superior location; references.

168 WEST 73D ST.—Sunny hall room on fourth floor in private family; good board.

211 WEST 14TH ST.—Newly furnished rooms; single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; ample closets; well heated.

GRAMERCY PARK, 23.—Handsomely furnished room and suite of rooms, both with private bath; breakfast; reference.

OPPOSITE ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, 13 Livingston Place—Furnished room, in private family.

BOARD WANTED.

SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD between 24th and 35th St.; not more than two blocks from Broadway; room heated; state terms. C., Box 154 Times Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WEST END AV. AND 103D ST. Elegant four-story corner House, with dining room extension; last of row of ten; reasonable price to close out; will entertain exchange. GIBLIN & TAYLOR, Builders. Apply on premises.

39 WEST 69TH ST.

AMERICAN BASEMENT.

314 WEST 72D ST.

HIGH STOOP, LAST UNSOLD OF FIVE.

ALL FINISHED THROUGHOUT IN THE BEST MANNER.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Send for descriptive pamphlet to

Owner, HENRY F. COOK, Architect,

264 Columbus Av., cor. 72d St.

D. Y. Swainson. A. H. Carpenter. C. L. Carpenter.

Firm of

Leonard J. Carpenter,

Real Estate Agents & Brokers,

41 Liberty Street.

Branch Office, 1181 Third Avenue.

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R. F. SHROPSHIRE,

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AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

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REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

A Charming Dwelling on 47th St., Bet. 6th and 7th Aves. In perfect order throughout. To close an Estate. CHAS. H. EASTON, 116 West 42d St.

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Elmhurst, L. I.

Twelve minutes by rail; twenty-five minutes by trolley from 34th St.

No Building Loan Association; no Life Insurance; no Free Lunches.

NO SCHEME OF ANY KIND.

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We are able AND WILL sell them at prices that cannot be equaled, on terms easier than paying rent.

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FOR SALE—At Bay Shore, Long Island, finest piece of property on Ocean Avenue; within three minutes of Great South Bay. Apply to L. V. FISTIE, 60 Broadway, Consolidated Exchange, between 1 and 3 o'cuock.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO LET, FULLY FURNISHED, FOR THE Winter, to a private family, a four-story 25-foot dwelling in good order, including improved plumbing, 19th St., bet. 5th and 6th Avs. Rent low to desirable party. Apply to CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, 1,286 Broadway. (Alpine Bldg.)

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IN ONE OF THE FINEST

blocks on the west side; two beautiful 3½ front, four-story rear; built by day's work for an estate; 161 and 163 West 85th St.; three years' rental. POWER, corner 85th St. & Columbus Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Large Corner Lofts,

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Steam heat; passenger and freight elevators. Rent extremely moderate.

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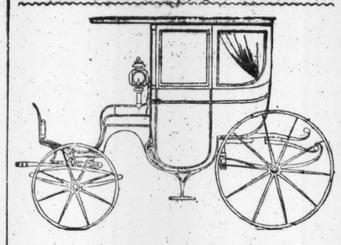

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20 AND 22 WOOSTER ST.

$225 BUYS ALL.—A handsome young, sound, stylish road or family horse, (Wilkes stock;) can beat 2:40; fearless, safe, reliable; trial allowed; also nearly new top surrey; seats four; cart, harness, sleigh robes; sell separate if desired; owner's private stable, 22 East 31st St., near 5th Av.

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Atlas Line

offers exceptional advantages to persons seeking a vacation of limited duration for health and rest. The trip from New-York to Jamaica and return can be made in 17 days. Send for illustrated booklet.

PIM, FORWOOD & KELLOCK, General Agents, 24 State St., New-York.

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A special three-day trip, leaving New York by the famous ROYAL BLUE LINE, on

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$14.50 Including Hotel Expenses. $14.50

Write for Circulars.

Special ten-day tour to Bermuda, Dec. 17, $67.50.

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261 Broadway (Cor. Warren St.) and 1,225 Broadway, (near 30th St.,) New York.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, TEXAS, CHINA, Japan, Australia, Hawaiian Islands, "Around the World." Special rates for freight or passage. Choice of routes. Private cars to rent. Special tourist parties. Free maps and illustrated pamphlets. Sunset Limited—Hotel on wheels. E. HAWLEY, A. G. T. M., 349 B'way.

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SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,

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AMERICAN PLAN.

Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of the highest order; rates reasonable; location convenient to all parts of the city.

WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

BREVOORT HOUSE,

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Redecorated and steam heat throughout the hotel.

Apartments for permanent and transient guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward.

Dinner, table d'hote, par excellence, $1.25. (New Public Restaurant.)

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DAIMLER MOTOR YACHTS

have now earned such an international reputation for safety, speed, economy, simplicity and reliability that orders for FLORIDA and the SOUTH should be placed without delay to insure prompt delivery. Launches of various sizes now ready.

Our grounds cover more than six acres and waterfront. Boats taken on storage.

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Builders of THE ONLY NAPHTHA LAUNCH, HIGH CLASS STEAM YACHTS, SAIL YACHTS, ELECTRIC LAUNCHES, DINGHYS, GIGS, AND YACHT TENDERS. SEABURY'S WATER TUBE BOILERS AND MARINE ENGINES.

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No New Year's table complete without our 43 Blend of Coffee. No afternoon teas please the ladies as well as where our 41 Teas are used. WE HAVE ONLY ONE STORE. It is our constant aim to make it the most popular grocery store in this city by the quality of our goods, the large assortment we keep, and the prices at which we sell them. Send for a price list.

Freight paid to all points within 100 miles of New York.

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ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH

Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc. CURED BY

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Paris, J. ESPIC; New-York, E. FOUGERA & CO.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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FULTON ST., CORNER HOYT, BROOKLYN.

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Aside from the fact that our general stock of TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED MILLINERY offers the greatest possible advantages in point of QUALITY, STYLE, and VARIETY, OUR PRICES will be found to stand the most rigid comparison with the lowest advertised—half price sales or anything else! Our goods are mostly of our own importation or manufacture, and that these are the very best and most desirable is attested by the fact, that when we offer such as our competitors carry, at really lower prices than they do, our own, no matter what the price, will be preferred, while the other we can only sell at a great sacrifice—if at all. THE ROTHSCHILD MILLINERY HAS NO COMPETITION ON ITS OWN LEVEL!

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets at Clearing-out Prices,

a reduction of from $2.50 to $8.00 on each hat or bonnet.

Fine French Fur Felt and Camel's-hair Alpines, men's hat finish, worth $1.69 to 2.48, at	48c. and 69c.
Children's Cloth and Velvet Caps and Tam o'Shanters, formerly 95c. to $1.94; now	50c. and 95c.
Fine French Fur Felt Hats, silk wired, silk and velvet bound, worth from $1.25 to 2.48; all reduced to	48c. and 69c.
Finest Silk Velvet and Chenille Hats, formerly $3.90 and 4.48; reduced to	$2.50
Ostrich Feather Pompons and 10-inch Black and White Plumes, worth from $1.25 to 1.94, at	75c., 89c., and 97c.
Fine French Roses, in silk and velvet, and in the newest winter shades, and worth 39c. and 94c. per bunch	19c. and 24c.
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Silk-faced Velvets, in black and colors, worth $1.48 to 2.00 per yard; only	95c. and $1.22
Ribbons! Black moire, gros grain, taffetas, nacres to match our hats and velvets, 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 inches wide, absolutely the best bargains in the city	20c., 25c. 29c. and 34c.

As an additional inducement, and in order to employ hands that would otherwise have to be dispensed with at this the close of the season, we shall during the first three days of this week, on all purchases made between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12:30 M. in excess of four dollars ($4.00)

Make No Charge for Trimming Hats or Bonnets.

(Trimming without charge applies only to our Brooklyn Store.)

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WHY GO SOUTH?

THERE IS WITHIN 58 MILES OF NEW YORK AN IDEAL WINTER R ESORT.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

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"AMONG THE PINES."

PIAZZAS ONE-THIRD OF A MILE IN EXTENT, INCLOSED IN GLASS, AND FILLED WITH TROPICAL PLANTS.

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OF ORIENTAL HOTEL, MANHATTAN BEACH.

Mountain Park Hotel AND COTTAGES. HOT SPRINGS, North Carolina.

DELIGHTFUL AUTUMN AND WINTER RESORT. For Health, Pleasure, Recreation. Excellent Cuisine.

Finest mountain scenery east of the Rockies. Conveniently accessible by Pullman cars, via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Exceptionally dry and free from fog. Average Winter temperature, 49.3.

Thermal waters and baths, specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica. Expert medical attendance.

Ideal Resort for the nervously tired.

WM. G. DOOLITTLE.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,

OPENS WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16TH.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

The Laurel House OF Lakewood, New Jersey,

NOW OPEN.

Lakewood is a beautiful Autumn Resort. The Laurel House has been made more attractive than ever for this season.

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HOME IN AN ENGLISH RECTORY.

A clergyman and his wife occupying a larger house than necessary for their own family will be glad to receive one or two children as companions to their own, or a paying guest, wishing to spend a time in England in one of the most beautiful parts of Yorkshire, near the moors, bracing, but not chilly air, lovely scenery, horse and carriage, and all the comforts of a well established home. Highest references both in England and America. Address, in the first instance for particulars, F. W. S., Post Office Box 1,120, New York City.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

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OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY

MEAD & BROOKS Managers

Mr. Mead will be at the N. E. Summer Resort Bureau, 3 Park Place, New York, Nov. 30 to Dec. 12, from 11 to 1 o'clock daily, to show plans, make engagements, etc.

THOMASVILLE, GA.

PINEY WOODS HOTEL,

Annex open for Guests December 15.

HOTEL OPENS JANUARY 2D, 1897.

All modern improvements; good roads and drives, bicycle paths, quail shooting, etc. For circular and information address F. A. BUDLONG, PLAZA HOTEL, N. Y. CITY, or WM. E. DAVIES, Thomasville, Ga.

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PINEY WOODS HOTEL, THOMASVILLE, GA.
HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

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PALMER HOUSE—Now open; more homelike and comfortable than ever.

J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHRIST CHURCH, BOULEVARD, CORNER 71st., Rev. J. S. Shipman, Rector.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening prayer, 8 o'clock; Sunday school at 10 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE.—Sunday, Dec. 6, 1896, there will be a special musical exercise in connection with Prof. Felix Adler's concluding address on Worship. Exercises to begin promptly at 11:15 o'clock. All interested are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. A large choir of children. Public invited. Donations of shoes solicited, especially for children between six and eight years.

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The Liebmann Co.

BROOKLYN.

NOW THE LARGEST DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT IN BROOKLYN.

Main Store, Fulton, Livingston and Hoyt Streets.

Uptown Branch, Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street.

TO-MORROW, MONDAY,

FOURTH DAY OF THE

Great Wechsler Sale

at our Main Store and at Wechsler Stores, at the same time.

ONLY 6 MORE DAYS

to dispose of this immense stock, amounting in value to nearly Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Monday Will Break Every Record,

As We Offer Substantial Dry Goods

25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS

Than Actual Selling Prices Anywhere Else.

Our Trump Card for Monday, however, will be

THE SILK SELLING.

The late Joseph Wechsler was an acknowledged authority on Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods, often acting as expert for the Government, insurance companies, etc. He devoted his chief energy to these departments; therefore, when we had to accept $100,000 worth from his estate—a full third of all—we knew we had the best Silks, Velvets and Dress Goods on the market.

Note These Unheard-of Price Cuttings:

Fancy Silks in Street and Evening Colors, Crepe de Chine, etc.

At 12½c, value 38c; at 25c, value 50 to 75c; at 39c, value 75c to 1.00; at 48c, value 1.00 to 1.50; at 59c, value 1.25 to 2.00; at 98c, value 2.00 to 3.00.

Colored Satin Rhadames, Satin Duchesses, Moires, Bengalines, Gros Grains, and Faille Francaise.

At 25c, value 50c to 65c; at 39c, value 75c to 1.00; at 48c, value 1.00; at 59c, value 1.25; at 89c, value 1.25 to 1.75.

Black Silks, Plain and Fancy, at nearly Half Regular Prices. Silk Velvets, in 100 good colors, 48c, value 1.00 to 1.50.

Fancy brocaded Velvets and Novelties, 59c, the 1.50 to 3.00 goods.

Every Article for Every Possible Want for Personal or House Use is here during this Sale at

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

LOUIS & HERMAN LIEBMANN, Managers.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

LANGUAGES.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

THE BERKELEY GYMNASIUM.

FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, M. D., Director, 23 West 44th St. Special class for boys under 14. Evening class for business women, Mondays, Thursdays, 8.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE,

85th and 86th Streets, New York.

INSTRUCTION—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

816 BROADWAY, NEAR 12TH ST., NEW YORK

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NEED OF WAR VESSELS

SECRETARY HERBERT'S REPORT DEALS WITH THE SUBJECT.

New Torpedo Boats Are Also Required, He Says, and Legislation Is Recommended to Prepare the Country for Emergencies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Herbert in his annual report asks Congress at the coming session to authorize three light-draught battleships and twelve torpedo boats. He recommends that these ships be planned for an extreme deep load draught of not more than 23 feet, and suggests that considerations of strategy upon our Atlantic and Gulf coasts render this an essential to the success of naval campaigns.

"This reasoning," he says, "is the result of much study by officers of conditions as they exist on our Southern coast. Battleships that could enter the harbors of Savannah, Brunswick, Key West, Tampa, Pensacola, Mobile, and the mouth of the Mississippi at all times would have an immense advantage over the battleships of foreign nations, few if any of which could enter these ports. Light-draught battleships could make any of these ports bases of supply, could sally forth from them or retire into them at will, and could, therefore, almost always offer battle on their own terms. There are also many of our ports further north which would give the same advantages to such ships."

Upbuilding of the Navy.

An interesting feature of the report is a résumé of the progress of the upbuilding of the new navy from the time of its inauguration under Secretary Chandler. Congress has authorized during the present Administration twenty-eight vessels, with a total tonnage of 65,866 tons. Of these five are first-class battleships and sixteen torpedo boats. "Large as the above increase appears," says the Secretary, "it yet does not suffice to place the United States Navy in a satisfactory condition if we mean to be able at all times to defend our long line of seacoast, afford unquestionable protection to our citizens in foreign lands, render efficient aid to our diplomacy, and maintain under all circumstances our National honor."

The Secretary shows that on June 30, 1893, there were thirty vessels in commission, with a tonnage of 62,820 tons, while on Dec. 10 the total tonnage in commission will be 128,350 tons.

Attention is again called to the necessity for some legislation by Congress which will enable the department to make use, in case of an emergency, of the tugs, yachts, and vessels engaged in the fishing fleets and coastwise and lake trade and to call into the service of the navy the sailors and officers necessary to command and fit such ships in case of threatened or actual war.

Reference is also made to a reserve system, and the Secretary sets forth the report of a board appointed to formulate a general plan for the laying up of vessels in reserve, and, in this connection, it is announced that the department expects to be able to submit to Congress at an early day suggestions for such legislation as may be needed to enable it to provide proper accommodations for ships, so that it may establish and maintain a reserve system, with the value and importance of which the department is deeply impressed.

Naval Militia.

The subject of the naval militia is dealt with at some length, and it is shown that at the close of the last Administration the number of naval militia lawfully certified was 1,794, divided among the States of Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Massachusetts, California, and New York. From the last official returns they now number 3,339 in the States of California, New York, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Maryland, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Connecticut, Michigan, New-Jersey, Georgia, and Louisiana, and the department has been informed of the prospective formation of an additional battalion in New York (at Brooklyn) and an organization in Ohio.

During the Summer the various battalions have been drilled on vessels of the navy and have had the advantages of target practice and drills with the batteries of the ships.

The Secretary asks Congress to authorize the building of a dock at Norfolk of sufficient size to take in the largest vessel of the navy. This he recommends should be constructed of concrete, as it is more durable, more readily repaired, and cheaper than a wooden dock.

Such satisfactory experiments have been made with liquid fuel by Engineer in Chief Melville that the department has ordered that a tug now being constructed and one of the smaller torpedo boats be fitted for using this oil. For the relief of the overworked Engineer Corps, it is urged that their number be increased to 250. It is announced that a training station on the Pacific coast on the Island of Yerba Buena will soon be established, and that the Adams, now returning from Honolulu, will be fitted for the duty.

Tables for the Nautical Almanac.

"During the past twenty years," says the report, "the Nautical Almanac office has been carrying on a series of investigations intended to unify the data of astronomical science and to form the basis of new tables of the celestial motions for use during the next century. The work required a discussion and combination of the observations made at the leading observatories of the world from 1750 to the present time, thus securing the most exact determination possible of astronomical elements. It was completed and a summary published early in 1895. Tables of five out of eight of the principal planets based on the results have since been published, and tables of the remaining three are in process of construction.

"In May last the Bureau des Longitudes of France invited the Directors of the respective national ephemerides of the United States, England, and Germany, with four other official astronomers, to hold a conference in Paris in order to agree upon a common international system of astronomical data relating to the fundamental stars. This conference unanimously resolved to accept the work of the American Nautical Almanac office, with some slight changes, as an international standard for the purpose in question from and after the beginning of the next century.

Civil Service Rules.

"When your Administration began, there was in operation a system of civil service rules for the employment of labor at navy yards which was working smoothly and had commended itself generally to the officials having these stations in charge. These rules had been devised by my predecessor, Secretary Tracy. They were carefully drawn, with a manifest intention that no personal preferences or partisan considerations should enter in the employment of labor. The fact remained, however, that up to the moment of the adoption of these rules the old system, under which such preferences and considerations always obtained, had existed at all the yards. A very few foremen have been discharged, and they only for good cause, their places being filled by competitive examination. Experience has, of course, suggested some betterments. One of these was the adoption of a rule similar to that which has long obtained in the Civil Service Commission, that names should not remain on the lists subject to call for more than a year.

For Comfort and Safety.

"Ships are now fully supplied with improved life belts for every man aboard. Ships' libraries have been completely reorganized. The number of books has been largely increased, and a crew's library is being placed aboard every ship, in addition to one for the officers, and these are now varied in character instead of being, as heretofore, the same in all ships. The officers' library is of a serious character throughout, while the crew's library has a large proportion of light literature. The chief of the bureau has devoted much study to the subject, and it is believed the system is as perfect, the books as well arranged, and the classification as complete as in the most thorough system ashore.

"All messes are now supplied with their mess outfits of all kinds, and thus a ship can go into commission with the officers' and crew's mess outfits aboard and without the delays that formerly arose from the necessity of organizing officers' messes. The old system was the cause of and worked great injustice to officers in the matter of cost."

The Secretary states that the chain cables now made at Boston are believed to be the best in the world.

FINISHING THE MESSAGE.

The Public Printer Will Complete the Copies This Morning.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Col. W. H. Crook, Disbursing Clerk of the White House, who has been so long associated with that position and has so frequently been made the confidential depositary of advance copies of the President's annual message, will leave this city to-morrow afternoon, charged with the duty of distributing the message to the press, so that it can be published in the great newspapers of the country contemporaneously with its delivery to Congress.

President Cleveland completed the preparation of the message to Congress to-day. He had a consultation with Secretary Olney in the morning in relation to the treatment of foreign relations. This portion of the message is always left open till the last, inasmuch as the Secretary of State is the only Cabinet officer who has not the right of making a report directly to Congress, and as at the final moment there is always liable to be a change in the attitude of our relations with other Governments which may necessitate a change in the text of the message.

The Government Printer will complete the the printed copies intended for the press and individual members of Congress by to-morrow morning. The two official copies intended for formal presentation to the Senate and House will be in writing, according to unfailing custom. The copy for the Senate will be written by Assistant Private Secretary Pruden, and the one for the House by Executive Clerk Young, both expert penmen. The preparation of these manuscript copies is no light task, as the present message is understood to make nearly 18,000 words.

In the course of to-morrow night or early Monday morning the agent of the President will deliver the printed copies of his message to the Postmasters of Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, with directions to furnish these copies to the managers of The United Associated Presses to be manifolded and placed on the wires for release just as soon as the message reaches the halls of Congress. Usually the President's intention to communicate to Congress "a message in writing" is made known by the respective committees appointed for that purpose shortly after 1 P. M., and is immediately followed by the appearance of Private Secretary Pruden with the message itself.

TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

Prospects of the Passage of the Lodge-Corliss Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Messrs. Prescott F. Hall, the Secretary, and John F. Moore, a member of the Executive Committee of the Immigration Restriction League of Boston, are in the city to urge the passage in the Senate of the Lodge-Corliss bill to restrict immigration by an educational test. Mr. Hall said: "The Lodge-Corliss bill provides that all immigrants who are more than fourteen years of age must be able to read and write some language, but it also provides that aged parents and grandparents of admissible immigrants may accompany or be sent for by such immigrants.

"Immigration, which fell off during the depression of 1893-4, is rapidly increasing, the number for the fiscal year 1896 being 343,267, or one-third larger than last year. The proportional increase of immigrants from the illiterate countries of Southern and Eastern Europe is startling. It was less than 1 per cent. in 1896 and 52 per cent. in 1896.

"The theory of the reading and writing test is not that an illiterate person may not be moral and industrious in particular cases, but that, in general, illiterates are least desirable for other reasons. Statistics show that the countries sending us the most illiterates send also the largest numbers of those ignorant of any occupation, and those who drift into our city slums and fill our poorhouses and jails.

"There is a good prospect that the Senate will pass the Lodge bill in some form at once, and as the House has already indorsed the educational test by a vote of 195 to 26, the measure seems likely to become law at an early day."

INDICTMENTS WITHDRAWN.

Chicago State's Attorney Said Convictions Could Not Be Had.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Grand Jury at 1 o'clock voted true bills against the following officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company: R. C. Clowry, Vice President; F. H. Tubbs, Superintendent; W. J. Lloyd, Assistant Superintendent; W. R. Holligan and E. M. Mulford, Jr., managers.

The bills were voted as a result of the disclosures made yesterday, when it appeared from the evidence given that all tickers in use in all of the gambling houses of the men formerly indicted had been put in their places by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

A sensation resulted when, after the voting of these bills, State's Attorney Kern positively refused to draw the indictments in accordance with the wishes of the Grand Jury. For a time the jurors pleaded with the State's Attorney to make out the proper papers, but he was deaf to all entreaties.

"There is no special reason for indicting these men," said Mr. Kern, "as the evidence against them is, in my opinion, totally insufficient to warrant a conviction, and such indictment, if returned, would hardly be worth the paper on which it was written. The Grand Jurors can do as they please, but, so long as I am here, I shall refuse to have the indictment drawn. They can take the case up again when my successor, Mr. Deneen, takes hold, but I shall not subscribe my name to any such paper."

The Grand Jury then went to Judge Hutchinson and informed him that it had voted an indictment against the corporation officers, but that the State's Attorney had refused to draw it up.

"I cannot find any law covering the case, your Honor," said Assistant State's Attorney Lynch. "We might as well try to convict a railroad company for hauling goods which had been stolen."

"Well, gentlemen," said Judge Hutchinson, "Mr. Lynch has been drawing indictments for a long time and knows his business. If he says no conviction can be had I believe he is right. You had better reconsider your action."

In accordance with the Court's instructions, the Grand Jury returned to its room and the bills voted earlier in the day were all reconsidered.

Steel Rails May Be Reduced.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—The steel-rail pool will hold a meeting in New York Dec. 10 for the purpose of fixing a price on rails for the coming year. A reduction in the price is expected, on account of the continued dullness in the steel-rail trade. It is the prevailing opinion of manufacturers that if $25 or $26 per ton can be named, increased orders will immediately follow. A majority of the steel-rail mills are now idle. The Edgar Thomson Steel Works will resume operations to-morrow evening, making billets.

Window-Glass Association Perfected.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 5.—The Western Window-Glass Manufacturers' Association met at headquarters, in Muncie, yesterday and completed the organization begun in Indianapolis a few days ago by selecting Thomas F. Hart of Muncie as salesman or General Manager. A meeting was called of the National Executive Board for Chicago Wednesday of next week. Mr. Hart reports that warehouses will empty before the general resumption of factories Dec. 14.

TO END IN THREE MONTHS

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS AND ITS WORK.

An Early Caucus Will Decide What Shall Be Done—The Problem of Economy Considered by Chairman Cannon—The Congressional Library.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—At noon on Monday the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress will be called to order, in the House by Speaker Reed and in the Senate by Vice President Stevenson. There will be little of novelty or of excitement in the proceedings. There are no contests for place in either branch of the Congress; the organization as it now exists will continue for the remainder of the Administration of Grover Cleveland as President, the session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and of the present Administration expiring at the same time. The period is a short one. There are but seventy-five days in which the Congress can properly work, and as there will be a holiday recess of at least ten days, extending from Dec. 23 to Jan. 4, it would appear that the business to be done must be completed in sixty-five days. This will scarcely be time enough in which to rob the Senate Chamber of the new look imparted to it by the introduction into the gallery of the new seating system, with its folding orchestra chairs, which are made interesting to all who visit the galleries by the fact that the legs of each chair are part of the ventilating system of the chamber. The doorkeepers will not soon tire of explaining that the tubes that emerge through the fixtures of the seats carry a current of fresh air brought into the building from the slope at the west of the Capitol, that this supply is driven toward the Senate Chamber by whirling fans in the basement, and that by the aid of other fans the vitiated air in the gallery will be drawn out through the ventilators in the ceiling of the Chamber and a perfect exchange of bad air for good constantly maintained. Observing visitors who have been familiar with the building will notice at once that there is a complete electrical lighting system installed, and that many of the old and very elaborate chandeliers have been rejected, their places being taken by incandescent lights in groups of small lanterns. Personally, there will be few changes in either House or Senate. Ex-Speaker Crisp will be missed in the House, where his place will be occupied for the remainder of the term for which he was chosen by his son, a gentleman who is not far beyond the age to which a man must have reached to be eligible for a seat. Divided in the Congressional Directory into Democrats and Republicans, the Congress will resume its work with some new divisions resulting from the campaign of the last five or six months, divisions which have divorced several Senators from the Republican Party.

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Just how the new divisions of the parties will be made known cannot not now be predicted. The Republicans may decide, in the caucus that is sure to be called soon after the session is on, to determine upon an order of business. The first thing that the caucus will agree upon, in great probability, is the order in which the Senate shall take up and dispose of the regular appropriation bills, for which there will be only enough time for decent consideration. They may also be asked to decide whether there shall be an effort to take up the Dingley Revenue bill, which is burdened with many proposed amendments offered by the silver Senators, who hoped to make free silver the price of increased customs duties. The difficulties presenting themselves when the task of getting a straight vote on the tariff is considered doubtless control those Republicans who are favoring an extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress and an abandonment of all attempts at tariff legislation at this session of the Congress. As for other legislation, such as bills for the Nicaragua Canal, funding of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness, anti-options, and other interesting propositions, for which there is bound to be pressure, and for the Bankruptcy bill, which has been tossed about for now these many years, increasing in strength from year to year, there seems to be but little chance of obtaining better treatment than was accorded in the first session. Every business man who has not fully made up his mind that the Congress is lacking in patriotism will hope that an effort will be made to improve the financial system of the country, to get rid, to some extent, of the embarrassment from which there has been distress in the Treasury on account of the operation of the "endless chain" of gold-redemption paper that is never redeemed for good and all. But the daily reported fact that there is $130,000,000 or more of gold in the Treasury will lead the members of Congress to consider the danger of a few months ago so averted as to be not worth bothering about. There will be postponement of effort for reformation of the currency just as there will be postponement of the tariff discussion. The disappearance of several silver votes from the Senate after March 3 will be the best excuse the majority party can give for procrastination. And the Republicans need some time to find out whether they have any well-defined ideas of what they should do for the currency and with the tariff.

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According to a custom that has prevailed for many years, the House Committee on Appropriations has been meeting in advance of the reconvening of Congress to prepare the regular appropriation bills. In order that they may do this intelligently and with the smallest loss of time, the several departments furnish the estimates to the committee in advance of their publication by the Secretary of the Treasury, as it is desirable, at the beginning of a short session, that the first appropriation bill be reported during the first week. Mr. Cannon, the Chairman, who would be very economical if he could, is aware that it will be possible to make little reduction, if any, upon the aggregate of last session. He had read in a newspaper a suggestion that in order to insure economy at this session the appropriations should be cut down one-half. "Well, Mr. Timms," he said a day or two ago, "let us begin. Here is the Pension bill. In order to meet the payments authorized by the awards of the Pension Commissioner he says that we must give him $140,000,000. Shall that amount be cut in half? Take the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. Shall we allow the President only $25,000 instead of $50,000, and give the members of the Senate and the House $2,500 each, instead of the $5,000 allowed them by law? I do not think it would be wise to cut in half the appropriation for the Public Printer, or for the Diplomatic Service, or for the departmental service in Washington. We might stop giving the War Department money with which to develop the fortifications in which the country is just now taking some interest, or we might refuse to spend more money on the navy. I am sure that we would not be supported in an attempt to reduce the appropriations for the courts one-half, for it was not long ago that the courts were compelled to stop business in the Summer because their appropriations had run out before the vacation came. No, I do not believe it will be practicable to reduce appropriations one-half." Fortunately, Mr. Cannon thought, the expenditures were not so great as our appropriations in the last year. He thought they had been handled with prudence.

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The greatest menace to the Treasury in the coming Congress will be the demands of the members who want public buildings. Speaker Reed, exercising his influence as a member of the Committee on Rules, of which he is the Chairman, refused in the first session to consent to a day for the consideration of the long list of public-building bills reported by the Public Building Committee. At that time there was really greater anxiety on the part of members to secure the passage of such bills than there should be now. Public buildings are used sometimes just as public documents are employed, to cultivate party activity and pride in the man whose name happens to be connected with the receipt of a document or the construction of a new Post Office or Custom House. Something like 200 public-building bills were acted upon favorably by the committee. The reports in each instance make out a fairly plausible argument for allowing the expense to be incurred. But Mr. Reed knew from Mr. Cannon, the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, that the Government could not spare the money to be appropriated for the buildings. Mr. Cannon is not a narrow economist, but he is quite free from the charge of being a reckless legislative spendthrift, and he and Mr. Sayers, the leading Democrat on the committee, are honestly in favor of restricting expenditures to the needs of the Government properly administered. If a turn were to occur in affairs by which the receipts of the Treasury were suddenly increased, with the prospect of steady mending for some time, there would be no use in endeavoring to prevent the passage of every one of the reported bills. A community of interest will be discovered among the proposers of the bills. It is not impossible that an omnibus bill will be made up, which all the public buildings will appear. This bill will secure the support of the 200 members who hope to win credit for getting each his special bill through. Omnibus bills have not always been regarded as objectionable. Mr. McKinley is on record as having voted for one which carried a list of bills that separately would not have been passed. Mr. McKinley has changed his mind about finance, and possibly he may have a new light, when he reaches the office of President, about the wisdom or propriety of lumping bills for public buildings. But it is safe to say that if the Fifty-fourth Congress resorts to any such reckless scheme to rush through bills that would not all be passed on their merits and that call for expenditures of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000, with separate consideration, the bill will have to be passed over a veto before becoming a law.

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One of the important matters which the Congress will be called upon to dispose of will be the report of the Joint Committee on Congressional Library. This committee is expected to formulate a plan for the installation and administration of the library in the new building, which seems likely to be completed before the plans for its occupancy are fully elaborated. Reference has been made to this subject in a recent letter from your correspondent. During the week there have been several sittings of the committee, and it has heard such competent librarians as Mr. Melville Dewey, New York State Librarian, and the librarians of the Boston Public Library and of Amherst College. These gentlemen all emphasized the importance of providing some system for the shelving and cataloguing of the vast accumulation of books that will make the library more accessible to its patrons, and there was a general opinion that the library should be made a National one, and not merely a library of the Congress, confined in its use to Senators and Representatives. Just now it appears to be the impression that not even Mr. Spofford, who knows more about the library than any other man, knows what it contains, but the experts agreed that it will be found that the library is weak in some lines of books. One discovery that strikes the outsider as a great disappointment is that there is room but for fifty more readers than are now accommodated in the library rooms in the Capitol.

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A political interest has centred about the library. The proposition of Mr. Spofford is that provision shall be made for the employment by him of a force of thirty assistants to run the library. The experts who gave their opinions about the force required considered the estimate too small. One witness suggested that thirty men should be constantly employed on the work of cataloguing. But the interest of the politician is not as to what the clerks shall do; they are concerned as to how the clerks shall get into the service and be attached to a pay roll. There was a report that the Congressional Library force should be included in the classified service, and that all appointments to the force should be made through the Civil Service Commission. But the library is an attachment of the Congress, as at present authorized, and it is doubtful whether the President would venture to classify the employes of a body so tenacious of its patronage. It is a pity. If one may form a judgment about what the House will do in filling places in the library from the sort of men it puts in its document room, which is a place much more frequently consulted than the library, the appointments to the library service by Congressmen will be wretchedly inappropriate and incompetent. E. G. D.

BIG FLOODS IN WASHINGTON.

Rivers Overflowing Their Banks in Every Direction.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 5.—The Chinook winds of the last few days melted the snow on the mountains, and heavy rains which have fallen have resulted in all the rivers in this vicinity rising higher than during the floods three weeks ago. There has been more damage done in this locality than during the entire period of the other flood.

The Northern Pacific bridge over White River was swept away yesterday by the current hurling huge spiles of driftwood against it. Although a new bridge is on hand, and the piers are already laid, it will be impossible to have railroad communication with Seattle until the latter part of next week.

The village of Auburn, twelve miles north of Puyallup, is flooded, water standing a foot deep on the main street. The current has formed many channels, and besides filling all the cellars, is rushing between the buildings, carrying away shanties and light structures.

Stuck River has also left its bed, and is submerging all the lowlands and meadows in the valley to a depth of five feet or more. The current of the Puyallup River is so strong that it has washed away the entire south approach to the Meriden Street Bridge, at Puyallup, and is eating out a new channel through the hopfields. From all over the valley come reports of inestimable damage to crops and live stock.

Here at Tacoma the Indian reservation gardens and orchards are covered by water to a depth of fully two feet.

Passengers on the overland train, which arrived late last evening, say that the Green River, on this side of the Cascades has never been so high and turbulent as now. A man who has just arrived from Kent says the White River is now two feet higher than the highest point reached during the last flood, and is still rising. The streets of Kent, he says, are flooded and the river is pounding down the valley, sweeping everything before it. The ranches on this side of Seattle, bounded by the White, Black, and Cedar Rivers, are again flooded, but it is impossible to get any details from there. Through trains are still running nearly on time and no damage has yet occurred to telegraph lines.

A Dinner to Minister Cooper.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of State, gave a dinner to-night in honor of H. E. Cooper, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Republic, who is now in this country on a visit. The guests present were Minister Hatch and Secretary Hastings of the Hawaiian Legation, Senators Sherman of Ohio, Morgan of Alabama, Hale of Maine, Lodge of Massachusetts, Hawley of Connecticut, Chandler of New Hampshire, Proctor of Vermont, and Elkins of West Virginia, Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mark A. Hanna of Ohio, and Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard and John Hay of this city.

College Football Men Suspended.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Dec. 5.—Twelve members, including the manager, of the Allegheny College football team were suspended by the Faculty this morning for allowing a professional player—Wilcox of Jamestown, N. Y.—to play with the team in a recent game at Greenville, Penn. President Crawford charges the manager with misappropriation of team funds.

To Abolish Football in Colleges.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 5.—It is said that at the meeting of the Association of College Presidents of the Middle West, to be held in this city Dec. 14, a proposition will be made to entirely abolish football from the list of college sports. The association embraces the colleges of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri.

QUICKER SURFACE TRANSIT

DIFFERENT POWER TO BE USED ON THREE AVENUE LINES.

Metropolitan Traction Company to Relieve Broadway by Fourth and Madison, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company have decided to change in the Spring the motive power on the Fourth and Madison, the Sixth, and the Eighth Avenue lines. It has been rumored that the Broadway cable was to be abandoned in favor of a new power, but officials of the company are emphatic in denial.

The Directors have been as quick as the public in realizing that the Broadway cars are not sufficient to carry the traffic and that the horse cars on the avenues would not be accepted as forms of relief for the clogging of the city's main artery. When the Eighth Avenue line was acquired, soon after the death of George Law, and when the Fourth and Madison Avenue line had been leased for a long period, experiments were begun, and all kinds of motive power were examined with a view to getting something that would relieve Broadway.

The Directors held frequent meetings, and for a time compressed air seemed to be the power likely to be chosen. William C. Whitney favored it, and many of the Directors were with him. Experiments were made at Worcester, Mass., and other places, and everything was apparently satisfactory. Whether that is to be the power on the three avenue lines, the officials of the company would not say yesterday.

John D. Crimmins, who is a Director, was asked as to the changes by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Will Run to South Ferry.

"Broadway must be relieved," he said, "and the relief can come in only one way—by giving the public rapid transit on the avenues east and west of it. The Directors have considered the matter for a long time, and have decided to put a new power on Fourth and Madison, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues. Then, too, we shall run the Sixth and Eighth Avenue cars right through to South Ferry.

"There is no truth in the story that we are going to abandon the Broadway cable. The cable is the only motive power we have yet found with which to operate cars on that thoroughfare."

"What is the new power to be?" asked the reporter.

"I can't tell you now," said Mr. Crimmins.

"Will it be compressed air?"

"I can't say."

"Are the chances in favor of its not being the underground trolley?"

"Rather just the other way, I should say," said Mr. Crimmins, "but I can't tell you all about it."

"The Fourth Avenue line," continued Mr. Crimmins, "has been at a standstill for years, and is not adequate to public necessity. It received its first franchise in 1831, and kept getting new privileges until 1854, so, you see, it's away behind the times. Why, if we want to put a new car on Fourth Avenue we have to buy a new team of horses. We must get up to date on that line, and on the Sixth and Eighth.

"We shall put on big cars, capable of carrying half as many more people as we carry now, and on all those lines the new power will enable us to run cars at a quarter of a minute's headway, just as we frequently have to do in Broadway now.

"The Sixth and Eighth Avenue cars, instead of running up Vesey Street to Broadway, as they do now, will run through Church Street, West Broadway, Greenwich Street, and so to the South Ferry. We have the franchise for such a continuation.

In Agreement with Mr. Whitney.

"The story circulated, to the effect that Mr. Whitney and I have had a difference of opinion as to the motive power, and that he has triumphed, has no foundation in fact. The Directors are all working harmoniously to give the public a perfect system of surface rapid transit, and above all to give relief in overtaxed Broadway."

"There will be no change in the traction method in Broadway," said General Manager H. M. Littell.

"The story that we have asked or intend to ask for bids for putting in new power is untrue. For myself, I know of no power but the cable that could be used on Broadway. We are always looking for better power for that street, but we have found none yet."

William C. Whitney denied that there would be any change in the power on Broadway, Columbus and Lexington Avenues. "We shall hold a meeting next week," he said, "to settle finally the question of power on Fourth and Madison, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues. Whatever changes we decide upon will be in operation next Spring. Mr. Crimmins and I have had no differences of opinion as to motive power. We want the best, and intend to have it."

VEXED WITH DR. PARKHURST.

Senator Raines Wants a Chance to Cross-Question Him.

Before Senator Raines left for his home, in Canandaigua, yesterday, he talked for publication about the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and the letter he had received from him.

"Everything that Dr. Parkhurst has done shows how petty and small he is," said Senator Raines. "He must have taken great delight in writing that letter to me, for I have scored him on more than one occasion. He can have no other object but to breed trouble. His previous letters to me, when compared with the latest one, show this plainly. He has impeached himself in all of them, and pettiness sticks out between the lines of all."

"Do you intend to try and make him testify before your committee?"

"Well, I should say so. We want to find out what he means by the statements he made in his letter to me. He makes a lot of wild assertions and gives no foundation for them. That will never do. Everything he has said amounts to nothing unless he gives us some facts, and that's what I intend to give him an opportunity to do."

"What do you think about the stand taken by the Parkhurst society in relation to the enforcement of the law?"

"I believe they are nearly right. If the Police and Building Departments carried out the provisions of the statute they could close up at least three-quarters of these fake hotels and clubs, which really have no legal right to exist, and they know it."

Senator Raines promised to go more deeply into the question of the enforcement of the law when his committee comes back to this city. He intends to inquire into the working of the District Attorney's office and the Building Department.

The Building Department has written a letter to Dr. Parkhurst through J. V. Dahlgren, counsel to the department, denying many of the statements made by the Executive Committee of the Parkhurst society Friday. He declares that his department has done its full duty in the matter and has really succeeded in closing up a number of hotels that failed to comply with the building laws.

Low City Death Rate Last Week.

Dr. Roger S. Tracy, Register of Vital Statistics, reports that for the week ended at noon yesterday there were 570 deaths in the city, of which 184 were children under five years old. As it was two weeks ago, the number of deaths is under 600 again. This is only the fourth time the number of deaths has been so few during a week in nine years. Among the causes of deaths were: Measles, 3; scarlet fever, 5; diphtheria, 30; malarial fever, 1; meningitis, 3; diarrhea, 14; heart disease, 40; croup, 5; bronchitis, 16; pneumonia, 65; phthisis, 69; Bright's disease, 44; whooping cough, 5; typhoid fever, 14; violence, 37; other causes not given.

B. Altman & Co

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS IN
Rich Black Silks,
including Moire and Velour Antique, Satin Damas, Peau de Soie and Satin Duchesse.

To-morrow
HIGH-CLASS LYONS NOVELTY
Colored Silks
suitable for Dinner, Reception and Street wear, including many exclusive designs in Satin Damas, Moire Faconne, Broche Armures, Metal Damas, Brocade Velvets, &c., at
25 to 50% BELOW COST.
Also 2,200 yds. FANCY SILKS,
$1.29 yard.

18th St., 19th St. and Sixth Ave.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The revision of the new drill regulations is being eagerly looked forward to by National Guardsmen, and, from the latest information, the War Department should have the work ready for issue in about a month. There are many radical changes, some of which are as follows:

Facing distance is 12 inches instead of 16 inches, as heretofore, the front of a man being taken as 22 inches, his depth 12 inches, the interval between files 2 inches, and the distance between fours 84 inches.

The length of the side step is now 8 inches.

The setting-up exercises—reduced from 17 to 7.

The command for march at "route step" is now, "1. Route order. 2. March."

To resume the attention the command is simply "Attention."

In the position of order arms, the toe of the piece is now on a line with and touching the toe of the right shoe.

In the direct march in line, the guide, if not announced to the right or left, is centre without indication. This rule is general.

The oblique march is to be 45 degrees, in both column and line. The column of fours, in changing direction, to turn, instead of the wheel on the movable pivot, likewise, in forming on the right (or left) into line, individual fours now turn, instead of wheel, to the right.

The deployment as skirmishers is habitually on the centre, but may be made on either flank. In the deployment on the centre the commands are: "1. As skirmishers. 2. March." To deploy on right or left skirmisher the commands are: "1. As skirmishers. 2. Guide right, (or left.) 3. March." Deployment is made to the front only.

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Squadron A now consists of three troops, numbered, respectively, one, two, and three. The third troop was added to the organization last week, and Latham G. Reed was appointed Captain. The maximum number of men in each troop prescribed by the State regulations is 75 officers and men. The new troop at present has close on to 50 members. There will be no review of the squadron this month, as was expected.

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The Hospital Corps of the different organizations in the State have received a supply of new litters, and will shortly be supplied with a new medical and surgical chest. Each brigade is also to be supplied with an ambulance.

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The members of the Ninth Regiment are now happy in the fact that they can at last use their splendid drill hall for military manoeuvres. Drills commenced for the first time in the new armory last Monday night, and were prosecuted with considerable interest. There will be a regimental drill to-morrow night, but owing to the fact that there are no sitting accommodations in the spectators' galleries as yet, none but members of the regiment will be admitted to that armory. The Board of Officers have adopted the distinctive uniform of the regiment, which was laid aside some years ago when the State uniform was issued. The coat is a swallowtail of dark-blue cloth, with red and gold trimmings, and the trousers are of light-blue cloth, with a red stripe. The headdress is a shako. A reception will be held by Company D next Thursday night.

The trial of Private Wood of Company H before the Regimental Delinquency Court, of which Capt. Morris is President, will be resumed to-morrow night. There is much surprise in military circles over the remarks of Capt. Sylsby in his testimony before the court, and his arraignment of Lieut. Young is considered very unjustifiable and decidedly against military discipline. Even admitting that the Lieutenant had, in a measure, usurped the authority of the Captain, which, however, it is said there is no evidence to show, this is no excuse for a company commandant to uphold an enlisted man in disobeying orders and talking disrespectfully to a superior. The outcome of the case will be looked for with considerable interest, and from the testimony available it is expected the charges preferred by the Lieutenant will be fully upheld.

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Company C, Seventy-first Regiment, will hold an election for First Lieutenant next Tuesday night, when it is expected Second Lieut. Ferdinand Heindsman will receive the majority. It is unuderstood a dark horse will be brought into the contest, but it is considered doubtful whether the dark horse will find sufficient backing to win. The company has desired an election for some time, and there was some discontent over the delay in ordering it. With the filling of the vacancies, matters in the company will very likely run smoothly. First Lieut. C. A. Mather of Company K has resigned, owing to pressure of business. Second Lieut. William S. Beekman of Company B has received the unanimous nomination for First Lieutenant. He is an excellent officer. Company D will hold a dance in the armory on Saturday evening next.

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An election for Second Lieutenant in Company F, Eighth Regiment, will be held to-morrow night, the candidate being ex-Lieut. Theodore H. Bridgman of the Twelfth Regiment.

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The National Guard Association of New York will hold its nineteenth annual meeting at Albany on Tuesday evening, Jan. 20, next, in the armory of the Tenth Battalion. The meeting promises to be exceptionally interesting.

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Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, will hold a joint reception with the veterans of the regiment of the veteran volunteer firemen of Brooklyn in the armory to-morrow night. Company B was originally organized from the ranks of the old volunteer firemen. Col. Watson has decided to hold a regimental review and reception on Wednesday, Dec. 30. The Non-Commissioned Officers Association have elected the following for the ensuing year: President—First Sergt. William S. Gendar; Vice President—Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas S. Flemming; Treasurer—First Sergt. F. R. Post, and Secretary—Sergt. Frank E. Case. The annual reception of the association will be held late in February.

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In preparation for the review tendered Lieutenant Governor-elect Woodruff, on Dec. 15, the Twenty-third Regiment will drill in the armory next Thursday night. Capt. Whitney of Company B has decided to resign for business reasons.

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The project in the Twenty-second Regiment of attending the inauguration of President-elect McKinley will be either abandoned or determined upon at a meeting of the Board of Officers to be held on Dec. 14. A rifle club has been organized in the regiment with the following officers: President—Col. Franklin Bartlett; First Vice President—Capt. J. G. R. Lilliandahl; Second Vice President—Capt. Murphy; Treasurer—Lieut. Romayne; Secretary—Lieut. Sterling. Sergt. W. Roberts has been elected Second Lieutenant in Company B. Private F. Stevens has been promoted Corporal. Company A has arranged quite an elaborate programme for their subscription entertainment and hop in the armory next Tuesday evening. The following are among the artists who are to appear: The Elmore trio, Miss Belle Arlington, Mr. Will C. Carleton, Mr. Harry Keeler, Mr. Frank Ritter, Little Trixie, Mr. Pat Mooney, Mr. Joseph C. Smith, Mr. Alexander J. Patten, Mr. Benjamin Hauck, Miss M. Barrymore, Messrs. Walker and Hughes, Dr. J. J. Rothwell, Mr. Charles E. Procter, and a mandolin quartet. Company H intend to spare no pains to make their dance in Lenox Lyceum on Dec. 17 a grand success. An entertainment and dance in the armory will be given by Company B next Thursday night, which promises to be very enjoyable.

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A regimental theatre party is being organized in the Seventh Regiment to visit some prominent theatre. An election for Second Lieutenant will shortly be held in Company A, which will result, it is said, in the choice of First Sergt. George A. Schastey.

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The late drum corps, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., having severed its connection with the regiment on account of the Board of Officers refusing to pay musicians for their services in the future, held a meeting and gave a dinner a few nights since to wind up its affairs and formally disband the organization. Every active, honorary, and many ex-members attended. A large array of talent had been engaged and furnished amusement for the members and their guests, prominent among whom were Quartermaster Sergts. F. D. Britton and John J. Dunn, Commissary Sergt. E. J. Rice of the non-commissioned staff of the regiment, Prof. George H. Wolfert mystified the assemblage by his clever exhibition of sleight of hand. Drum Major Brown, Sergts. Britton and Dunn, and many others made speeches to the boys expressing deep regret at the regiment loosing so competent a drum corps, and wishing them all success and prosperity in any organization they may in future become connected with. The feeling of friendliness and companionship was so strong, and of so many years of unbroken harmony, that it was unanimously resolved not to disband, but to hold the drum corps intact as a separate and independent organization. Drum Major Brown has one of the best and most efficient corps in the State, and it would be a pity to have it go out of existence.

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The first joint games and reception of Company C, Twelfth Regiment, and St. George's Athletic Club, will be held at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1896, at 8 P

Sunday
December 6-1896

The New York Times.

Part Three
Pages 17-20

MR. BAYARD'S DILEMMA

Fear of Seeming Discourteous Has Made Him the Victim of Fool Friends Who Yearned for Cheap Notoriety.

EGYPT AGAIN THE OBJECT OF MUCH EXCITED ATTENTION.

Europe Wonders When Russia Will Act—Old Charges Against Mr. Chamberlain Revived—Bernhardt Has Won New Laurels.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The most devilish ingenuity of an enemy could hardly have devised such an unfortunate predicament for Mr. Bayard as that in which he has been placed by the egregious fool-friendship of The Daily Telegraph. It would need a long chapter of psychological analysis properly to define this absurd and angering situation. Mr. Bayard will say not a word for publication, but it may be said for him that he is keenly alive to the unpleasant aspects of this affair. His excess of courteous regard for the feelings of others was originally at fault. He had no conception whatever of the tough thickness of hide incasing the sensibilities of The Telegraph people, and feared to wound them by declining at once—as his instincts told him to do—what seemed to be a kindly meant attention. Having hesitated at all, it became hourly more difficult to act, until now it is hard to see how he can proceed without some loss of personal prestige.

This is all the more painful and exasperating because Mr. Bayard has deserved every whit of the very remarkable esteem and admiration entertained here for his character and attainments, and he has reflected back upon his country vastly more credit in European eyes than any other American abroad in my time. It is his quaint innocence of mind which has particularly charmed the not overguileless Old World Englishmen. They smiled when Mr. Bayard told a Delaware audience that they always had prayers at their country houses, and that London cabmen never used bad language; but the ingenuous sweetness of the dear old gentleman's mind, which this suggested, appealed directly to their affection. It is this same simplicity which has now been victimized by a coarse advertising trick, and one can only grind one's teeth at it and say nothing.

One statement made by The Telegraph to-day deserves attention. It says that Americans resident in London regard its performance with liveliest satisfaction. There may be such Americans here, but all I know or hear of have expressed nothing but rage and disgust.

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That Egyptian Court's Decision.

The name of Egypt is in everybody's mouth, for the moment, but thus far there are no indications that the Egyptian problem has been really advanced from its old place as a second-class question in diplomacy. Undoubtedly, however, the decision of the Egyptian Court of Appeal, taken along with the jubilant clamor of the French press over what is regarded in Paris as a rebuff to England, will have some effect on English public opinion. It cannot but tend to harden the English mind against the idea of ever going out of Egypt at all, and this is a pity, because, in calm and reasonable times, the English see pretty generally that Egypt is a nuisance and a danger to them, and that they would be much better off without it if they could withdraw with any decent security of leaving order behind.

During the recent delusive Indian Summer of an Anglo-French rapprochement, this view of Egypt became quite familiar to the British mind, but the events of the present week have altogether dissipated it again. The most angering thing about this Egyptian folly, which keeps the two great civilizing powers of Western Europe perennially embroiled and estranged, is the fact that both countries are largely committed to lines of action which at heart they know are opposed to their own interests.

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A Monument to Stupidity.

This foolish Court of Appeal, for example, as constituted, is a standing monument to English stupidity. There was no earthly reason why, when England laid her rough, but regenerating, hand on Egypt, an exception should have been made in favor of its rotten and futile judicial system. In a moment of incalculable weakness the English decided to throw these Egyptian courts as a sop to the Levantine crowd of money lenders, parasites, and adventurers. On everything else England put the stamp of her system, but she let the courts remain in the grip of the very crew that had brought Egypt to ruin.

The result has been the recurring attempts of these tribunals to embarrass and undo England's work on the Nile, culminating now in a decision which, though palpably dishonest and ridiculous, still puts the English in an unpleasant impasse. Of course they can cut their way out of the difficulty in various directions, but they need never have been in it at all if they had grasped the judiciary nettle at the outset with something like their customary intelligence in dealing with dark races.

***

French Interests Imperiled.

France, on the other hand, has been from the beginning most villainously served by those who speak and plot in her name at Cairo. Partly from vanity, as "la grande nation," but more through fear of the influence of the venal pack of journalists in Paris, she allowed herself to be used as a tool by all the scoundrelly Levantine elements in Egypt which dread English reforms and clean, businesslike methods. Almost always this has been visibly against the genuine interests of France, whose investors are vastly more concerned in the financial uplifting of Egypt than the English are. It is the Paris Bourse, not the London Exchange, that is hurt when Egyptian securities sink.

In the present case, however, not only has France lent her diplomatic weight to a procedure which, if it were final, would reduce the Government of Egypt to a meaningless chaos, but she is actually responsible for a performance which, in effect, gives England the Soudan. If the English must pay out of their own pockets the expenses of the Dongola expedition, it is a logical sequence that they are the proprietors of the territory which the expedition cleared out. Since the French are, above all, a logical people, it is not surprising that already the calmer Parisian papers are pointing out to their Government that it is just as well the Egyptian episode has arisen to divert attention, for the strain of watching the black fog behind which the Eastern question is supposed to be shaping itself had grown to be very wearing and hateful.

***

The Continental Situation.

It is the current understanding that, as regards Turkey, things have drifted completely back to where Prince Lobanoff anchored them, for a while, six months ago. Russia stands blocking the path, refusing to admit the right of other nations to touch the Sultan, and saying, in effect, that whatever needs to be done in Turkey she will do herself as suits her own convenience and interests. At her back stands France, somewhat chagrined at having her own elaborate proposals for a settlement politely but firmly torn up by the Czar, but still incapable of appearing as other than Russia's unswerving ally. To one side may be observed Germany, ostensibly in the company of the opposition, but making signs behind her back to the Russians that in reality it is all right.

This is a mere duplication of the position of last Summer, and, for that matter, of the Summer before last. It is unspeakably tiresome and humiliating, but no one dares to move in earnest in the face of Russia's veto. The only apparent possibility of a change lies in the chance that Russia may herself grow suddenly weary of her motionless waiting for the Ottoman apple to drop, and may act on her own account. There are numerous rumors, some very circumstantial, that this is what is impending, but the cross currents of Russian Court politics have rarely been more blindly confused than now, and till M. Nelidoff returns to Constantinople and meets the other Ambassadors, it will be quite impossible to guess what Russia may or may not do.

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William May Try an Old Device.

Meanwhile it is not unlikely that an effort will be made in Berlin before long to create the impression that Franco-German relations are once more in a very threatening state. It is well to be forewarned about this, because it will really signify nothing save the dutiful desire of the German Ministers to get the Kaiser's naval proposals through the skeptical and hostile Reichstag. How much effectiveness remains in this device it is hard to say. Bismarck worked it over and over again, until, in the Spring of 1887, he gave Europe a genuine scare, which is remembered to this day.

Under ordinary circumstances it would be very difficult to stampede the present Reichstag with a cry of "The French wolf!" but it happens that the French Ministry is demanding a still greater naval grant from the Chamber, and it is hardly doubted that the Deputies will vote the whole $40,000,000 asked. This, coupled with the effect of the recent French effervescence over the Czar's visit, on German apprehensions, may help Prince von Hohenlohe in his up-hill parliamentary task, but so far the Opposition is unbroken.

The Lutzow trial, while strengthening the position of William's responsible Ministers, reveals an extraordinary network of corrupt intrigues on that shady side of the Prussian administration where Court favorites and police spies come into subterranean contact. Since the Geffcken trial nothing of the sort has attracted such widespread attention in Germany, and the general effect of the revelations is undoubtedly against the Crown.

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A Strange Political Union.

The progress in Europe of the new idea of combining Clerical and Socialist forces in the common cause against bourgeois liberalism has been traced in these dispatches for a year or more. Since it was first adopted in Austria to break down the old Liberal party, it has been used with great effect in the municipal elections of France, where the great cities like Bordeaux are now ruled by a combination of Royalists and Anarchists.

The idea's latest development is at Brussels, where a similar miscegenous partnership has succeeded in driving Burgomaster Buls from office. For twelve years Buls has seemed to be as much a matter of course in the Belgian capital as Porfirio Diaz is in Mexico, and his retirement has caused a great sensation throughout the country.

***

Progress of the Hamburg Strike.

The Hamburg strike seemed to be languishing a week ago, even though as regards the number of men out it was still on the increase. The situation has changed notably since then, and at present it is uncertain whether the thing is not going to be very serious indeed. The policy of starting a sympathetic strike in England, if not abandoned, is now held in abeyance. In the meantime, English trades-union money is being freely sent to Hamburg. Contributions are also arriving from dockers in Danish, Swedish, and the other German ports, while the German Social-Democratic organization is making a party matter of raising funds all over the empire. The leading Jewish citizens of Hamburg, with Senator Hinrichson at their head, have not yet abandoned the effort to persuade the masters to accept arbitration, but the latter are urged to stand firm by the big Tory magnates, and by the great employers of labor, like the Barons Stumm and Krupp, throughout the country. Thus far the masters have remained obdurate.

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Events in Roumania and Bulgaria.

There was a considerable flutter in various capitals at the first tidings of the overthrow of the Roumanian Ministry, apparently by mob violence, in Bucharest, and it gave corresponding relief to learn that this was the result of a strictly domestic row, with no bearing whatever on foreign politics.

The orthodox Primate of Roumania, Gennadius, is a good deal of a free lance, and he has long been hated by the other Bishops. The latter at last induced the Sturdza Ministry to depose and intern the Primate in a monastery, they furnishing charges of heterodoxy as warrant for this action. Gennadius, however, is excessively popular with the laity, and a powerful agitation at once sprang up, culminating in a big, angry street demonstration. This scared the Ministers into resigning post haste. Their successors are of the same party, and are equally devoted to the Austrian alliance, but they will bring Gennadius back from his cell triumphant.

Considerably more weighty, from an outside standpoint, are the revived warnings that a convulsion is imminent at Sofia. The windows of Ferdinand's palace have been smashed several times by the rabble, and since Col. Petroff's retirement from the head of the army, the Prince and his deeply detested wife are described as living practically in a state of siege. It is true that the recent elections returned an enormous Government majority to the Sobranje, and that the voters of Sofia gave Premier Stoiloff an unprecedented victory; but elections are always relatively meaningless in Bulgaria, and if, as reported, the army is sullen to the point of disaffection over Petroff's treatment, that fact is much more important.

***

A Curious Legal Complication.

It is obvious that to proceed with the Russell case on Monday will be impossible, since the prisoner, Kast, is still somewhere near death's door, and the trial cannot go on without him. Curiously enough, in all English practice there is no exact precedent for this situation. An exception is made in cases of this nature to the rule of not allowing prisoners to testify in their own behalf. Accordingly, Kast stands in the combined position of witness and prisoner. This creates a complication about taking his deposition.

When an ordinary prisoner makes a dying statement, no cross-examination is allowed, but since Kast is also a potential witness he could be cross-examined at any length. The doctors will not permit this, however, declaring that the man is too weak to stand the strain. Thus no deposition at all will be taken. About the further problem whether such a deposition, if taken, could be used against Kast's fellow-prisoners the Judges are said to be all at sea.

***

Preparing for the Bell Trial.

The effect of the Russell postponement will be to prevent Justice Hawkins from presiding over the trial of Ivory, (or Bell,) the alleged dynamiter, on the 14th. As the rota stands, this duty will fall on Mr. Justice Lawrance, who secures the minimum of intellectual admiration among his colleagues and the bar in general. Of course, Mr. McIntyre will not be allowed to open his mouth in court, but if he brings over a good lot of evidence about the Informer Jones's methods in America he may be sure that London will listen to it with open-minded interest. There is more than a suspicion here of underhand dealings between Scotland Yard and its dynamite agents in America, and if Bell is provided with strong English counsel, instead of the tenth-rate Irish lawyers who are hanging about hoping for briefs in the case, it is very possible that this aspect of the matter may be utilized to save the man.

***

Poynter Disappoints His Friends.

The new President of the Royal Academy, who got only a knighthood instead of a baronetcy to begin with, was honored with a big dinner, the other night, and in response to a toast to his health merely thanked his friends and sat down. This was a surprise to everybody, because Lord Leighton and his predecessors always laid great stress on public speaking as a function of their office.

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Another Unwelcome Gift.

The gift of Leighton House to the nation by Lord Leighton's sisters gets very grudging public recognition. Indeed, if anybody knew how to decline the present, probably that course would be taken, since it has been demonstrated that people will not go to view isolated, small museums, miles away from the centres of urban movement, even when it can be done for nothing, and the aggregate expense of keeping up such places is a continual embarrassment to the Treasury.

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Bernhardt as Lorenzaccio.

All accounts agree in declaring that Bernhardt's personal triumph as Lorenzaccio, in the much-carpentered adaptation of Alfred de Musset's unactable drama of the same name, is one of the greatest in her career. The part is that of a man, indeed, but it is a man surcharged with mediaeval morbidity of temperament, effeminate even in crime, and Bernhardt makes of it a sinister picture of subtle, neurotic, sinuous villainy, which haunts the imagination like Irving's Louis XI. "Lorenzaccio" provides an excuse for a magnificent stage spectacle, moreover, and it is thought in Paris that the play will create a sensation all over the world.

***

Chamberlain Charged with Treachery

Dr. Jameson's release, if it stood by itself, would have aroused none but kindly sentiments throughout the country. Englishmen have an almost superstitious veneration for an opinion of any kind that comes from doctors, and in this case the physician's decree that Jameson ought to be freed quite settled the matter. Unhappily, the episode seems to have been treated as a signal for the concerted publication of a host of mysterious hints that Jameson was a martyr to unheard-of official treachery, and these were followed in turn by quite overt insinuations that Mr. Chamberlain really knew all about the projected raid into the Transvaal, and gave its promoters ample reason to believe that he was favorable to their scheme.

Of course, this suggestion is not new. Practically everything now alleged was discussed in these dispatches last January, and no reason has been shown thus far to desert the conclusion then reached, that Mr. Chamberlain, however much he might have suspected Cecil Rhodes, was in no sense a party to his plot. It is now openly charged against Mr. Chamberlain, however, and he is dared as well to put Mr. Rhodes on trial for conspiracy. I get a hint that this will be done when Mr. Rhodes arrives here at the end of the month. Meanwhile, the South African situation as a whole grows more perplexing and threatening with the arrival of every week's mail.

HAROLD FREDERIC.

A TOTTERING BUILDING BRACED

All the Tenants Except an Old Black Cat Got Out.

The crowds about the dangerous building at 110 Bleecker Street continued yesterday, but the immediate danger of the building's collapse had passed away through the efforts of the Building Department.

The building is the property of the Stuart estate, and is next to the corner of Greene Street. Adjoining the building on the west side is a deep excavation for a new structure. The foundation walls of the building at 110 suddenly settled at 6 o'clock Friday night, and the tenants hurried out into the street, wild with alarm.

The police were notified, and later the Building Department. The examination made by the Inspectors of the Building Department showed that the building had settled at least seven inches, and there was immediate danger that the structure might collapse. The tenants were at once ordered out and the police guarded the scene all night. Yesterday morning the building was propped up, but may finally have to be torn down.

It is an old structure and is four stories high, of brick. It was occupied by a fur dealer on the two upper floors, a cap manufacturer on the first floor, and a bakery and restaurant on the ground floor. The only tenant who refused to move was an old black cat, which has lived in the cellar under the building many years. She persistently refused to be dislodged, and when carried two blocks down the street, at once hurried back to her home, despite the efforts of the police, aided by a crowd of small boys. She was left to take her chances.

FIRST NAVAL BATTALION.

Report on Its Condition and Needs by Commander Miller.

Commander J. W. Miller of the First Naval Battalion has filed his report to the Adjutant General for the year ending Nov. 1. The report summarizes the work of the battalion, with an account of the Summer camp and its instruction by naval officers.

As regards improving the efficiency of the battalion, Commander Miller states that it suffers from lack of facilities for great-gun drills, and requests that the State make requisition on the Navy Department for one five-inch gun and carriage. Much interest was taken in the Creedmoor shooting, but the results were not altogether satisfactory, as the command has no armory range for practice. It is also recommended that the State apply to the Navy Department to have one of the new Government torpedo boats permanently stationed in New York Harbor for the purpose of drilling the Naval Militia with modern torpedoes, rapid-fire guns, and mines. The Adjutant General is also requested to give all legitimate assistance to muster in the Brooklyn battalion, as the proper water defense of the State requires a much larger force of Naval Militia than now exists.

BEAMS DID NOT CORRODE.

A Reference by Mr. Wood Which Was Not Well Founded.

Gilbert E. Jones of the Park Company, which owns THE TIMES Building, said yesterday that the reference of M. P. Wood, in a paper he read last Thursday before the Society of Mechanical Engineers to the "reported corrosion of the floor beams in the old NEW YORK TIMES Building" was not based on correct information.

Mr. Wood's paper was on the subject of rustless coatings for iron and steel, and he cited the corrosion of the old TIMES Building's floor beams as an example of the untrustworthiness of oxide of iron for the protection of metallic structures.

Mr. Jones said: "Only the overhead beams in the kitchen of the restaurant which occupied a part of the basement of the old building were found slightly rusted. They were affected by the great quantities of steam generated in the kitchen. They were not very much affected, however, and it is surprising that they were not more affected by the steam, as no care was taken of them. Outside of this, the beams throughout the building were perfect, and were used in the construction of the new building. With the one exception, the first four stories of the new TIMES Building, from the sub-cellar up, have the same floor beams as the old."

Trustees Want Accounts Approved.

James R. Roosevelt, Henry B. Ely, and Douglass Robinson, as trustees of the estate and under the will of the late William Astor, have brought a suit in the Supreme Court against Helen R. Roosevelt, James Roosevelt, Jr., James Roosevelt, and others, for the purpose of having their accounts as such trustees passed upon and approved. By his will the late William Astor left $850,000 to his daughter, Mrs. Helen Roosevelt, and named the plaintiffs as trustees for her.

Mrs. Roosevelt was given authority to dispose of this estate by will. She died in 1893, but did not dispose by will of the trust estate left to her by her father, and the trustees paid under the trust the $850,000 to Mrs. Roosevelt's two children, James R. Roosevelt, Jr., and Helen Roosevelt. The suit is simply a formal proceeding.

The Lion Stole His Handkerchief.

W. L. Rudisill, who gave his occupation as agent, and his address as 1,521 Broadway, and who was in the crowd which went to get a peep at the baby hippopotumus, while standing in front of the lion cage, in Central Park, yesterday, had his white handkerchief, which had a red border, snatched from his hand while playing and shaking it in the lion's face. After the handkerchief was stolen he started to create a scene and was arrested by Park Policeman McGee. Sergt. Hodgins, who was on the desk at the Arsenal, thinking that Rudisill had been punished enough by the scare he got, allowed him to go, after having first cautioned him. The new baby hippopotamus is not yet on view, owing to the excitement still prevailing among the animals.

THE GERMAN LIBEL TRIAL

IT HAS CREATED A GOOD DEAL OF POLITICAL SCANDAL.

More Important Disclosures Are Yet to be Made, It Is Said—The German Foreign Office and Its Spies.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—When the trial of the five editors, Baron von Luetzow and Herren Ploetz, Foeliman, Leckert, and Berger, for libeling Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, and Count August zu Eulenburg, was adjourned yesterday, the prevalent opinion was that disclosures of even more importance than those already developed in the course of the proceedings were impending. The case is really a duel between the secret police and the Foreign Office, in the progress of which Baron von Bieberstein obviously feels that he is on trial himself, and needs exculpation from the suspicion of having unduly influenced the Emperor's decision and carried on intrigues against other Ministers.

When the Minister of Foreign Affairs accused Baron von Tausch, the chief of the political police, of having inspired articles in the press against him, and at the same time admitted that the Foreign Office employs or uses newspaper men to supply it with information in regard to the witness of articles and in other ways, he incurred very justly the implication contained in the response made by Baron von Tausch that the political police did nothing different from what was done by the Foreign Office. "If it is honorable for the Foreign Office so to work," he said, "the political police claim that their method is equally honorable."

The whole affair is leaving the very worst impression upon the country regarding the relations of the official bureaus and the so-called or inspired newspapers. The mere suggestion, to say nothing of the fact itself, as shown by the confession of Baron von Luetzow, that a police agent like Luetzow, on a beggarly salary of $50 a month, could be employed to force calumnies on behalf of the Chiefs of the Political Police, attacking the heads of the Government, and even endangering international relations, has utterly shocked the public. Nor is it surprising that Baron von Luetzow should have rounded up on Chief Tausch. Realizing that the game is up, he naturally shifts the responsibility upon the shoulders of his employer.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, however, seems very likely to come first best out of the proceedings, though the machinations of the defendants and their allies are so complicated that it is impossible to predict the issues of the case with any degree of certainty. As the Public Prosecutor intimated yesterday, it is probable that Baron von Tausch will be accused as accessory to Luetzow's forgeries; yet Baron Marschall von Bieberstein cannot escape criticism. The hard fact remains that actual antagonism between certain Ministers within the Cabinet and the chiefs of the Emperor's Cabinet not only existed, but still continues.

The explanation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs that articles appearing in the Cologne Gazette, the Hamburg Correspondent, and other so-called semi-official journals were rarely inspired by the Foreign Office, did not clarify the question why these journals persistently attacked the chiefs of the Emperor's Cabinet. If Baron von Bieberstein, who allowed representatives of these newspapers to be received daily at the Foreign Office, had directed them to take another course, it is asked, would they have ventured to vindicate their independence, which, he says, the Foreign Office never made the slightest attempt to encroach upon?

The Neueste Nachrichten justly adds: "It is not without considerable astonishment that the public watches the great machinery set in action by the Foreign Office over these two despicable intriguers while the much more serious accusations against Baron Marschall von Bieberstein and others published in the Klatteradatsch years ago were deliberately ignored and their authors, instead of being arraigned in the courts where they were eager to appear, were challenged to fight duels. Another reproach is levied against Baron Marschall von Bieberstein for the reason which he has given why Tausch and Luetzow are only now exposed. He knew of their intrigues long ago, affecting Gen. Bonsart von Schlendorf, late Minister of War; Herr von Koeller, formerly Minister of the Interior, and Count von Eulenburg, yet he kept silent. But, he says, 'When Tausch had the insolence to circulate calumnies about me and the Foreign Office officials, I decided upon making the matter public.' The people are asking what the Emperor thinks about it all."

Count von Eulenburg's Denial.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—The Tageblatt has been authorized by Count Philip von Eulenburg, the German Ambassador to Austria, to declare that he never had any intercourse, either directly or indirectly, with Major von Tausch, Chief of the German Political Police, as was alleged in Baron von Luetzow's so-called confession yesterday in the course of the trial in Berlin of the five editors, Baron von Luetzow and Herren Foellmar, Ploetz, Leckert, and Berger, for libeling Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, Prince Alexander von Hohenlohe, and Count August zu Eulenburg. Count Philip von Eulenburg says that Tausch wrote to him asking for an interview, to which he replied that he might grant Tausch an interview in case he should visit Berlin. The interview, however, never occurred.

Notes of Foreign Interest.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The trial of the action brought by Douglas J. Naeme to obtain a divorce from his wife, Lella Olyve Naeme, naming Frank Ellison, who is now serving a term of incarceration in the New York State Prison at Sing Sing for assaulting William H. Henriques, Mrs. Naeme's father, as co-respondent, has been set down for a hearing in January. Mrs. Naeme obtained a divorce from her husband in the New York courts more than three years ago, but he has refused to recognize the American decree and is seeking a separation in the London courts.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The British steamer Glendower, Capt. Honeyman, from New York for Hamburg, before reported damaged and spoken Dec. 1 with a hole in her bow above water, having struck an unknown object, arrived at Kinsale to-day and will proceed to Queenstown.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Frederick Kast, one of the defendants in the action for libel brought by Earl Russell against his mother-in-law, Lady Scott, and others, who for a few days past has been suffering from pneumonia, is recovering and will doubtless be able to appear in court next week.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The solicitors of Edward J. Ivory, alias Edward Bell, the alleged Irish-American dynamite conspirator, have obtained a postponement of his trial for one month in order to enable them to complete their chain of evidence on behalf of the prisoner by the arrival of witnesses, depositions, &c., from New York.

Taught How to Fill Prescriptions.

The managers of the College of Pharmacy are congratulating themselves upon the success of their latest addition to the practical departments of that institution. At an expense of about $3,000 they fitted up a model pharmacy for the instruction of young druggists in the making up of prescriptions. The thousand and one jars containing powders, liquids, and all of the multifarious remedies used by medical practitioners for sickness are here classified, the same as in a real drug store. Young men who desire to obtain employment in drug stores are admitted to this department for a reasonable fee and taught how to prepare prescriptions. They receive a thorough scientific training regarding the character and properties of the various ingredients. The retail druggists are among the heartiest supporters of this departure.

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Reductions in prices, as follows:

CAPES

$4.90 formerly 8.25
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Also a number of IMPORTED CLOTH & FANCY CAPES $25.00 and 32.00 Formerly 39.00 to 45.00.

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18.00 formerly 25.00 to 32.00

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IT IS AN ABSURD FANTASY.

The Story That Russia Was to Occupy Part of Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—As was to be expected denial has followed close upon the statement published yesterday morning by The Daily News to the effect that the six great powers would shortly consider a project the object of which is the occupation by Russia of the northeastern corner of Turkey formed by the Bosporus and the Black Sea, to about half way down the Bosporus, which, together with the Dardanelles, will be made entirely free to the vessels of all nations. The Daily News added that the forts along the Dardanelles would be dismantled and Abdul Hamid would retire from the Sultanate.

In official quarters here it is declared that the alleged project is an absurd fantasy. The Foreign Office has heard of no such proposal, and officials there say it is impossible to understand why a responsible paper should publish such a statement. The truth is that there is still a complete pause in the discussion of the question affecting the Dardanelles. When the matter is reopened Lord Salisbury will not admit of any change in his contention that whatever rights in the straits have been obtained by Russia must be extended to all the powers.

BALANCE OF TRADE WITH US.

And It Promises to Remain Longer than Usual.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Statist, in an article reviewing the financial situation, says: "The prospect of an influx of gold from the United States is less assured, the balance of trade continuing to favor America. The cheapness of money in New York, as compared with the rates in London, also prevents shipments. Exchange houses are making considerable profit in selling exchange upon New York to pay for produce purchased in Europe, while at the same time borrowing money in New York to pay their draft. When the balance of trade turns, the arbitrage houses will liquidate their loans in New York instead of sending the gold. The balance of trade will remain in favor of the United States much longer than usual."

AMBASSADOR BAYARD'S PLANS.

Two Luncheons for Which He Is Engaged During Next Week.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, will go to Bristol on Dec. 17. He will be entertained at luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce of that city on that day, and in the evening will distribute the prizes at the Merchant Venturers' Technical College. On Dec. 18 Mr. Bayard will take luncheon with the officials of the Merchant Venturers, and later will dine with the Treasurer of the institution, returning to London on Saturday, Dec. 19.

Mr. Bayard has direct family connections in Bristol, his mother's grandfather having been born there in 1709, afterward settling in Philadelphia. His mother's great-grandfather was at one time Mayor of Bristol.

A Blade of Her Propeller Gone.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Cunard Line steamer Etruria, Capt. Ferguson, which sailed from New York Nov. 28, arrived at Liverpool to-day. She had lost one blade of her propeller on the passage.

New Train Service on the Lehigh.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company increased its train service between New York and Buffalo last Wednesday by putting on a new express train between those points. The new train, which runs through to Buffalo without change, leaves New York daily, except Sundays, at 8:30 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo the following morning at 8 A. M. The equipment consists of standard day coaches and modern Pullman sleeping cars. It is expected that this service will meet with the approval of the traveling public.

Increased Assessment Probable.

With reference to the letter from President Swanstrom of the Brooklyn Board of Education, asking him to authorize a two-million-dollar bond issue for schoolhouses and sites, Mayor Wurster said yesterday that he was heartily in favor of the project, and would instruct the Corporation Counsel to prepare a bill to that effect. "Even if the city is not able to issue the bonds," he said, "it would be well to have the bill passed; but there is every prospect of our becoming rich, because the Assessors may find it necessary to assess property at its full value instead of 70 per cent. Thus our debt margin would be increased. In my opinion, schools and bridges should receive every dollar that can be spared by the city, and until these two things are provided for other improvements should stand aside."

Mr. Gerry Makes a Statement.

Elbridge T. Gerry said yesterday that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had been misrepresented in connection with the case of little Violet Montgomery, who was arrested for truancy recently. "This society has nothing whatever to do with her education, nor with the enforcement of the truant law. The little girl was not given proper accommodations where she was living with her father, and the court, at the instance of the society, compelled him to provide them.

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THE WEST INDIAN SUGAR

GREAT BRITAIN APPEALED TO TO AID THE PLANTERS.

Foreign Bounties Are Driving the Product from English Consumption—Talk of Annexation to This Country.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Since the dispatches of The United Associated Presses in November announced the beginning of the agitation in favor of the West Indies sugar industry, the matter has acquired large political interest in England, and bids fair to become an initiative toward the revival of protectionism. The Commission of Inquiry proposed by the Government is held on all sides as a mere staving-off of a subject which demands urgent settlement.

In Ministerial circles the agitation is not at all relished. The Ministers know that an increasing body of their supporters is eager to seize the decay of the colonial sugar industry as a leverage toward a revival of protection generally. Lord Salisbury, while the last Conservative Government was in power, declared in favor of what was termed "reciprocity," or some system of countervailing duties, which would check the destructive influence of foreign bounties upon the colonial produce. It will be recalled that the London conference, presided over by Baron Henry de Worms, now Lord Pirbright, discussed this question of reciprocity, and after long sittings arrived at no conclusion giving a remote indication of how to balance the conflicting interests.

Now that the foreign bounty system threatens the absolute extinction of the colonial sugar trade, the Conservatives want decisive legislative action. The predictions in English free trade quarters that the European countries would get tired of paying bounties to give England cheap sugar are proving false. The fear now is that once the extinction of British colonial sugar products is accomplished, the British consumer will find himself in the power of Continental rings, which will raise prices at their will. The question has become so acute and interesting with far-reaching possibilities of an alteration in English commercial policy, that the representative of The United Associated Presses has felt it advisable to interview some of the chief men concerned in the agitation.

Mr. I. L. Ohlsen, Secretary of the West India Committee, stated that one of the recommendations of a Government commission was sure to be the placing of a duty of £2 per ton on all foreign sugar imported into England. The chief consideration of the commission would be remedial measures for the distress in the West Indies, and connected therewith the granting of imperial loans, (administered through the local oGvernments on certain conditions of interest, &c.,) to planters, for improving their estates. The West India Committee was in constant communication with the Government, urging it to call a conference, and had reasonable hopes that the influence of Mr. Chamberlain would be exerted on their behalf. The committee was also in communication with prominent foreign politicians and commercial bodies.

Regarding the question of the annexation of the British West Indies to the United States, he knew that among the planters there was a strong feeling that they would be better treated if absorbed by the United States.

Touching this subject of annexation, Mr. Neville Lubbeck, when interviewed, said if the West Indies were to be ruined and England was determined to have her cheap sugar, leaving the West Indies to starvation, there was certain to be much rioting and bloodshed. The educated classes, growers, and others, whose money and interests were in the islands, were nearly all patriotic Englishmen. But there was an increasing feeling among them that in the event of the refusal of England to assist, there was but one alternative—the annexation of the islands to the United States. They would prefer to remain English if they could, but not at the cost of financial ruin. The United States would not allow an industry so valuable to the American people to be destroyed, and when the time came for the West Indian colonies of Great Britain to be taken over by the United States, it could not be a question of purchase by the United States. As the colonies seemed to be worth nothing to England, she could not offer to sell, but must give them to the United States. West Indian sugar entering the United States duty free would suit the American people and restore the finances of the islands to a flourishing condition within a few years.

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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street has drifted into the habit of continually predicating developments upon some event just ahead. Only a few months ago we could do nothing till Presidential nominations should be made and National platforms adopted; if there were an outspoken honest-money declaration back of Mr. McKinley we would have plain sailing; Bryanism intervened. Forthwith election results had to be waited for; if victory was scored for National integrity there would be quick and happy results. Next was worry as to whether London would buy; London bought. Immediately Spanish war clouds floated forward. Now delay hangs on the meeting of Congress and presentation of the President's message. A day or two more and these events will be accomplished. Then, doubtless, we shall have intruding talk of holiday making and nothing to be done till the new year has begun. All this is tiresome. Are we become a people devoted only to procrastination—a much talking but do nothing people?

Is there any sanity in all this game of eternal postponing? Have facts lost all their quality—do business conditions count for naught? Is it a perpetual Wall Street torment to imagine that blessings never are but always to be?

What are the facts in the current financial situation? A National election is over—a sweeping victory won for National credit and for prosperity. Material betterment has followed this triumph of American sanity. Every hour brings proofs from every quarter of vast gains of value to us. Industry hums again; capital is once more assured of safety and remuneration; the yield of our farms takes on new worth far into the tens of millions; the whole world slighted of nature depends upon American crops, and those crops we have to spare. Not one dark spot is in our material situation—not one.

Yet Wall Street halts. Why? Why, save for mere habit's sake?

"Conservatism"—most abused descriptive word in all the language—is quoted as warrant for hesitancy. Cowardice would be much more an honest excuse.

Money-market conditions tend toward further ease, and unless there be unexpected developments a call-loan rate of from 1 to 2 per cent. will soon be established for some time to come. Meanwhile there are conditions in the exchange market reflecting a peculiar situation—a fairly high rate in spite of the heavy trade balance in favor of this country, not offset by debits incurred through other agencies. The amount of long exchange—otherwise deferred payments to us by Europe—is variously estimated as between $25,000,000 and $40,000,000; and inasmuch as the market for money here continues very easy while that in London has not yet manifested softening signs, the current situation will probably continue for some time. If so, the exportation of gold ordinarily expected in January may be delayed until the new Administration comes in; and, in fact, unless imports are stimulated, either by anticipation of high tariff legislation or an unexpected demand for foreign goods caused by the setting in of actually betters times all round, there may be no exportation at all; our credits may cover our debits, especially when it is borne in mind that Europe is not yet supplied with all our cotton and cereals that she apparently will need—saying nothing of the certainty that we shall have further and important foreign purchases of American stocks.

Ado is made over railroad earnings. They have been bad, and, according to proclaiming professional wailers, they must continue bad. No man of affairs will be deceived by such foolish clamor. Indications of betterment ahead are already discernible. More than once during the past week gloomy forecasts of returns by important companies were disposed of by official reports distinctly encouraging. Business never yet improved generally and let railroad earnings either recede or stand still. No surer gauge of National prosperity can be found. Business does now improve. Only speculating fanatics can affect to doubt the fact. Railroad earnings will show response. Waiting on that account need not be long.

But even if railroad earnings do increase, contend the retailers of woe, there can be no consequential benefits. Why? "Oh," they explain, "the railroads will require far more than they can earn to put them in proper physical trim; they have been stripped, ordinary maintenance necessities ignored; they are dilapidated; they are in sore need far beyond what any current revenue can offset."

This sort of talk is heard all over Wall Street. It is easy stuff for stock market manipulators to spin out. They don't know what they talk about—but why should they?—when did they?

For a long time American railroads have had critical experiences. They have felt hard-times influences acutely. But while earnings shrunk, just as business in every branch showed shrinkage, where has the chief hardship fallen? On security owners. Income for stockholders has been cut down relentlessly. But what practical railroad managers know and what Wall Street could know, had it but the industry and fairness to investigate, is that on an average the physical condition of American railroads today is at a higher standard than ever before. Moneys withheld from dividend accounts, and other moneys derived from security owners' contributions, have gone into physical maintenance and improvement. Said Mr. R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island system, in a NEW YORK TIMES interview a day or two ago:

"As to the railroads taking advantage of better earnings to make improvements and renewals, I do not think you will see much of that. The railroads are not in a condition where they really need very much spent upon them."

This statement is worth more than all the claptrap talk of cynical traders on the Stock Exchange whose high ambitions are gratified when some simple soul can be cajoled or frightened out of a whole one-eighth of 1 per cent.

American railroads are all right. Here and there are examples of capitalized deficits, but as a class they offer investors security, made conspicuous by crowding bunko games in that group of speculatives called trust stocks. Among industrial properties quoted on the Stock Exchange are many worthy of confidence; they have assets, are well managed, earn profits; but they suffer mightily by classification with others that are in a perpetual stock-jobbing hippodrome.

On the Stock Exchange during the past week about 1,000,000 shares of stock were traded in, and of this aggregate one-sixth was in Sugar Trust. The four chief Granger stocks—St. Paul, Burlington, Northwest, and Rock Island—contributed altogether but a few thousand shares more than this one "industrial." The four leading coal stocks—Lackawanna, Delaware and Hudson, Jersey Central, and Reading—made up a total for the week of barely one-third of the Sugar Trust volume. Over sixty stocks were dealt in during the six days, and Sugar Trust transactions amounted to as much as the total for forty out of the sixty.

This is not a novel feature, perhaps, but lately it has seemed to have special significance. There has been a professional vim in Sugar Trust manipulation exceedingly suggestive of a scheme to trap too trustful nibblers at the bait.

One of the notable developments of the week has been a disposition shown by some recent rather reckless bears to cover outstanding short contracts pending the convening of Congress. They have become persuaded that the President's message will be, as they phrase it, "pacific." They say the message will be against intervention for Cuba. All this is mere impudent guesswork. Wall Street never yet has been able to get a gleam in advance of any official utterance from President Cleveland. That, indeed, has been a conspicuous Wall Street grievance. That largely was why certain speculators became so hysterical over last December's Venezuela message. Other Presidents have given other precedents. But Wall Street has had always to wait on President Cleveland just as other citizens wait. And the assumption so much strutted in Wall Street within the last few days by people professing to know absolutely how sunshiny the coming message will be is simply shameless effrontery; and speculators who base calculations on such "points" are reckless.

SATURDAY.

The market during yesterday's half-day session had little of special interest in it.

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Union Pacific suddenly became active and strong on suggestions of helpful Congressional action.

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Baltimore and Ohio showed a tendency to recover ground lost on the publication of Mr. Little's exposure of former misdoing. Wall Street begins to realize that profits are not to be made by mere reminiscence. Looking ahead is how prosperity is found.

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Yesterday's bond market was noteworthy from the number and variety of issues dealt in. The past few days have witnessed an increased demand, and while the totals do not reach the large amounts of the days immediately succeeding the election, yet activity is not confined, as it was then, to a few speculative issues. On the Saturday after election there were eighty-two varieties of bonds dealt in, while yesterday, in a comparatively quiet stock market, there were dealings in eighty-one.

***

Sugar Trust stock was again under strenuous manipulation. There are threats from trust insiders of retaliation against the Arbuckles by starting a competitive coffee business. This means, if it means anything, a trade fight involving millions. It is hard to believe that cool-headed business men are going to indulge in any such warfare for the slim results at stake. After a period of bluffing we shall doubtless have harmony as sweet as at any time in the past. But just how rampant the two millionaire interests may choose to be meantime can only be guesswork. We have had such fights before—fights dreadful in their threatening stages, but fights eventually closed without any real fighting.

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The weekly statement of New York's Clearing House banks shows further extension of confidence and enterprise. The banks gained over $11,000,000 in deposits during the week, and loans were increased nearly $9,000,000.

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Government bonds were unchanged. There was a sale of $1,000 5s, registered, at 113⅜.

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Net change in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Balt. & Ohio	2¼	N.Y., C. & St.L.2d pf.	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Union Pac. t. r.	⅞
Laclede Gas	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅝
L. E. & West. pf.	1		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil	2½	Gen. Electric	½
Am. Tobacco	1⅛	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Brooklyn Union Gas.	⅛		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

U. Pac. 1st, 1897....1 Wabash 2d pf.....1

BONDS DECLINED.

Con. Gas Chi. 1st....1 Int. & Great Nor. 3d.1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money 3 per cent. for sixty-days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 4 per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper: Rates, 3@4 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4@5 per cent. for first-class single names, and 5@6 per cent. for good single names four to six months to run.

Clearing House exchanges, $102,985,514; balances, $5,712,816; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $414,105.

Money on call in London, 2½@2¾ per cent.; discount rate in open market, 3 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange dull and firm. Posted rates $4.84 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾ for demand, $4.87@$4.87¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82¼@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c premium. Boston—10@16 2-3c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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"A result of cheap money in connection with long sterling," says a Stock Exchange authority, "has been substantially this: A syndicate of bankers and trust companies was formed early last month to absorb all the available long sterling. They succeeded in acquiring from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000, which they have been using to advantage owing to the high price of money on the other side. So manipulated has this corner in sterling been that exports of gold at the beginning of the year are out of the question. In fact, the date of what is being called the return tide in gold is so remote as to at this time be no factor in calculations. I would not be surprised if we saw more large imports before small exports."

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At Boston, The Transcript says:

"The gist of the monetary situation is that cash is pouring out of hoards and into the banks in excess of the ability of business or speculation to absorb it. Monetary ease came with a rush when the election result gave the incentive. It takes some time at least for industry to broaden and for speculation to partake of the good feeling inspired by restored confidence in the maintenance of credit."

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At Chicago, The Times-Herald says:

"While the local money market tends gradually to grow easier, there is not a great deal doing. Business at the banks is rather slow. Deposits have been constantly growing, but the demand for money by people whom the bankers are willing to favor is quite light. Everywhere there is a sentiment of confidence and of repose. Apparently business people are resting after the severe strain of the last few months. It does not appear that there will be any considerable movement of money until after the beginning of the new year."

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At Philadelphia The Press says:

"Emphatic money market ease grows more pronounced daily. Clearing House loans between the banks have got down to a 2 to 2½ per cent. basis, with funds freely offered at the lower rate at the close, and what little 3 per cent. money is outstanding bids fair to be marked down to-morrow. The strongest banking houses on the Street borrow new money on call at 2½ per cent., and the market certainly is easy at 3 to 3½ per cent. for the bulk of new business. Four months' time loans rule at 4 per cent., and this rate is shaded on shorter time accommodation. Good commercial paper is in good supply, and is placed readily at from 4 to 5 per cent., with Eastern mill paper reported as selling as low as 3¾ per cent. of late."

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At Cincinnati The Commercial-Tribune says:

"Banks find the line of discounts much smaller than a month ago, while deposits are greatly increased. This tells the tale of the condition of the money market. It is steadily working easier. The ruling discount rate continues 6 per cent., but some is done at 5 per cent., though these instances are exceptional and about as scarce as a higher figure. As so few new loans are in the market, brokers devote much of their time to shifting those now outstanding, and the ruling rate for prime collateral call loans is 4 per cent., and some cases were reported where money was obtained at 3@3½ per cent. There is as yet, however, little disposition to call loans to that low a figure."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were steady in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 96¼; Lake Shore, ½, to 159; Southern Railway, ¼, to 11; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 25⅝, and Atchison preferred, ⅛, to 24⅛. Declined—New York Central, ⅜, to 77⅛; St. Paul, ⅛, to 77⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15. Canadian Pacific sold at 57⅛, Erie at 16⅛, do first preferred at 36½, and Reading at 15. British consols advanced ¼, to 111 13-16, for money, and 112⅛ for the account.

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The London World, received here yesterday, says concerning American shares:

"The news which comes to hand from the other side of the Atlantic is not very encouraging, although some improvement has, no doubt, been established, both in trade and financially. Moreover, investors, it seems clear, have come to see that the great ruck of non-dividend American railway shares can never afford them anything save a gamble, in which the loaded dice are always held by the Wall Street professionals. When disposed to speculate—and in all business speculation is only a question of degree—the English public naturally like a 'run for their money,' and this they never get in 'Yankees.' In addition, they now estimate at their proper value those potent factors which so much more than offset the effect upon the railways of the country's industrial expansion. But, although we look for little in regard to American railway shares, the bonds attract attention, and will probably continue to do so, more especially, perhaps, the lower-priced issues. Even here, of course, much care is needed; but by the exercise of care values can be weighed up to a reasonable and adequate extent."

BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT REAL.

A score of important New York Stock Exchange houses submitted the following inquiry yesterday to correspondents throughout the country:

Do your local conditions show that business improvement is only newspaper talk or is it real? Will you give your views—the results of your observation—for quotation by THE NEW YORK TIMES?

Herewith are responses received by wire. It will be found that almost uniformly there is agreement that business betterment has taken place:

Mr. Isaac N. Soles of Dick Brothers & Co. of Philadelphia telegraphs: "While there may have been some exultation in the manner in which the revival of business since the election has been noted in the newspapers, there can be no doubt that the improvement is real, and is reflected in all branches of industry. The sudden and great change from depression to hope has probably been set forth in more glowing terms than usually common. The great foundation for business improvement is confidence. Contracts dependent upon the election of McKinley have been signed, and new ones of considerable magnitude are on the tapis. Business does not have to be done with a gun. Money is plentiful, and those entitled to credit can obtain it at low rates of interest and on long time.

"So far as Wall Street is concerned, it is too closely following the lines of actual conditions. Even the bears believe that the market will do better later on, because they recognize that the past is behind us and the future full of promise. To be true to her history, Wall Street should discount this prosperity, and will.

"Considering that the market has been under bear manipulation for several weeks, its strength is wonderful. People who went through the Venezuela panic and the Bryan panic, and who have seen their securities depressed to a very low ebb, and have held on, will not sell them now. If a new era of prosperity awaits this country, it does not make much difference what powerful interests or sold-out bulls or bears may think or do, they will be swept aside. Nothing can stand in the way of the appreciation by the American people of prosperous times, and even though speculation is carried to a dangerous limit, it must be remembered that nothing is so dangerous as a stampede of even dumb oxen.

"The Philadelphia securities have been depressed far below their investment value, and hence not only is there room for higher prices to reach that proper level, but also their speculative value, which is from 10 to 40 per cent. above present figures. Our house is bullish, and has been so for two months, and will continue being so, notwithstanding temporary fluctuations, until we see something which will be vital in preventing improved financial, commercial, and industrial conditions."

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Kendall & Whitlock report of Philadelphia business: "There has been very little business improvement. It picked up somewhat just after the election, and showed improvement for a few days. But it has not gone further. Business in Philadelphia is just as it is in New-York. People are still waiting and taking hold very slowly. From present indications there will be but little betterment before the first of the year. There is no doubt about the restoration of confidence, but it has not shown itself in any substantial manner as yet."

Mr. Robert Lindbloom says, concerning the situation in Chicago: "In their efforts to show good results from the election, the newspapers are giving but one side of the condition of trade. They enlarge on every little sign of improvement, but they pay no attention to adverse developments. We have had no improvement in business worth speaking of. Nor do I see any grounds on which to base hopes for extensive betterment in the future. True, stocks of goods all over the country are low, and the time has come when we will have to manufacture for consumption. But it takes consumers to make business activity. And the consumers just now are not rich enough or far enough out of debt to spend much money. The demand in all lines is going to be small. And with a small demand, I see no reason to expect any marked improvement."

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Mr. A. M. Day of Counselman & Day wires from Chicago: "General business here has as yet shown only slight improvement. There is, however, a distinct gain in confidence, and the situation seems to be gradually working better. Railroad earnings are very poor, and immediate prospects in that line can hardly be called encouraging. Money is accumulating steadily, and is beginning to look for some outlet for profitable employment."

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Schwartz, Dupee & Co. report from Chicago: "Business is all right. So far the gains have been small, but they have been real. They are not all in the newspapers. Already they have shown themselves on the books of business concerns. We see no reason for any backward movement. There is every indication of advances and increases and improvement in all lines of business and trade. Because it is slow is no reason to doubt its coming. With political fears quieted and the business of the country in the condition it now is, we fail to see any good grounds for doubting the widespread improvement to come."

Mr. George E. Armstrong of Clark, Ward & Co.'s Boston house, wires: "From talks with manufacturers and other people engaged in various lines of business, I am convinced that there has been since the election a material improvement in some branches of trade. Every one is looking for much further betterment in the near future, if no disturbances are brought about by Congress. I do think, however, that the newspapers are pushing it a bit too much. There is improvement, but it is not quite as great as they would want people to think."

E. N. Morison & Co. say of Baltimore business: "As far as Baltimore is concerned, we are having real improvement in business. It is not only in the newspapers. It is an actual fact. The shipments from Baltimore to the South during the past three weeks have steadily increased, and have been larger than for some time. In some lines the improvement is as yet small. In others it is considerable. The cash business in grain of late has been larger than for years. Altogether, we can report a good start toward prosperity."

The Pittsburg branch of Schwartz, Dupee & Co. wires: "There has been an actual improvement in business. It has not been very great, but it is none the less real. Business men would rather see a cautious beginning than a wild boom that would result disastrously. We think that the betterment will be slow, steady, and sure. The newspapers may be too ardent in their efforts to report improvement, but there has been an actual increase in many lines of trade. And all signs point to a steady expansion."

W. E. Hutton & Co. of Cincinnati wire: "We notice a great improvement in business here. We have interviewed several of our leading banks, and they are unanimous in declaring that there has been a decided gain in all lines. Pay rolls are growing larger and manufacturing companies are using more money. There is a good investment demand for the higher class of securities. We look for great prosperity in the coming year."

A. G. Edwards & Sons of St. Louis wire briefly but emphatically: "The improvement is decidedly real. It is no newspaper fake."

Charles H. F. Smith & Co. wire from St. Paul: "There is no great improvement in business here. In fact, it is as dull as last year. But there is a feeling of confidence that is to be found throughout business circles. People are expressing themselves as believing that we will see a decided change for the better in all lines by Spring."

McIntyre & Wardwell's Rochester house telegraphs: "So far as we can see, local conditions show real improvement. There is nothing of the boom order about it, but there is a fair resumption in most lines. The general sentiment seems to be in that direction. Banks generally find a much better demand for money. There is a willingness on the part of manufacturers to buy material to make up. Savings bank deposits show large increases. Take these various developments as indications and you will see that, as fas as Rochester is concerned, the improvement is not all newspaper talk."

Mr. Samuel Hessberg, manager of the Albany office of J. S. Bache & Co., wires: "Merchants tell me that business has been a disappointment to them since the election. This has been due mostly to the unseasonable weather. The recent cold snap, however, has stimulated trade, and better reports are now coming in from all sides. Everybody is hopeful, and a large holiday trade is anticipated. There has been plenty of work for mechanics, and money has been easy to obtain. Albany is a very conservative town and not subject to booms or inflated markets."

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A. M. Fox, manager for Spencer Trask & Co., at Albany, says: "Local conditions during the past few weeks have shown a decided improvement. Of course, the holiday trade is, in a measure, responsible for this. But the betterment is real, and not merely fancied. There is excellent encouragement all along the line for future business. Possibly all trades do not show greatly bettered conditions, but a general improvement is distinctly noticeable. There is no boom, but business is very much better than it was before the election."

From New Haven, Mr. C. B. Bolmer of Prince & Whitely telegraphs: "Retail business is very dull here at present, but the general feeling is hopeful. People generally look for better times after the first of the year."

Mr. N. P. Hough, manager of the Hartford office of Holmes & Co., says: "There is a decided improvement in the manufacturing of machinery. As yet there is none in fabrics, but that could not be expected until the present season is over. The restoration of confidence is felt throughout this section, and a general revival in all lines of business is looked for in the near future."

Mr. Howard Clark, Providence correspondent of Redmond, Kerr & Co., says: "I can report no great improvement in business here at Providence. But there is a decidedly better feeling and a disposition to push forward. In business circles the whole situation is looked upon as healthy. There is no boom and no one wants to see one. There is some improvement in business—some real improvement. It is not extensive, but it is all that is necessary just yet. Investors here are showing their increased confidence by their eagerness to put money into securities. For investment issues there is an excellent demand, which shows every sign of continuing."

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S REVIEW.

In discussing the financial situation, Henry Labouchere, in the last number of London Truth, (received here yesterday,) says:

Although advices from the United States continue most satisfactory as regards the revival in trade and industry, a moderate reaction in the active list of American rails has to be recorded under the lead of Grangers. It appears that shipments of grain have fallen off somewhat, owing to the desire of farmers to await still higher prices; and this has temporarily caused a decrease in traffics. But the railroads are certain to participate to a considerable extent in the revival which is now in progress, and the fact that factories are opening and working full time, that the reduced stocks are being replenished, that gold is no longer being hoarded, but is gradually reaching the banks, while money is becoming quite easy, will not fail to influence the carrying business. It always takes some time before traffics really show the effect of a revival in trade, but in a few weeks' time there should be ample signs of such.

As regards the tariff bill which will have to be introduced, there are welcome indications that a compromise will be effected between the Republicans and the sound-money Democrats; so that only a moderate advance in duties, sufficient for revenue purposes, will be enacted. Then the currency question will have to be dealt with, and from all accounts there is a strong determination to grapple with this, and to introduce suitable reforms. In the meantime, although the New York exchange has advanced, there is no prospect of any gold shipments from the States to Europe. The pause in grain shipments is only temporary, and a resumption of the grain movement would, in fact, suffice to prevent gold shipments for some time to come. In the meantime, the position of the New York Associated Banks has again improved, the last statement showing an increase in the deposits of $21,937,000. Upon the whole, any one buying Milwaukee, Louisville, Atchison preferred, Denvers, Union Pacifics, Southern ordinary, and Norfolk preferred on reactions is pretty certain to make good profits. I should also think that the very low-priced Texas "B" would have a chance again, as in the many consolidations which will yet have to be effected the Alabama, New Orleans, and Texas Road should find some suitable place, and any one picking up Texas "B" at about ¼ cannot go far wrong.

American railroad bonds have been pretty largely dealt in, and are again meeting with favor on the part of investors. There has been a fair inquiry for Alabama Midland first gold bonds, and the first terminal gold bonds of the Baltimore and Ohio, the latter recovering to 93, at which they are still very cheap. Canadian Pacifics have declined in sympathy with the American market, and Grand Trunks have also fallen slightly; but these are probably only temporary movements.

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In a long list of answers to correspondents, Mr. Labouchere makes the following allusions to American stocks:

"You can safely and profitably invest in gilt-edged American railroad bonds such as New York and Putnam 4 per cent. bonds, at 108, yielding £3 15s. per cent.; Alabama Midland first 5 per cent. mortgage bonds, at 96, yielding £5 7s 6d per cent.; Northern Pacific 4 per cent. prior lien bonds, at 38, yielding £4 15s per cent.; Baltimore and Ohio 5 per cent. sterling bonds, at 95, yielding £5 9s per cent.; Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, at 105, yielding £5 17s per cent.; Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee consolidated 6 per cent. bonds, at 86, yielding £7 12s 6d per cent., and Lynn and Boston 5 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, at 102½, (ex-div.,) yielding £5 per cent.

"You should certainly hold your Baltimire and Ohio Southwestern gold bonds; they will recover to your purchase price again. No reason to sell the other American railroad stocks now.

"All your American and South American stocks should be held for a rise.

"You should certainly hold Ontario and Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Both are likely to further improve.

"Although you have a mixed lot of American railroad stocks and bonds, I advise you to hold all for an improvement, which cannot fail to come about if you have patience.

"Baltimore and Ohio 4½ per cent. terminal bonds are now quoted at 90@93, and are steadily recovering. The position of this bond is a good one, and you should hold for a marked recovery."

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Dec. 6, 1896.
A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on Jan. 2, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business Dec. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Dec. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Jan. 4, 1897.
E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 65 CEDAR ST., New-York, will pay on Dec. 4, 1896, to the holders of the Trust Certificates for Duluth & Manitoba R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds, Dakota Division, the sum of $23.15, with respect to each $1,000 Bond represented by such Certificate, being interest due Dec. 1, 1896, less the proportional rebate of interest on the 10 per centum paid in cash on account of the purchase price of the bonds.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NO. 57 CHAMBERS STREET, (STEWART BUILDING,) NEW YORK, December 2, 1896.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.
THE RECEIVER OF TAXES OF THE CITY of New York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1896, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1897, as provided by Section 846 of the New York City Consolidation Act of 1882.
Upon any such tax remaining unpaid after the first day of December, 1896, one per centum will be charged, received and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1897, interest will be charged, received and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1896, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the Taxes of 1896 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 843 of said act.
DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, November 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened December 15, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, December 15, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of hand scrubbing-brushes, lumber, cylinder oil, garnet paper, wrenches, polishing paste, alcohol, linseed oil, and hammock canvas. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Co.
FIRST MTGE. GOLD BONDS.
Office of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.,
New-York, Nov. 25, 1896.
This Company has made arrangements to extend its $8,997,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1897, so that the Principal thereof shall become payable in one year from that date, viz.: On January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin.
The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time, on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and Interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from January 1, 1897, in United States Gold Coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.
The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders, as **PRIOR TO DEC. 15th, 1896,** shall deposit their Bonds for that purpose with **MESSRS. SPEYER & CO., New-York,** or with **MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, London,** or **MR. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort on Main,** or **MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.**
The extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupon Sheets will be annexed, representing future interest.
Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's Office and at the office of the Bankers above mentioned.
The present extension is made to the date of maturity of the latest maturing Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on or before which date the Company expects to arrange a long extension of the entire First Mortgage issue.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

UNTIL DECEMBER 10TH, A BONUS OF $5 ON EACH BOND OF $1,000 WILL BE PAID BY US TO BONDHOLDERS UPON PRESENTATION OF THEIR BONDS AT OUR OFFICE FOR EXTENSION UNDER THE FOREGOING NOTICE.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

SIGNS OF AN ADVANCE.
Wall Street occasionally gets in a waiting mood, and the assembling of Congress has been the particular event that it has been waiting on this time. Clear-headed investors, however, seem to have made up their minds not to wait any longer, believing that our national legislators will do nothing to hurt the budding prosperity of the country, and so they have been quietly buying up bonds, and have now begun to buy stocks.
THE BEST OF REASONS EXIST FOR BELIEVING THAT WE WILL HAVE A "JANUARY" RISE, AND, AS USUAL, IT WILL BEGIN IN "DECEMBER."

WHEAT.
The character of the strength of the wheat market is evidenced by the scarcity of the cash article at all points. Good price for wheat is the soundest kind of a bull argument on stocks.
Write or call for our "400-PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 30 years of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton and also the methods of buying and selling on margin.
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DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.
New York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.
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85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds, General Mortgage 5 per cent. Bonds, Equipment Mortgage Bonds.
The plan and agreement have become effective and a large majority of the several issues have been deposited. Notice is hereby given that the time to deposit bonds under the agreement and modification is extended to and including December 10th, 1896, without penalty.
After December 10th, 1896, and to and including December 31st, 1896, bonds will be received only on payment of $10 per bond.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
HENRY W. POOR,
HENRY C. ROUSE,
Bondholders' Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, HERBERT R. TURNER, } Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Sec

FINANCIAL.

THEN AND NOW.

"THEN."

...gust we had tight money, political uncerta... prostrated business, low prices for grain, ...hort, every factor that should prevent a bul... arket, and yet, in the face of this, prices comm... a steady advance of twenty to thirty points.

"NOW."

We have improving business, confidence restored, politics settled, high prices for grain, and "money to burn," (call money 2 per cent.,) and yet we have a bear market. The explanation is simple enough.

A bull market BEGINS when things look the WORST and ENDS when they look the BEST. We foretold all this three months ago.

We said in our letter of August 29th:

"We know now positively that the pools have decided to move a certain line of stocks. If you intend to do anything in the market this Fall BUY NOW. It will not do to wait until the clouds are all away before buying, as by that time the move will be over and THE POOL WILL BE READY TO UNLOAD on the public at much higher figures. DON'T BUY AFTER ELECTION."

The public could have had millions "THEN" and saved millions "NOW" by taking our advice. Well, we are still in the field, and can tell you now what to do.

A CHANGE

is coming soon and our clients will make money instead of losing.

We are not Bankers and Brokers. We are just plain Investment Agents. Your money must be sent to reputable brokerage firms. Our new pamphlet of 28 pages gives the true philosophy of legitimate speculation as opposed to stock gambling. SENT FREE.

W. E. FOREST,

50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The Mercantile Trust Co.

NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000

Interest allowed upon Deposits.

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Henry C. Deming.

DAILY MARKET LETTER.

ROBT. LINDBLOM & CO.

7 BOARD OF TRADE, CHICAGO,
49 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 5. The wheat market during the week has been characterized by declining values in the face of an almost universal conversion to the bull side of all prominent grain houses. The action of the market suggests that speculators are loaded with wheat and are trying to bring about a rise by preaching and practicing. The little rally toward the close was due to bad news from Argentina about rains, but with harvest progressing it is difficult to understand how any serious impairment of crop conditions can occur now. It is more likely to be a rehash of earlier reports which have since then been modified. Rain at harvest time may reduce the quality but not the quantity of a wheat crop. It is a bear argument rather than a bull argument. But the trade is bullish and eagerly embraces every opportunity to bull the market, so these reports must be regraded as factors for some time to come, but in three weeks from now prices will be regulated by the outlook for our next crop, which at the present time is as good as it has ever been. In the mean time it is amusing to note how all English advices, public and private, are urging upon us to demand from England higher prices. Does it not look as though they had secured their supplies already and were more anxious to bull the market than to buy more?

General conditions, such as the price and supply of other food products, will soon assert themselves and establish a proper relation between them and wheat. There are abundant wheat supplies to last to another crop, and as usual we will have something left. All we have to do to cover any shortage is to reduce our visible and invisible supplies to small proportions, as in 1891.

Corn is oppressed by excessive supplies, present and prospective, and bulls must wait with great patience.

Oats will sell at the same price as corn next Spring.

Provisions are temporarily weak. The fear of cholera is rushing hogs to the market, but will prove a bull market in the end. There will be no war talk in the President's message, but the stock market is waiting for that prosperity.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT LINDBLOM & CO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF RECEIVERS' CERTIFICATES.

To the Holders of the Certificates of the Receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, the right to redeem and pay said certificates before maturity is exercised by the said Court, and all of said certificates now outstanding will be redeemed and paid on the 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1896, at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New-York, in said city, at the sum of ONE THOUSAND AND TEN DOLLARS and accrued interest to said date for each certificate, under and in accordance with the provisions of the decree of said Court authorizing said issue of certificates; and holders thereof are requested to surrender the same for redemption and payment at said time and place.

Under said decree, interest on all said certificates shall cease and determine on the said date, and the coupons representing the interest from that date shall thenceforth and forever be void and of no force or effect.

New York, November 4th, 1896.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

Reorganization.

23 WALL STREET.
NEW YORK, November 26, 1896.

To the holders of Reorganization Certificates for

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock

OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

On and after Monday, November 30, 1896, we shall be prepared to begin the issue of new securities in exchange for Reorganization Certificates of the above classes.

One hundred schedules per diem will be received.

Due notice will be given when we are ready to issue new securities for the other classes of Reorganization Certificates.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Broadway & 7th Av. R. R. Stock.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Stock.

Bought by

TOBEY & KIRK,

No. 8 Broad St.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, Dec. 5, 1896.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
12½	13½	320	American Cotton Oil..	13	13	12½	12½	−2½
51⅝	54	510	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	52	52	52	52	− ⅝
109	112	20	American Express....	111	111	111	111	.....
13⅜	13⅝	1,250	American Spirits Mfg.	13⅜	13¾	13½	13½	+ ¼
115¾	116	7,755	American Sugar Refs.	116	116¼	115¾	116	+ ¼
103	103⅞	205	Am. Sugar Refs. pf...	103½	103½	103½	103½	.....
75	75⅛	1,710	American Tobacco....	76⅛	76⅝	75	75	−1⅛
101½	103	30	Am. Tobacco pf.....	102½	103	102½	103	.....
14½	14⅝	600	At., T. & S.F.,all in.pd.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	− ⅛
23⅞	25⅜	1,650	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	− ⅛
15	15¼	2,900	Baltimore & Ohio.....	13	16	13	15¼	+2¼
10	11	10	Bay State Gas.....	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	.....
92½	93	207	Brooklyn Union Gas....	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¼	− ½
49⅝	49¾	310	Canada Southern.....	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¼	+ ⅛
55¾	56½	100	Canadian Pacific.....	56	56	56	56	− ¼
17	17⅛	400	Chesapeake & Ohio...	17	17	17	17	.....
78¾	79	3,500	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	79¼	79⅝	78⅞	78¾	− ¼
76⅝	76¾	9,400	Chicago Gas.....	76	77	76	76⅝	+ ⅜
75	75⅞	4,767	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul....	75¼	75⅝	75	75	− ⅜
130½	131½	27	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131	131	131	131	.....
106	106¼	600	Chicago & Northw....	106¼	106¼	106	106	− ¼
149	...	6	Chicago & Northw. pf.	150	150	150	150	.....
69¼	69½	2,830	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	69⅜	69⅝	69	69¼	+ ⅛
30¼	30¾	210	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	− ¼
25	25¾	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	25⅛	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
5	5¼	200	C. & I. C. 3d ln. pd...	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	.....
162	163½	420	Consolidated Gas Co...	162¾	162¾	162⅛	162⅛	− ⅝
127½	128	100	Delaware & Hudson...	128	128	128	128	.....
35½	36¼	100	Erie 1st pf.....	36	36	36	36	.....
32½	33	500	General Electric.....	33	33¼	32½	32½	− ½
48⅛	48⅜	5	Illinois Steel Co.....	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	.....
21¾	22¼	900	Laclede Gas.....	21⅝	23½	21⅝	22¾	+1
71	73	100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	72	72	72	72	+1
50½	50⅝	1,610	Louisville & Nashville.	50¾	50¾	50½	50½	− ¼
1⅜	1½	200	Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	.....
96¾	96⅞	4,160	Manhattan Con.....	97⅜	97⅜	96¾	96¾	− ⅜
110	110½	25	Metropolitan Traction..	110⅝	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜	− ⅜
28¾	29¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	29½	29½	29	29	.....
25¼	25½	200	National Lead Co.....	25⅝	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ¼
88¾	89½	5	National Lead Co. pf.	90	90	90	90	.....
95½	95⅝	65	New York Central.....	95⅝	95¾	95⅝	95¾	.....
28½	30	100	N.Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29	29	29	29	+1
97	10	50	N. Y., Sus. & West..	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	.....
26¾	27	100	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	.....
5	5⅜	200	North American.....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
14½	15	100	N. P., all in. pd.....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	.....
24⅝	25	300	N. P. pf., all in. pd....	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	− ⅛
33⅝	34	1,431	N. P. pf., wh. Iss....	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¼
15⅜	15⅞	220	Ontario & Western....	15⅜	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	.....
⅝	1½	300	Oregon Imp., t. r....	¾	¾	¾	¾	.....
38	40	2	Or. R. & N. pf.....	40	40	40	40	.....
25⅞	26¼	20	Pacific Mail.....	25½	25½	25½	25½	.....
29⅛	29¼	2,130	P. & R., all in. pd....	29⅜	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	− ¼
157	158	210	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	157¼	157½	157¼	157¼	+ ¼
5¼	5½	803	St. L. & San Fran....	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ¼
111	114	10	St. Paul & Man.	111	111	111	111	.....
48¾	49	100	St. Paul & Omaha.....	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
11¾	11⅞	12	Standard R. & T.....	12	12	12	12	− ⅛
16½	17½	600	Southern Pacific.....	16½	17¼	16½	17	+ ¾
10½	10⅝	1,375	Southern Railway.....	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10½	.....
30⅝	30½	5,643	Southern Railway pf..	30½	30⅝	30¼	30½	− ⅛
29⅜	29⅝	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
10	10¼	450	Texas Pacific.....	10	10	10	10	− ⅛
11	11⅛	10,790	Union Pacific, r.....	10	11⅛	10	11⅛	+ ⅞
23⅞	25⅞	25	U. P., Denver & Gulf..	2½	2½	2½	2½	.....
6⅞	6¼	30	United States Cordage.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
12¼	12½	1	U. S. Cordage pf.....	12	12	12	12	.....
9	9½	100	United States Leather.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
61¾	62	425	U. S. Leather pf.....	62	62¼	62	62	+ ¼
25½	26⅜	100	United States Rubber..	26	26	26	26	.....
80	82	255	U. S. Rubber pf.....	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¾
16½	16¾	500	Wabash pf.....	17	17	16¾	16¾	.....
86½	86⅞	2,945	Western Union Tel....	87	87⅛	86¾	86½	− ¼
88⅜	89½	1,580	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
Sales.....		78,786						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 11,000	73½	
At, T & S F gen 4s 1,000	79⅝	
8,000	79¼	
Adjustment 4s 9,000	42⅜	
31,000	42¼	
5,000	42	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s 1,000	117	
Brooklyn Elev 1st 5,000	80	
5,000	79	
Brooklyn R T 5s 2,000	78½	
13,000	78⅜	
3,000	79	
15,000	79⅜	
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s 4,000	106	
2,000	105⅞	
Canada Southern 2d 3,000	105½	
Cent of N J gen 5s 5,000	118⅜	
Cent Pac 6s, 1897 5,000	103	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898 5,000	103½	
Ches & Ohio con 5s reg 4,000	106¾	
2,000	106⅞	
5,000	106¾	
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 1,000	74½	
1,000	74⅜	
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st cons 4s 5,000	97½	
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s 4,000	88½	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs 8,000	42¾	
Chi & N W coup gold 7s 2,000	115¼	
Chi, R I & P deb 5s 5,000	96	
Chi & W Ind G M 5,000	116	
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co cerifs 5,000	19¾	
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s 9,000	84	
Dul, S Shore & A 5s 35,000	100	
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 15,000	105½	
8,000	106	
Erie gen lien 3-4s 15,000	65⅛	
4,000	65¼	
5,000	65⅜	
Gal, Har'g & San An, Mex & Pac 1st 5s 6,000	91⅜	
4,000	91½	
Int & Gt Nor 3d 5,000	22	
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 2,000	93	
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s 5,000	117	
L S & M So 1st reg 50,000	111	
L S & M So 2d coup 5,000	117½	
Total sales		$1,212,500

L S & M So 2d reg 30,000	117	
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st 11,000	116	
Louis, Ev & St L gen 4s 5,000	9½	
5,000	9⅜	
10,000	9½	
Manhattan Ry con 4s 2,000	95	
8,000	94½	
3,000	95¼	
Mil & St Paul, Wis & Min Div 5,000	111	
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 10,000	97	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000	82¼	
10,000	82⅜	
7,000	82½	
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000	59¼	
18,000	59⅝	
2,000	59½	
Mobile & Ohio new 6s 2,000	117	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 11,000	68¾	
5,000	69	
5,000	68⅞	
Nash, C & St L 1st 2,000	128½	
3,000	129	
N Y, O & W refdg 4s 1,000	89⅝	
3,000	89¾	
N Y & R Beach 1st 6,000	98	
N Y, Sus & W G M 1,000	72	
Nor Pac 2d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented 10,000	117	
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented 25,000	77½	
12,000	77¾	
Nor Pac gen lien 3s, when issued 2,000	51¾	
Nor Pac prior lien 4s, when issued 8,000	85½	
30,000	85⅞	
2,000	85¼	
500	85⅛	
1,000	85½	
Nor Pac cons 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented 1,000	54¼	
15,000	54⅞	
Nor Pac Term 1st 9,000	108½	
Oregon Imp 1st 5,000	87	
Oregon Imp Co con 5s 10,000	87½	
5,000	88⅛	
5,000	87⅝	
10,000	88¼	
Trust Co certfs 10,000	88¼	
Oregon R & N 4s 10,000	80¼	
Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs 1,000	110⅝	
13,000	110½	
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 6,000	101	

Pitts & West 1st 1,000	74	
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 5,000	48¼	
3d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid 10,000s60	34¾	
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented 15,000s3	81½	
4,000	81½	
8,000	81⅝	
40,000	81¾	
5,000	81⅝	
1,000	81¾	
Rich & Dan 6s 5,000	120¼	
Rio Grande West 7s 5,000	76½	
3,000	76¼	
32,000	76½	
St L & Iron Mt 1st ext 5s 1,000	101½	
Cairo, Ark & T 1st 7,000	99¾	
St L & S F G M 5s 3,000	96¾	
5,000s20	97	
St L & S F gen 6s 5,000	110	
San An & Ar Pass 4s 6,000	57	
So Pac of Ariz 1st 10,000	95½	
So Pac of Cal 5s consld 8,000	86¾	
Southern Ry 1st 5s 35,000	92¼	
3,000	92⅛	
57,000	92	
10,000	91⅝	
Standard R & T 6s 2,000	77	
2,000	78	
2,000	77¾	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 4,000	85¼	
1,000	85½	
Tex & Pac 2d inc 25,680	22	
U P. D & G 1st 15,000	36	
5,000	36¼	
10,000	36½	
Utah Southern G M, Tr Co certfs 5,000	65	
Utah Southern ext 1st, Trust Co certfs 3,000	65	
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes 95,000	100½	
Union Pac 1st, 1897 4,000	103	
Wabash 1st 5s 18,000	106¼	
1,000	106⅜	
Det & Chi ext 4,000	97	
1,000	97½	
Wabash 2d 5s 2,000	72	
West Shore gtd 4s reg 2,000	105⅜	
5,000	105½	
Wh, L E & P Coal 5s 2,000	68¼	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
2s, r., 1891	95	...	Del., L. & W.	159	160½	N. J. Central	103½	104½
4s, r., 1907	109	109½	Den. & R. G.	12⅜	13	New England	...	45
4s, c., 1907	110½	111	D. & R. G. pf.	44	45	N. Y. & N. H.	179	182
4s, r., 1925	119⅜	120¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	9	9½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¾	13
4s, c., 1925	119⅜	120	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	50	...	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	75
5s, r., 1904	113¾	113⅞	D., S. S. & A.	4¼	5	N. Y., L. E. & W.	70	75
5s, c., 1904	113¾	113⅞	D., S. S. & A. pf.	9	10½	N. Y., L. & W.	117	...
Currency 6s, 1897	99½	...	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	100½	104	Norfolk & So.	65½	70
Currency 6s, 1898	102	...	Erie	15½	16	Nor. & West., all in. paid.	11⅜	11⅞
Currency 6s, 1899	104	...	Erie 2d pf.	20	21½	Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid.	16¾	17⅜
Cherokee 4s, 1896	102	...	Ev. & T. H.	29	32	Ohio Southern.	...	6
Cherokee 4s, 1897	102	...	Ev. & T. H pf.	43	50	Ont. Mining	9	11
Cherokee 4s, 1898	102	...	Erie T. & T.	66¾	67	Oregon R. & N.	15	24
Cherokee 4s, 1899	102	...	Gt. Nor. pf.	121	123	Oregon S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	15	17
			Harlem	287	300	Penn. Coal	320	...
			Homestake	34	...	Peo. & Eastern	5	8
			Ill. Central	93	95	Peo., D. & E.	2	3
			Iowa Central	8¼	8¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	14	14½
			Iowa Central pf.	28	30	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	...	49
			Jolict & Chi.	155	...	P., F. W. & C.	160	...
			Kan. & Mich.	5¼	8	Quicksilver	1⅞	2
			Keok. & D. M.	3	4	Quicksilver pf.	10¼	12
			K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	Rens. & Sar.	182	186
			Keokuk & W.	30	45	R., W. & O.	116	118
			Laclede G. pf.	68	70	St. L. & S. W.	4⅞	5
			L. E. & W.	18½	19½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	10½	11
			Lake Shore	153	154½	St. J. & G. I.	⅞	1
			Long Island	...	56	St. P. & Dul.	18	22
			L., N. A. & C.	⅝	⅞	St. P. & Dul. pf.	75	87
			Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. P. & O. pf.	129¼	132
			Mah. C. R. pf.	100	115	Sil. bull. certfs.	65⅛	65¼
			Man. Beach	5	8	Std. & S. F. 1st pf.	37½	38
			Md. Coal pf.	50	60	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13¾	14½
			Mex. Cent.	7⅜	7¾	Third Avenue	161	163
			Mex. Nat. certfs.	1¼	2	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
			Michigan Central	90	95	U. S. Express	40	45
			Minn. & St. L.	19½	20	U. S. Cord. gtd.	24½	25½
			M. & St. L. 1st pf.	76	78	Wabash	6⅞	7⅛
			M. & St. L. 2d pf.	48½	49½	Wells-F. Express.	95	100
			Minn. Iron.	60	63	West. Union Beef.	5	7½
			Mo. Pacific	22¼	22½	W. & L. E. pf.	30½	33
			Mo., K. & T.	13½	14	Wis. Central	2¼	2½
			Mobile & Ohio	22	23			
			Morris & Essex	163	167			
			Nat. Lin. Oil	15	16½			
			National Starch	6	7			
			Nat. St. 1st pf.	58	66			
			Nat. St. 2d pf.	20	25			
			New Cent. C.	6½	7½			

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $8,390,344, of which amount $1,515,579 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $34,501 and the exports of specie were $1,037,110.

BULLION AND MINING.

Stock bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 65⅛@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 65½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50⅝@51⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 530,097.87 ounces of silver bullion, against which 530 certificates are outstanding, consisting of 10 brown and 520 green.

Bar silver in London, 29⅞d per ounce.

Following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$50,912,110
Imports for same period	79,737,065
Net imports	$28,824,952
Net exports to date, 1895	58,619,088
Net exports to date, 1894	60,116,793
Net exports to date, 1893	8,604,053

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On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .34. On the Consolidated Exchange 1,500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .07, 100 shares Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.65, 300 shares Croesus at .02, 1,000 shares Pharmacist at .15, and 100 shares Yellow Jacket at .33.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows an increase in reserve of $1,052,775. The banks now hold $32,464,400 in excess of the legal requirement.

The following table shows the condition of the New York City banks this week as compared with last week:

	Nov. 28.	Dec. 5.	Differences.
Loans	$463,818,200	$472,441,800	Inc. $8,623,600
Specie	76,613,000	75,676,900	Dec. 936,400
Leg'l t'n's	77,457,200	82,299,000	inc. 4,841,800
Net d'ts	490,634,300	502,046,000	Inc. 11,411,700
Circul'n	20,218,000	19,997,700	Dec. 220,300

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York City banks from the beginning of the present year up to and including the statement issued to-day, with the surplus of the corresponding dates in the years 1895 and 1894:

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Jan. 4	$19,779,675	$35,862,030	$83,796,650
Jan. 11	27,183,100	41,792,200	92,583,675
Jan. 18	32,345,550	45,465,075	102,754,450
Jan. 25	37,678,520	45,880,450	109,043,000
Feb. 1	39,623,400	36,751,500	111,623,000
Feb. 8	40,182,425	33,766,225	85,683,700
Feb. 15	36,818,875	33,513,425	74,586,825
Feb. 21	28,627,050	29,822,725	74,767,500
Feb. 29	29,422,150	28,054,522	75,788,000
March 7	23,234,500	22,728,625	75,633,375
March 14	21,448,825	17,598,775	77,302,300
March 21	19,042,675	14,146,000	79,647,650
March 28	18,147,425	13,413,450	85,690,150
April 4	17,005,975	13,929,925	80,797,975
April 11	20,931,250	14,922,775	80,831,000
April 18	18,139,350	19,664,975	82,008,025
April 25	$20,678,675	$25,270,675	$83,417,950
May 2	22,944,275	27,233,757	82,808,150
May 9	20,243,123	31,070,100	80,634,575
May 16	18,577,975	37,587,900	78,999,125
May 23	21,201,500	40,005,150	77,601,700
May 29	22,230,675	41,221,250	77,695,100
June 6	18,486,300	30,662,900	76,918,250
June 13	20,677,050	37,958,800	76,376,575
June 20	19,918,250	36,544,250	76,355,375
June 27	21,917,325	34,225,925	74,803,350
July 3	20,328,275	32,173,700	72,134,725
July 11	22,237,275	33,405,300	73,941,375
July 18	21,773,025	38,491,125	71,903,725
July 25	18,499,550	41,966,757	71,903,725
Aug. 1	17,728,600	40,917,175	69,053,700
Aug. 8	13,815,575	38,940,775	67,802,850
Aug. 15	9,400,175	41,206,875	67,806,650
Aug. 22	9,726,900	37,566,675	66,718,650
Aug. 29	5,836,200	39,140,925	65,829,825
Sept. 5	8,228,550	34,846,775	61,934,275
Sept. 12	8,757,875	26,085,250	59,953,700
Sept. 19	10,454,375	22,443,500	59,974,675
Sept. 26	14,216,025	22,296,175	60,791,825
Oct. 3	16,526,025	36,471,525	59,450,950
Oct. 10	15,599,200	14,176,900	60,847,325
Oct. 17	11,911,100	15,380,175	62,513,675
Oct. 24	14,960,900	16,689,700	63,864,900
Oct. 31	17,463,225	17,594,400	63,204,275
Nov. 7	14,810,400	19,260,050	61,669,050
Nov. 14	23,503,925	20,404,050	62,974,050
Nov. 21	29,365,575	19,594,950	66,027,600
Nov. 28	32,411,625	18,613,300	52,220,800
Dec. 5	32,464,400	20,294,275	32,902,050

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$32,464,400	1891	$13,863,625
1895	20,294,275	1890	*2,429,650
1894	32,294,275	1889	708,150
1893	76,565,425	1888	7,205,825
1892	493,750	1887	6,207,200

The following table gives the principal items of the bank statement, as well as the proportion of reserve to deposits held by th e individual banks:

Capital.	N't Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	P. C. of Reserve to Deposits.
$2,000,000	$1,853,600	Bk. of N. Y. N. B. A.	$12,450,000	$2,070,000	$1,120,000	$11,950,000	26.7
2,050,000	2,083,400	Manhattan Company	12,829,000	2,478,000	2,924,000	15,200,000	35.5
2,000,000	998,700	Merchants' National	10,328,300	2,166,300	338,800	11,092,200	22.5
2,167,200	2,167,200	Mechanics' National	8,401,000	1,100,000	1,852,000	7,825,000	37.7
1,500,000	2,404,600	Bank of America	14,615,800	2,890,800	2,731,000	16,986,500	30.1
1,000,000	347,600	Phenix National	4,007,000	278,000	980,000	4,021,000	30.7
3,557,600	1,000,000	National City	22,285,300	7,415,400	1,763,300	26,830,000	34.4
750,000	80,700	Tradesmen's Nat.	2,028,300	394,800	1,704,400	13,704,400	35.7
300,000	7,434,900	Chemical National	21,694,300	3,446,700	5,018,300	22,430,000	37.7
600,000	175,100	Merchants' Ex. Nat.	3,973,800	817,600	661,300	4

AQUARIUM OPENS THURSDAY.

Fine Collection of Water Animals, Though Not Completed Yet.

President Samuel McMillan of the Park Board announced yesterday that the Castle Garden Aquarium would be opened to the public at 10 A. M. next Thursday and each day thereafter from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., except Sundays and Mondays.

Commissioner Stiles, Chairman of the Aquarium Committee, said that the aquarium would undoubtedly be open on Sundays after New Year's, when the appropriation would permit the increased staff of assistants which will be needed. It is probable that the place will be closed as a rule one day every week, a practice which has invariably been found necessary in all large aquariums.

For the present visitors will be excluded from the galleries for the reason that repairs are going on there. These will be completed in a few weeks, but it will hardly be possible to stock all the fifty-six gallery tanks with desirable species until warmer weather permits the transportation of fish from Bermuda, the Gulf of Mexico, and other Southern ports.

Visitors will be admitted to the galleries, however, as soon as the new tanks are in place, because this is the most favorable position for examining the fish in the pools on the aquarium floor. These large pools are intended for specimens of considerable size, such as whales, sharks eight feet long, porpoises, and the like. The committee hope to secure these next Spring, and meanwhile the pools are inhabited by smaller species. These are not seen to as good advantage, however, on the floor where the water is near the level of the eye as they are from the galleries above.

"It is our purpose and expectation," said Mr. Stiles, "soon to have a much more varied collection than the present one, but we already have eighty species of fish, besides seals, four species of turtles, three species of frogs, forty invertebrates, such as oysters, mussels, starfish, crabs, and the like. The habit of trout and of land-locked salmon is especially good, including altogether ten species of the salmon family, some from California, others from our Northern States, and from Europe. Many of the individual fish are superb specimens.

"The fresh-water fish have nearly all been obtained by gift from the State Fish Commissions of New York, New Hampshire, and Maine, and the United States Fish Commission has contributed a number of fine species. The waters adjacent to New York are rich in marine life, and future supplies will be drawn largely from here, although we can transport without much cost or trouble, if tank schooners as now constructed, many beautiful forms from Bermuda and Florida, and we can secure many more from the Pacific coast by courtesy of the United States Government, which allows us the use of its fish car. Others can be obtained from foreign countries by exchange or purchase.

"E. D. Lindsey, our architect, has been successful not only in providing a beautiful interior, but in the practical details of all the mechanisms and appointments. The salt-water supply of our aquarium as now provided has no superior in the world, unless it may be in the aquarium at Naples, and when the plans of Dr. Bean, the Superintendent, are carried out the water in special tanks can be heated or cooled so that both tropical and arctic forms can be kept permanently.

"We shall have facilities for hatching fish in a short time, a well equipped laboratory for the accommodation of students in biology, and, of course, we shall gradually accumulate a museum of sheels, alcoholic and dry specimens, &c.

"It is difficult to stock and maintain an aquarium during its construction, and a large proportion of our fish have been therefore collected within a few weeks. Nevertheless, we believe that the aquarium in its present unfinished condition will interest the visitor, and we confidently expect that within a year it will be the equal of any establishment of the kind in the world."

A DINNER IN MEXICO.

Prof. Rusby of New-York Encounters Some Queer Dishes.

Prof. H. H. Rusby of the College of Pharmacy, who has just returned from the Pan-American Medical Congress in the City of Mexico, advises such of his friends as may hereafter visit Mexico not to place too much reliance upon what they hear about the methods of preparing food in that country. He attended a dinner party in the crater of an extinct volcano, just outside of the City of Mexico, about two weeks ago, and came near eating nothing to eat, because of his fear of the native dishes, against which a kind (and waggish) friend had warned him.

The chief articles of food offered were cakes made of maize, and called tortillas, baked goat meat, and a peculiar dish which he had been told was dog meat. Having heard that the tortillas were made of dough that had been mixed by grimy hands and manipulated by untidy Mexican women, he carefully eschewed tortillas. The idea of eating dog meat was naturally repulsive to him, and he could not eat the goat meat because he could get no salt, and without salt goat meat is exceedingly unpalatable to any one not a native. There was a side dish offered him, which looked like stewed bugs, and his friend assured him that such they were.

After spending a wretched half-hour over a piece of goat meat, the professor expressed, to a fellow intelligent Mexican friend, his surprise that American tastes had not been consulted in the preparation of the dinner. The Mexican gentleman was in his turn surprised. "Why, you Americans like turkey, do you not?" he asked.

"Indeed we do," responded the professor. "I wish that I had some now."

"Well, there is the choicest and most delicious roast turkey that can be obtained in any land," said the Mexican, pointing to the platter of alleged dog meat. The professor tasted it, and found that it was indeed fine roast turkey. He next asked about the tortillas, and was assured that they were prepared in the neatest and cleanest manner possible, and he found them most agreeable to the taste. The dish of "stewed bugs" proved to be the seeds of a plant of the same species as the American bean.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1896.	1895.	1894.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	310	310	310
4th week Nov.	$49,247	$59,989	$52,859
Month	153,291	190,433	170,896
From July 1	693,250	773,686	.....
ATLANTIC & DANVILLE—			
Mileage	285	285	285
3d week Nov.	$14,882	$11,944	$14,650
4th week Nov.	10,111	12,762	11,075
Month	48,835	53,911	52,350
From July 1	230,552	258,790	227,258
BUR., CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,134	1,134	1,134
3d week Nov.	$89,622	$100,548	$85,836
From Jan. 1	3,987,040	3,925,748	3,324,670
CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	928	928	922
3d week Nov.	$85,536	$93,262	$79,764
From July 1	1,910,712	1,899,712	1,652,068
CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK—			
3d week Nov.	$58,631	$56,303	$52,770
From Jan. 1	2,788,000	2,462,048	2,387,276
CIN., SAGINAW & MACKINAC—			
Mileage	53	53	53
3d week Nov.	$2,740	$2,933	....
DES MOINES & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	112	112	112
1st week Nov.	$2,211	$2,267	....
From Jan. 1	97,004	82,676	....
DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE—			
Mileage	189	189	189
3d week Nov.	$17,972	$18,538	$19,995
From Jan. 1	851,611	901,102	801,221
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	579	579	572
3d week Nov.	$24,458	$36,782	$24,459
From July 1	742,231	738,049	778,799
ELGIN, JOLIET & EASTERN—			
Mileage	187	187	187
Month Nov.	$93,401	$123,141	$90,388
EVANSVILLE & RICHMOND—			
Mileage	102	102	102
3d week Nov.	$2,873	$2,513	$2,364
From July 1	55,245	52,283	43,917
FLORIDA CENTRAL & PENINSULAR—			
Mileage	940	940	940
3d week Nov.	$39,798	$35,378	....
From Jan. 1	1,783,639	1,702,980	....
INDIANA, DECATUR & WESTERN—			
Mileage	152	152	152
2d week Nov.	$8,683	$10,528	$10,635
From Jan. 1	395,820	404,810	355,932
INTEROCEANIC—			
Mileage	531	531	531
Week Nov. 14	$50,100	$40,130	$53,400
From Jan. 1	2,026,289	2,007,636	2,071,554
KEOKUK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	148	148	148
1st week Nov.	$6,779	$8,949	$6,360
From Jan. 1	338,179	317,217	314,014
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	166	166	166
3d week Nov.	$7,525	$11,857	$7,892
From Jan. 1	407,850	391,501	375,466
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	2,968	2,955	2,955
4th week Nov.	$604,100	$596,145	$548,245
Month	1,762,895	1,878,590	1,795,020
From July 1	8,759,029	8,962,220	8,470,475

MEXICAN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	321	321	321
Week Nov. 14	$68,480	$53,467	$63,031
From Jan. 1	2,802,260	2,831,075	2,762,726
MEXICAN SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	227	227	227
2d week Nov.	$9,910	$8,776	$7,852
From Jan. 1	474,261	420,686	420,331
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,490	4,490	4,490
4th week Nov.	$654,000	$692,000	$727,000
Month	1,913,000	2,137,000	2,115,614
From Jan. 1	19,930,000	20,612,000	19,037,718
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week Nov.	$23,000	$30,000	$17,000
Month	72,000	71,000	62,000
From Jan. 1	700,000	862,000	701,316
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—			
Mileage	477	477	477
4th week Nov.	$101,210	$108,537	$103,621
Month	326,192	337,650	316,383
From July 1	1,823,098	1,736,993	1,721,797
NORFOLK & WESTERN—			
Mileage	1,567	1,567	1,567
4th week Nov.	$192,283	$224,382	$214,089
Month	834,287	896,665	859,209
From Jan. 1	8,462,257	7,186,900	9,411,809
NORTH SHORE TRACTION—			
Month Nov.	100,817	97,086	.....
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
4th week Nov.	$10,017	$16,846	$10,628
Month	36,831	50,059	36,165
From July 1	194,447	218,883	180,520
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
4th week Nov.	141,000	145,700	194,400
Month	475,710	496,616	611,500
From July 1	2,165,480	2,214,349	2,189,600
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	4,752	4,588	4,494
4th week Nov.	$480,581	$578,185	$546,920
Month	1,677,502	1,887,345	1,783,628
From July 1	8,132,118	8,581,592	7,963,423
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
4th week Nov.	$263,231	$271,810	$299,321
Month	758,486	808,887	937,592
From Jan. 1	5,970,280	6,141,621	6,508,013
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	247	247	247
3d week Nov.	$19,194	$21,383	$21,200
From July 1	371,149	422,626	398,033
TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON—			
3d week Nov.	1,967	1,176	.....
BROOKLYN RAPDI TRANSIT for the four months from July 1 to Oct. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,616,314	1,547,485	.....
Operating ex	1,026,986	1,001,726	.....
Net earnings	589,328	545,759	.....
Other income	62,885	61,489	.....
Total	652,213	607,248	.....
Charges	575,471	583,309	.....
Surplus	76,742	23,939	.....
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG for October—			
Gross earnings	343,346	237,687	284,774
Operating ex	224,431	206,742	179,886
Net earnings	118,915	30,945	103,388
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,237,752	1,071,906	1,132,199
Operating ex	816,895	757,401	736,482
Net earnings	420,857	314,505	395,717
CHOCTAW, OKLAHOMA & GULF for October—			
Gross earnings	135,190	104,722	.....
Operating ex	93,193	75,423	.....
Net earnings	41,997	29,299	.....
One-twelfth annual interest and tax	19,000	.....	.....
Surplus	22,997	.....	.....
GEORGIA for October—			
Gross earnings	178,959	174,453	159,384
Operating ex	115,284	94,267	81,091
Net earnings	63,675	80,186	78,293
Other income	946	946	.....
Total income	64,621	81,132	.....
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	552,405	466,423	442,541
Operating ex	363,788	324,858	300,042
Net earnings	188,617	141,565	142,499
Other income	31,376	31,376	31,346
Total income	219,993	172,941	173,845
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,247,694	1,039,677	1,056,707
Operating ex	901,488	833,443	827,151
Net earnings	346,206	206,234	229,556
Other income	92,752	92,752	162,752
Total income	438,958	298,986	392,308
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for October—			
Gross earnings	374,974	360,810	353,706
Operating ex	256,250	243,152	226,484
Net earnings	118,724	117,658	127,282
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	1,510,200	1,399,741	1,410,936
Operating ex	996,836	937,996	938,591
Net earnings	513,364	461,775	472,345
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION for October—			
Gross earnings	665,940	524,119	.....
Operating ex	263,490	404,414	.....
Net earnings	402,459	119,705	.....
PHILADELPHIA, READING & NEW ENGLAND for October—			
Gross earnings	64,566	73,168	.....
Operating ex	43,737	61,105	.....
Net earnings	20,829	12,063	.....
From Jan. 1			
Gross earnings	578,030	636,469	.....
Operating ex	406,286	470,338	.....
Net earnings	171,744	166,131	.....
WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for October—			
Gross earnings	159,990	184,293	.....
Operating ex	147,334	155,566	.....
Net earnings	12,656	28,727	.....
From May 1—			
Gross earnings	1,637,541	1,680,453	.....
Operating ex	1,118,245	1,119,727	.....
Net earnings	519,296	560,749	.....

The Chronicle computes the gross earnings of 73 roads for the third week of November, 1896, at $7,200,268, a decrease of $349,971, or 4.60 per cent.; 22 roads for the fourth week of November report $3,075,796, a decrease of $245,784, or 7.40 per cent.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, Dec. 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

74—Matheson vs. Campbell. 27—Coloritype Company vs. Williams. 7—Hahn vs. Erhardt. 8—Erhardt vs. Hahn. 17—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Schenck. 35—United States vs. Jaffray & Co. 46—United States vs. Buffalo Gas Company. 47—United States vs. Mathews. 48—Volberding vs. Behnhoff. 50—United States vs. Einstein, Wolff & Co. 51—Allington & Curtis Company vs. Booth. 52—Hostatter Company vs. Becker.

Motion Calendar.—1—Matter of Cutajar. 2—Fletcher vs. Harney Peak Tin Mining Company. 3—Tuttle vs. Claflin. 4—Tuttle vs. Claflin. 5—Welsh vs. Steamship Alvena. 6—Pine vs. The Mayor, &c. 7—Holmes vs. Hurst. 8—Beach vs. Inman. 9—Washburn vs. National Wall Paper Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 64 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

131—United States vs. Tug F. U. Brown. 36—American Sugar Refining Company vs. Steamship Phoenician. 182—Cornell Steamboat Company vs. Barge Mary Tryon. 193—Canada Sugar Refining Company vs. Insurance Company of North America. 198—Baltz vs. Compania Transatlantica. 199—Ins. Co. of N. America vs. Insurance Company vs. Tug H. A. Crawford. 200—Burke vs. Merchants' Express and Transportation Company. 201—Providence Washington Insurance Company vs. same. 202—Hughes vs. Tug Thomas Purcell. 212—Matter of Steamship Mexico. 182—Standard Oil Company vs. Canalboat John J. McCullom. 203—Newtown Creek Towing Company vs. same. 205—R. T. Ferry Company vs. Lighter Leader. 206—Purcell Steamboat Company vs. Lighter John Dwight.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Monday, Dec. 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Bomeisler vs. Forster. 2—Padaford vs. Padaford. 3—Matter of Clute. 4—August vs. Albert. 5—People ex rel. Radice vs. Associazione Fraterna Italiana. 6—Clarkson vs. McCracken. 7—Moore vs. Mott. 8—People, &c., vs. Goldberg. 9—Matter of New York Warehousing Company. 10—Matter of Riverside Park. 11—Osorio vs. Macdonald. 12—O'Connor vs. Hixen. 13—Lehnberger vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 14—Badger vs. Woodworth. 15—People ex rel. Duden vs. Gilon. 16—Warren vs. McNeely. 17—McCone vs. Gallagher. 18—Stokes vs. Stokes. 19—Averill vs. Harber. 20—Forster vs. Cuntoni. 21—Brunner vs. Kaempfer. 22—Robinson vs. Morgan. 23—Augner vs. Mayor, &c. 24—Smith vs. Smith. 25—Matter of Harlem Casino Company. 26—Empire State Mail Company vs. Birdseye. 27—Hastings vs. Consolidated Dental Manufacturing Company. 28—Gluck vs. Schmidt. 29—Stajer vs. Feinman. 30—Cheever vs. Pittsburg, &c., Railroad Company. 31—Elliott vs. Elliott. 32—Hogan vs. McElroy. 33—Matter of Higgins. 34—Smith vs. Lowenstein. 35—Matter of Douglas. 36—Matter of Reichert. 37—Makert vs. Hassey. 38—Loff vs. Dale. 39—Smith vs. Grimskold. 40—Vogel vs. Martin. 41—Bowery Savings Bank vs. Stimmel. 42—Matter of Canton. 43—Wronker vs. Beckman. 44—Casey vs. Casey. 45—Palmer vs. Palmer. 46—Rosenfeld vs. Phillip. 47—Powell vs. Empire Life Insurance Company. 48—Matter of Dyckman Street. 49—Matter of Ladies' Deborah Nursery. 50—People, &c., vs. Feiblowich. 51—Ess vs. Henry Elias Brewing Company. 52—Flescher vs. Schuster. 53—Tannenbaum vs. Gottlieb. 54—Downey vs. Shea. 55—New York and Westchester Water Company vs. Central Trust Company. 56—American Surety Company vs. Crow. 57—Matter of Gaffney. 58—Simon vs. Davis. 59—People, &c., vs. Harlem River Bank. 60—People ex rel. Martin vs. Fitch. 61—Haven vs. Fitch. 62—Haven vs. Fitch. 63—Haven vs. Fitch. 64—Hopkins vs. Fitch. 65—Martin vs. Fitch. 66—Engel vs. McAdam. 67—Oviatt vs. Oviatt. 68—Prendergast vs. Prendergast. 69—Carroll vs. Carroll. 70—Fischer vs. Franke. 71—Excelsior Brewing Company vs. Prower. 72—Metropolitan Street Railway Company vs. Fitch. 73—O'Connor vs. Fitch. 74—Winthrop vs. Buchanan. 75—Winthrop vs. McKim. 76—Matter of Knauss. 77—Mangold vs. Mangold. 78—Feldenheimer vs. Newwitter. 79—Suchese vs. Sire. 80—Dowley vs. Randell. 81—Hatzel vs. Muller. 82—Coppell vs. Hollins. 83—Miller vs. Miller. 84—Cunningham vs. Watchen. 85—Forgotston vs. McKeon. 86—Kelly vs. Kelly. 87—Hill vs. Hill. 88—Johnson vs. Johnson. 89—Turner vs. Eames. 90—People, &c., vs. Murray. 91—Dixon vs. Cunningham Manufacturing Company. 92—Einstein vs. Climax Cycle Company. 93—McGill vs. Fidelity Loan Association. 94—Merklen vs. Merklen. 95—Foskitt & Bishop Company vs. Cerito. 96—Matter of Phelps. 97—North New York City Traction Company vs. People's Traction Company. 98—Southern Boulevard Railroad Company vs. same. 99—Biesel vs. Pabst Brewing Company. 100—Millar vs. Wood & Parker Lithographing Company. 101—Matter of Gildemeester & Kroeger. 102—Stern vs. Vehman. 103—People, &c., vs. Wolf. 104—Napheys vs. Krause. 105—New York and Brooklyn Brewing Company vs. Cahill. 106—Guiterman vs. A. B. Frank Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Motions.—1—Matter of Fox Street. 2—Matter of Beck Street. 3—Matter of Exterior Street. 4—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. 5—Matter of Barretto Street. 6—Matter of East Eighty-fourth Street. 7—Washington Life Insurance Company vs. Clason. 8—Young vs. The Mayor, &c. 9—Lemmey vs. Lemmey. 10—Flammer vs. Schellenberg. 11—Matter of Rosenberg. 12—Matter of Board of Education. (Burnside Street.) 13—Polhemus vs. Phillips. 14—Otten vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 15—National Life Insurance Company vs. Walsh. 16—Shine vs. Shine. 17—Mackey vs. Xavier Grisez & Co. 18—Sellerman vs. Sellerman. 19—Clark vs. Clark. 20—Thomson vs. Brooklyn Wharfage and Warehouse Company. 21—People ex rel. Chase vs. Barker. Demurrers.—163—Ernest vs. Elmira Municipal Improvement Company. 301—Waite vs. Sabel. 302—Cousins vs. Swords. 303—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 304—Anderson vs. Roach. 305—Bund vs. Dudley. 306—Sigua Iron Company vs. Brown. 307—Camp Manufacturing Company vs. Reamer. 308—Leonard vs. Faber. 309—Holmes, Booth & Haynes vs. Faber. 310—Weeks vs. O'Brien. 311—Yetter vs. Westerfield. 312—Van Pelt vs. Hall. 313—Paynes vs. Godfrey. 314—Eustace vs. Eustace. 315—Appell vs. Joannes. 316—Quicklow vs. Hentz. 317—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Faber. 318—Manderville vs. Colwell. 319—Woodbridge Company vs. Charles E. Hires Company. 320—Fitzsimmons vs. Drought. 321—Fitzsimmons vs. Walsh. 322—Cisco vs. Press Publishing Company. 323—Fernandez vs. Fernandez. 324—O'Brien vs. McDonald. 325—McClure vs. Wilson. 326—Fernandez vs. Fernandez. 327—Balz vs. Underhill. 328—Stewart vs. Dunham.

Preferred Causes.—3606—People ex rel. Clyde vs. Barker. 3607—People ex rel. Old Dominion Steamship Company vs. same. 3608—People ex rel. International Navigation Company vs. same. 3609—People ex rel. Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. same. 3279—People ex rel. New York Real Estate Association vs. same. 3770—Dudley vs. Murray. 3156—Hamilton vs. Pizn. 4010—People ex rel. Kursheedt Manufacturing Company vs. Barker. 3690—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Tabernacle Baptist Church. 4021—Bliss vs. Fosdick.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar. To be called in Special Term, Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact.—2138—Hirshfield vs. Bopp. 3667—Pollak vs. Pollak. 1849—Freehy vs. Durrant. 3641—Tucker vs. Tradesmen's National Bank. 3625—Kirchner vs. The Mayor, &c. 3644—Bartens vs. Benedict. 3647—Henry vs. Henry. 3671—Minot vs. Minot. 3680—Olmesdahl vs. Olmesdahl. 3724—Buebler vs. Buebler. 3737—Pitchle vs. Cooley.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3747.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Held in Criminal Court Building, Centre and Franklin Streets.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Osborne for the People.

1—Marie Barberi.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—December Term—Fursman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—John Blum, Isaac Zuker. 2—Isaac Zuker. 3—Abraham Krone, Isaac Zuker.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Causes.—9530—Gunst vs. Gunst. 9091—Slavek vs. Hughes. 9195—Midlifes vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 9289—Kirkegaard vs. Bergman. 8371—Sugelman vs. Elliott. 9504—Jonasson vs. Holtzinger. 8329—La Fetra vs. Goodrich. 9580—Brady vs. Kinetoscope Exhibition Company. 8695—Haebler vs. Canda. 9576—Little vs. Arnholz. 9497—Nugent vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 9523—Lyall vs. Schalck. 9524—Same vs. same. 9743—Bryan vs. Abramovitch. 9527—Missano vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., V., and VI., for trial.

3603—McKeon vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3134—Baker vs. same. 1398—Leal vs. Mayor, &c. 4428—Glendaming vs. Wendelberg. 3476—McCarthy vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 4578—Ashner vs. Abenheim. 4585—Gall vs. Gall. 4667—Shropshire vs. Frank. 4669—Drake vs. Clinton. 4696—Jassers vs. Walker. 4695—Frankel vs. Sohulhof. 4703—Zoucada vs. Gregg. 4710—Knolle vs. Reina. 4737—Stallman vs. New York Steam Company. 4779—Sauls vs. Price. 4785—Wong Get vs. Lee Toy. 4818—Lawlor vs. Lennon. 4894—Kehoe vs. Byrne. 3149—Sickels vs. Pokart.

Highest number reached in regular call, 5992.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X., for trial.

3970—Eyre vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3981—Thaden vs. same. 4047—McDonald vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4854—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 3355—Richman vs. Jo Wells. 2310—Levy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 3905—Fellice vs. Norton. 8835—Van Ingen vs. Hilton. 3746—Abbott vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4554—Stelker vs. Plath. 4565—Getman vs. Kempf. 4077—Clemens vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 4622—Morris vs. Allen. 4644—Davis vs. W. H. Beard Dredging Company. 4825—Fry vs. Maurer. 4837—Sayer vs. Firth. 4840—Langenbach vs. Kehlenbeck. 4852—Welles vs. Terhune. 4882—Welles vs. Turner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issue of Fact.—Estate of Michael Mennig.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Phillip Weinel, Louis Samhammer, Isidore Abrahams, Annie Stern, Horace Theall.

At 2 P. M.—Ferdinand Spotter, Bernard Rice, Julia A. Trowbridge.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Held in Chambers of the Surrogate's Court in County Court House.—Arnold, S.—At 11 A. M.

1212—Contested will of William Ivison.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Trial Term, Part XI., Supreme Court.—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1189—Michael Murphy. 1235—James Lads. 1200—Henry Altheimer. 1206—Mary Hunter. 1219—Henry Klein. 1197—John W. Miller. 1071—Elizabeth L. Strong. 1224—Thomas A. Boyle. 1240—Bridget Begn. 1231—John H. Wolters. 1239—Shaunette Disbecker. 1241—William Campbell.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3357—Vogel vs. John E. Brown Manufacturing Company of New York. 1386—Collins vs. Everhart. 2731—Bayon vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1405—Morris vs. Laskin. 2309—Post vs. Reiss. 3682—Feist vs. Warren. 1041—Teporowitch vs. Kobe. 463—Levin vs. Stirn. 464—Sumber vs. same. 465—Panitz vs. same. 466—Leopold vs. same. 3452—Katz vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 3881—Murray vs. Moore. 3171½—Halperin vs. Callender. 1454—Schiff vs. Rose. 1419—O'Neill vs. Clark. 1308—Arnold vs. Gerlinger. 1422—Kernochan vs. Bell. 2940½—Schreiber vs. Driving Club of New York. 1430—Marshall vs. Bach. 489—Suter vs. Heussler. 1431—Foise vs. Ullmann. 1432—Meyers vs. Tamsen. 1433—Weinman vs. Tamsen. 1438—Dolan vs. Duffy. 1451—Morrison vs. McKelvey. 527—Smith vs. Panama Railroad Company. 540—Dudley vs. O'Brien. 1055—Mishkind vs. Bourdrioux. 1423—Spencer vs. Sanford. 3158½—Goldwasser vs. Elsner. 2523—Saltzman vs. Northrop. 1047—Daly vs. O'Neill. 3139—Chorlian vs. Topakayan. 1050—Fessenden vs. Baldwin. 1409—Connolly vs. Clark. 239—Morris vs. Lyons. 140—Roche vs. Hanlon. 1345—Wieler vs. Tamsen. 314—White vs. New York and Texas Steamship Company. 241—Murphy vs. Kierns. 125—Blumenthan vs. Moss. 1888—Farrell vs. Harrison. 512—Jackson vs. Stuart. 1434—Mooney vs. Boland Detective Agency. 3261—Saling vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 3255—Rosenthal vs. Mee. 3447—Zonfaly vs. Prizina. 1065—Sullivan vs. Rosenquest. 1204—Behrmann vs. Koschnopsky. 1428—Lange vs. Bushe. 1385—Loures vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 452—Bates vs. Grinberg. 1420—George C. Flint Company vs. Rycroft. 1426—Youngs vs. Patterson. 1482—Solomon vs. Schwanewede. 460—Stein vs. Zeller. 461—Gross vs. Zeller. 462—Levin vs. Zeller. 574—Jacobs vs. Del Genovese. 1385—Baldwin vs. Besson Brothers' Manufacturing Company. 556—Zucohini vs. Ward. 229—Lanhan vs. Vermilyea. 508—Flanders vs. Cassidy. 2085—Talcott vs. Tamsen. 402—Radesky vs. Eppers. 102—Solomon vs. Beach. 97—Housch vs. Kimble. 451—Dean vs. Seaman. 103—Rosenkweig vs. Kaiser. 485—Manhattan Electric Light Company vs. Farrell. 2883—Rosenthal vs. Fargo. 584—Hall vs. Bab. 1064—Norris vs. Thornburgh. 1048—Grossman vs. Harrington. 1387—Goldsmith vs. George. 1390—Hardt vs. Stein. 431—Gilbert vs. De Comean. 451—Monroe & Miller Company vs. Stokes. 160—Pettegrini vs. Petrie. 648—Gilbert vs. Munsell. 2823—Kirby vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company. 1403—Bishop vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1414—Ackert vs. Irons. 1407—Hanson vs. Muehler. 1408—Tompkins vs. Gilsey. 1412—Rowan vs. Stein. 1404—Woodruff vs. Clark. 1425—Flacus vs. Ellis. 1427—Severin vs. Hopper. 1435—Wederkind vs. Bauermann. 1436—Vignau vs. Corbett. 1439—Klein vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 1445—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith. 1448—Buckfeld vs. Scheele. 1449—Pettel vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 1450—Briggs vs. Sam. 1453—Tierney vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 480—Robinson vs. Haffen. 134—Weaver vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 135—Lister Company vs

The New York Times.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.

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From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont, New York.

EMMA CALVE IN THE LAST SCENE OF "CARMEN."

EMMA CALVE.

IN the season of 1892-3 there were no performances of grand opera in the Metropolitan Opera House, because the interior of the building had been destroyed by fire. In the Summer of 1893 the work of reconstruction was begun, and under the energetic direction of John B. Schoeffel it was completed, in spite of all predictions to the contrary, in time for the opening on Nov. 27. The favorites of two years earlier returned to us, and we heard "Faust," with Eames, Scalchi, the de Reszkes, and Lassalle in the cast. In the period of darkness at the Opera House rumors often came to us of a dramatic soprano, a Frenchwoman, beautiful with a strange, magnetic beauty, and gifted with the fire of dramatic genius. We had heard so many rumors of that kind that we were chary of belief. The Atlantic cable had so long been the tool of the press agent and the impresario that it had earned distrust. Yet this Frenchwoman, Emma Calvé, had sung in England, and apathetic London had been warmed to enthusiasm. But, then, had not London sent us the glorification of the Ravogli sisters? So we waited and went to the second performance of the season of 1893-4 with steeled nerves.

It was on the night of Nov. 20, 1893, that we first learned to know Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana." On Dec. 20 Mme. Calvé taught us the meaning of Carmen. She sang Suzel, in Mascagni's "L'Amico Fritz," on Jan. 10, 1894, but the opera was not popular. "Carmen" was given thirteen times that season, and at each performance the receipts were in the neighborhood of $10,000. The public of New York never paid a greater tribute to one woman's genius. Toward the close of the season there were dissensions among the leading women of the company, and it became noised abroad that Mme. Calvé would not return to America. The news caused profound regret, and when she appeared in a scene from "Carmen" in the farewell performance of selections on April 27, she was made the object of an especial demonstration, and was compelled to make a little speech in French. She said:

"I shall never forget that to the American public I owe the greatest success of my artistic career. I hope that I am not saying good-bye, but only au revoir."

Mme. Calvé did not sing to us the following season, but she returned a year later and made her reappearance at the Metropolitan on Nov. 20, 1895, in "Carmen." On Dec. 4 she made her first appearance here as Ophelia in M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet," and demonstrated that her abilities as a singer pure and simple had been underrated. On Dec. 11 she interpreted the rôle of Anita in Massenet's "La Navarraise," a one-act opera written especially for her. She also sang Marguerite in Boito's "Mefistofele" Jan. 14 last. This completes the list of parts in which Mme. Calvé has exhibited her abilities to the American public. There have been desires frequently expressed to enjoy further revelations of her powers in other rôles. Some believe that she would be a remarkable Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust." These are of the number of those who find no limit to the possibilities of Mme. Calvé's art. Others would prefer to have her confine herself to the narrower list and wider range of highly emotional rôles upon whose complexity of feeling she might better expend the splendid resources of her temperament. It remains, however, a fact that no artist who has appeared before New York audiences has so "got the start of the majestic world" without the use of a large répertoire. The name of Calvé is in the public mind indissolubly united with Carmen and Santuzza, and the impresario of the Metropolitan Opera House, M. Maurice Grau, naturally gives the public what it demands. But it will not be possible to circumscribe the genius of Emma Calvé. She has expressed herself as weary of Carmen and eager to conquer new worlds. She will explore and she will discover. Whatever she does, she will not fail.

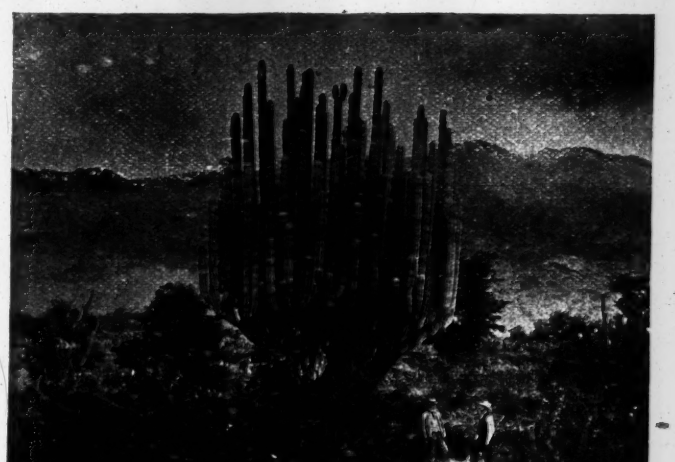
Many pretty stories are told of her methods. Perhaps most of them are apocryphal. It is said that she went to Spain and spent much time in studying the Spanish gypsies at short range. She herself has sanctioned this story by permitting it to stand uncontradicted. The story, indeed, is to her credit. It shows that she went out to see whether there was anything in a Spanish gypsy that might help her to make an illusion for her public. In all human probability she found nothing. Certainly there is nothing of the coarse and cheap nomad of the peninsula in her Carmen. She did better when she spent some of her days and nights in the study of Prosper Merimée's story. There she found a complete, concrete personality. But Calvé's Carmen is a creature of her own imagination. Frequently she is the exhalation of a passing mood. This Carmen is in the main the result of study and artistic composition; but sometimes she is only a pouting Carmen and at other times she is as stormy and as fathomless as are the seven seas. But, after all, if one goes often to study the impersonation he realizes that it is always in the mass the same Carmen. There is a difference only in detail. It is a better Carmen always when there is a Don José of equal note, for Mme. Calvé requires the restraint of an art equal to her own to prevent her from giving free rein to the impulse of the moment. That she is the greatest Carmen that ever trod the stage is indisputable. Her dramatic temperament is overwhelming and her means of expression are beautiful and eloquent.

But let us all remember that Mme. Calvé is not simply a lyric actress. She is a singer, and within her field a great one. Her voice is not one of the notable organs of operatic history, but it is a very good one, and has the loveliness of a distinct musical individuality. The very quality of her voice is in itself an embodiment of her warm and magnetic personality. And Mme. Calvé possesses in a marked degree the admirable faculty of coloring her tones to meet the emotion of the words. Listen to her singing in the second act of "Carmen." Note how the quality of tone changes when she ceases to storm at Don José and begs him to fly with her to the gypsy camp. There you will find an art of song that lies far beyond the methods of the schools.

The story goes that in her Santuzza Mme. Calvé is simply a careful imitator of Eleanora Duse. It would be no discredit to the singer to make a model of so great an actress, and it is probably true that Calvé has adopted all of the Italian woman's ideas that are suitable to an operatic impersonation. But there the adoption must end. An operatic impersonation is vastly different from a theatrical one, and the limits put upon operatic acting by the demands of singing, quite escape the thoughtless observserving such things as rests, entrances, tempi, and the requirements of breathing quite escape the thoughtless observer. Mme. Calvé could not slavishly imitate Duse's Santuzza, no matter how earnestly she might strive to do so. The thousand details of business, gesture, facial expression, and by-play must be sacrificed upon the altar of song. It therefore becomes necessary for the operatic artist to compose her characterization from a new point of view, and those who cannot perceive the potent originality of Mme. Calvé's Santuzza must be led astray by preconceptions. Fully two-thirds of the dramatic effect of her performance is wrought by her delivery of the music. The rest is accessory, forcefully pictorial accessory, if you will, but after all only annotative of the subject matter.

Mme. Calvé's Ophelia is one of the master creations of the lyric stage. Of course her great triumph in the part was reached in the mad scene, which had been used as a piece of vocal fireworks in the concert room so often that its dramatic possibilities were not known. Mme. Calvé showed us that this mad scene was one of the opportunities of a dramatic singer's career. The technical difficulties she overcame in a manner which proved that as a vocalist pure and simple she had few equals. But her conquest was in imbuing every measure with emotional eloquence, while she accompanied her song with look and action suited to the word. In short, it is true that Mme. Calvé is a great actress; but what we are in danger of forgetting is that she does most of her acting with her voice, and that she is first, last, and all the time a singer.

W. J. HENDERSON.



THE CANDELABRA CACTUS.

SCENES IN SOUTHERN MEXICO.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore completed yesterday the first series of lectures to the teachers of New York and vicinity that he has been giving at the American Museum of Natural History under the auspices of the State Department of Public Instruction. These lectures, illustrated by a number of beautiful colored pictures thrown upon a stereopticon screen, have been attended by from 500 to 1,000 teachers; and they are repeated, exactly as given by Prof. Bickmore, to audiences throughout this State aggregating nearly 1,000,000. It has been the most successful course of public instruction yet undertaken by the museum.

The subject of yesterday's lecture was "Southern Mexico." This part of the country is little visited by tourists, and yet it is by far the most interesting section, with respect to the national customs of the people, the scenery peculiar to that climate and region, and the ruins of the cities, temples, and pyramids of the most ancient inhabitants known to us, the Toltecs. The student of American archaeology will have to begin his studies in the midst of these remnants of Toltec civilization, which preceded the more brilliant but less wonderful empire of the Aztec Montezumas.

A distinctly characteristic scene was shown in a pulque shop. Pulque is the national drink of Mexico, as beer is of Germany. It is made from the fermented juice of the agave, or century plant. These plants are cultivated, and the juice is extracted by a laborer, who cuts off the flowering stem and sucks the juice up into a tube, one end of which he then puts into a vessel, and the liquid flows through this crude siphon until the plant is exhausted of its store.

Some of the most beautiful pictures were scenes in Guadelupe, with its beautiful cathedral; Orizaba wrapped in snow under the sun of the tropics; a coffee plantation, illustrating the accumulation of wealth by the favored classes of the republic; Popocatepetl and its sister, Ixtaccihuatl, "the white woman"; the great cathedral upon which Puebla has lavished its wealth, and the exquisite photographs of the ruins of Mitla. In the plain near Puebla the professor thinks that a Toltec Pompeii will be discovered. The presence of a great city in ruins is shown by the tops of walls that were not quite covered by the lava waves that wrecked them.

One of the pre-eminently interesting features of Mexico is the mountain of Jorullo, in this section, which has been born within recent times. The natives described to Alexander von Humboldt the convulsions of the earth during its birth and the frightful spectacle of the huge mass thrusting its giant shoulders among its neighbors, making room for itself in their ranks.

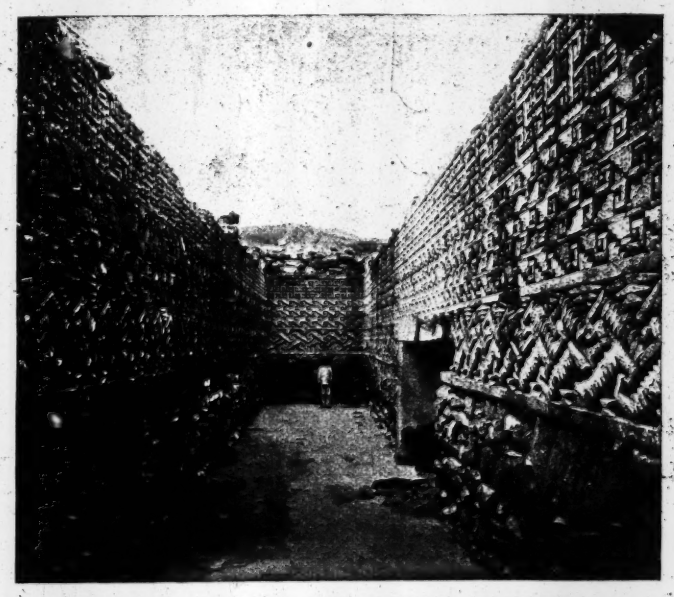
The great pyramid of Cholula, made known to the scientific world by Humboldt, which is eight miles from Puebla, was pictured and described. Its base is 1,000 feet on each side, and it is built in two great terraces, the first being 71 feet and the second 66 feet in height. The top is 203 by 144 feet. So far as investigations have revealed, the great pyramid is artificial and is constructed of sun-dried brick.

One of the plants associated always with Mexico is the cactus. The republic is often called "the land of the cactus," and the multitudinous development of cactus forms in that country cannot be appreciated by any one who has not seen them in their home in the tierra caliente, or the hot land. The species represented in the accompanying illustration is known as the giant or candelabra cactus. It has a single stem, from which spring innumerable branches, the whole plant resembling an immense candelabrum. Some cacti shoot up in single column-like stems, others run like leafless ones, and others resemble needle cushions stuck full of needles.

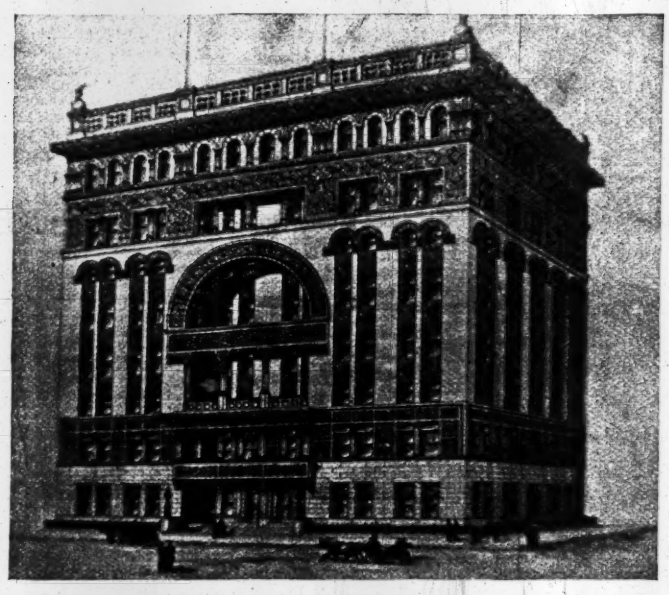
The professor described and exhibited a picture of the great cypress of Tula, the largest tree in Mexico. Its circumference is 109 feet. It bears a tablet commemorating the visit of Humboldt.

A series of pictures presented some of the flowers that we owe to Mexico. Among these are the passion flower and the fuchsia. The native birds were also represented in the pictures, among them being the magnificent trogon and the species of wild turkey peculiar to the southern part of Mexico.

The latter portion of the lecture was devoted to the splendid ruins of the old temples at Mitla. The temples were built, it is supposed, by the ancient Zapotecas, and are the most interesting relics of the earlier civilizations of Mexico. The first description of these ruins was given by the Spanish priest Burgoa, who accompanied the conquerors of the Montezumas. The illustration shows the interior of the principal hall or room of the main palace, or teocali of the high priest. The peculiar architecture and elaborate and grotesque decoration can be easily observed. Prof. Bickmore said that he was very greatly astonished by the enormous size of the stones used in the walls of these temples. He said that he had seen nothing to equal them except at Baalbec, in Syria.



COURT ROOM IN THE TEMPLE AT MITLA.



THE NEW HOME OF THE NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

AN event of more than ordinary importance to a large section of the club was the laying, a a few days ago, of the corner-stone of the new home of the New York Athletic Club. The plans for the building depict what will undoubtedly be the finest house of its kind in the world, embodying as it will so many things essential to that life.

It is estimated that the eventual cost of the holding, everything considered, land, building, furnishings, &c., will amount to over one million dollars, a princely sum for the home of a club whose objects are mainly the encouragement of all manly sports and the promotion of physical culture.

That this powerful organization will have a house befitting the dignity of the premier athletic club of the world may be gathered from the following description of its most salient points:

It will be eight stories in height, with a frontage on Central Park of 120 feet, by 100 feet on Sixth Avenue, and will be 200 feet in depth on the easterly side, with a front on Fifty-eighth Street 20 feet wide. The distance from the sidewalk to the top of the cornice of the building will be 140 feet.

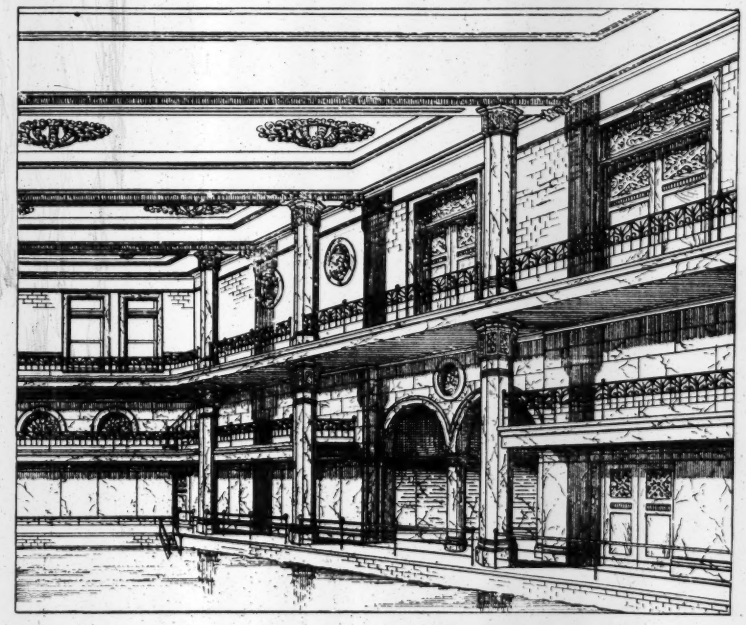
The style will be somewhat Moresque, but will not follow it either in mass or detail very closely. The terra cotta ornament will be very rich, and the whole color scheme of the building has been carefully considered. The first story will be light red stone, simple, except over the main entrance, where the carving of the panels will be elaborate. All the terra cotta work will be warm buff, and the thin Pompeian brick will be of a salmon tone, with black mottlings. The roof is to be of red Spanish tiles. The color effects have been selected with the view of a harmonious contrast to the green masses of foliage of the park and the cold brown of the adjoining building.

The architectural style will give opportunity for both beauty and originality in the interior decorations, as the carved and modeled ornament will combine harmoniously with the broad surface decoration in color.

Keeping in view the purposes for which the club was formed, there is little doubt that the greatest interest will centre in the gymnasium, which will be located on the fourth floor, and occupy the entire park front, being 116 feet long by 58 feet wide. This immense floor space will be unbroken save by two columns on the westerly side. This floor also provides a boxing room, a wrestling room, a Directors' room, office, &c. A movable stage is also provided for exhibitions. Two stairways lead from the gymnasium floor to the gallery, which is practically the fifth floor, and contains a running track, sixteen laps to the mile, and seven feet wide. Adjoining the track are the fencing, measuring, and lounging rooms. The gymnasium will be 30 feet high.

Locker, shower, and massage rooms, and the instructor's rooms will be placed on the sixth floor.

The main or entrance hall will be 38 feet wide, extending through the centre of the building, and will be decorated in mosaic tiling and fancy marble. The library will open from this hall, and will be separated from all other parts of the house to avoid any noise or other annoyance, and to insure perfect quiet for reading and writing. A reception room, offices, telephone rooms, and a serving room will also be situated on this floor.



NATATORIUM, NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

The promenade gallery of the natatorium will open direct from the main hall. A grand staircase of marble and bronze will lead from the main hall to roof garden and private dining rooms, which will also be reached by three large elevators.

The Fifty-eighth Street entrance will provide a runway for bicycles, and there will be accommodations for 755 wheels, as well as an ample repair shop and cleaning room. This entrance will open into a large reception hall 40 by 18 feet.

A room, which promises to be the most characteristic in the house, will be the main lounging and smoking room, situated on the second floor in the centre portion, and 38 by 48 feet in size. The intention is to decorate it with club trophies, pictures, weapons, relics, and implements of the sport and the chase. The billiard room, with thirteen tables, will be placed on this floor on the Sixth Avenue side, and on the easterly side a spacious parlor will be provided in which will be held the art exhibitions which in the past have been so successful. On the Fifty-eighth Street side will be the Board of Governors' room, café, and chessroom.

Twenty-seven commodious sleeping rooms, arranged with alcoves, and ten handsome parlors will be placed on the third floor.

On the seventh floor will be the main dining hall, which will face Central Park, and be 116 feet long by 40 feet wide. A breakfast and supper room will be on the westerly side of the building.

The eighth floor will provide for private dining and serving rooms, parlors, &c. Completely separated from these will be the kitchen and bakery.

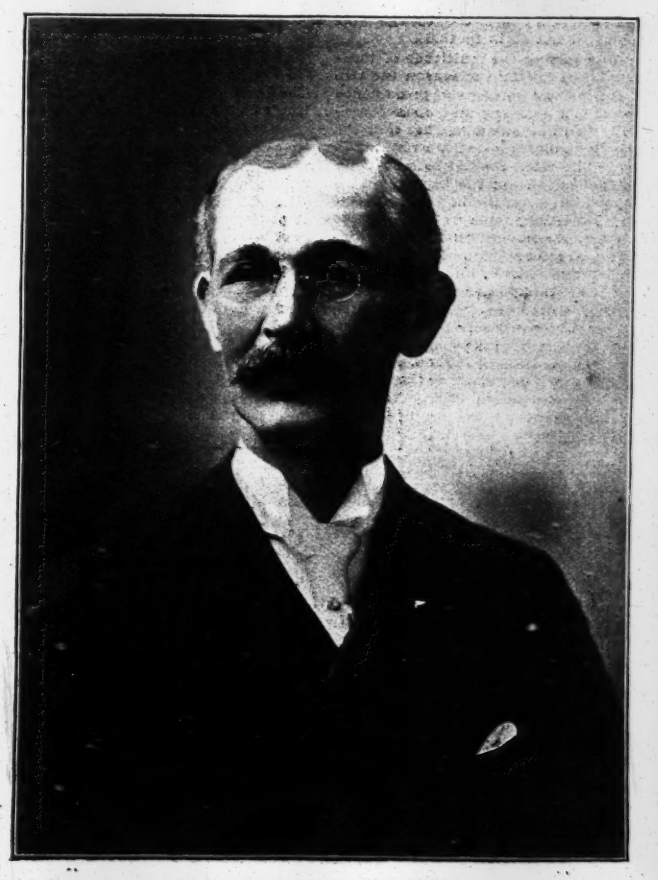
A roof garden will be arranged on the westerly portion, and laundry and dining rooms on the easterly side of the roof.

One of the features of the basement will be the commodious Turkish bath with separate plunge. All the hot water and steam rooms will be placed under the sidewalk on Fifty-ninth Street, and any annoyance from heat, &c., will be obviated. A special shower room will be provided; also linen, slab, massage, chiropodists, sleeping, and attendants' room. All the bathrooms open on the natatorium, 25 by 75 feet, which is to be finished in white marble, and will have a promenade gallery on the level of the main floor and an intermediate gallery between that and the level of the tank. The barber's shop will also be situated in the basement. Provision will also be made in the basement for the bowling alleys, six in number, and a gallery for spectators. The alleys will be separate from the other parts of the house and will run out in the vault under the sidewalk, where the pins are set up. This arrangement precludes the possibility of the noise of the alleys penetrating into other portions of the building. The floors and partitions will be thoroughly deafened. There will be raised seats at the end of the alleys for spectators, and room for chairs between the alleys. An ice-making plant, boilers, engines, dynamos, and storerooms will be placed in the subbasement.

Many unavoidable delays were encountered in the building of the foundations, but it is proposed that the building will be ready for occupancy by July 1, 1897.

The vast sum necessary for the completion of the building was greatly augmented by the offering of 300 life memberships at $500 each, applications for which came in with gratifying rapidity. These life memberships practically underwrite the prosperity of the organization, because of the vested interest thereby created. Some of the facts contained in the foregoing article were furnished through the courtesy of the architect, Mr. W. A. Cable.

The officers of the club are: President—James Whitely; Vice President—Thomas L. Watson; Secretary—John C. Gulick; Treasurer—Charles E. Goodhue; Captain—Bartow S. Weeks.



PRESIDENT JAMES WHITELY.

THE COST OF BIG TUNNELS.

A recently published item relative to the comparative cost of the world's four great tunnels places the cost of the Hoosac Tunnel, in the United States, the oldest one of the lot, at £76, or about $380, a foot. The Mont Cenis tunnel, the next in date, cost, according to the same item, £71, or about $355, a foot; the St. Gothard cost £46, or $230, a foot, and the Arlberg, the latest in date, cost only £31, or $155, a foot. This rapid decrease in cost, within comparatively few years, is cited as a marked indication of the great progress in mechanical methods and improvement in rock-excavating tools. A still more striking result exists in the case of a tunnel through the Cascade Mountains, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, in the United States. This, unlike those named, which were excavated in old, settled countries, with the terminal easy of access, was in a peculiarly difficult location, so much so that it took months to convey the machinery to the spot. Rivers had to be turned aside, bridges built, and material transported over improvised roads through nearly 100 miles of forest, mud, and snow fields, yet the tunnel, which is 16½ feet wide, 22 feet high, and 8,950 feet long, was bored through the mountain in twenty-two months, at the rate of 413 feet a month, and at a cost for the completed tunnel of only £24, or about $120, a foot.

Force of Habit.

From The Chicago Post.

He drew her toward him, and after a few brief moments of kisses and rapture of various kinds he asked:

"What kind of an engagement ring would you prefer?"

She looked shyly into his face, and declined to express a preference until she had been further pressed. Then she said:

"Well, I've been accustomed to—"

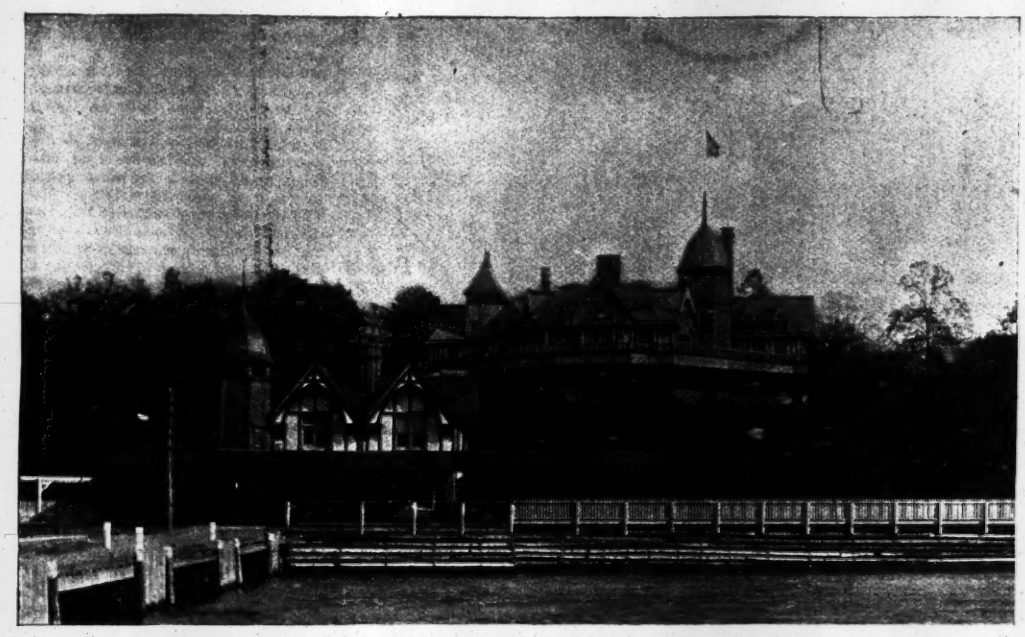
She checked herself just in time to prevent a dreadful faux pas or some other frightful French thing. However, he is still pondering her answer, and it troubles him mightily.

THE GOLF SEASON OF 1896.

THE golf season which has just closed has been the most successful in more respects than one that America has ever seen. The growing popularity of the game would naturally lead to such a result, and it is not at all improbable that each succeeding year will exceed the other in the excellence of its golf and enthusiasm for the sport. In a wonderfully short space of time this ancient Scottish game has leaped into the front rank of America's outdoor amusements, and if any sport-loving individual still entertains doubts as to the solid hold already acquired by golf let him visit some of the clubs within the vicinity of New York on any legal holiday or Saturday afternoon and he will find the club courses teeming with players, ladies enjoying the invigorating exercise as well as men. Besides the effort put forth in playing, each game requires from two to four miles of walking, so it will be seen that golf possesses many facilities for all-around exercise. And then, too, what an array of bunkers the player encounters on every course, stone walls, rail fences, artificial banks of earth strongly suggestive of warlike fortifications, railroad tracks, brooks, woods, and countless other natural and artificial difficulties purposely put in the way to trouble the careless golfer and bring out the skill of the expert one. For there is more to golf than simply knocking the ball over the ground and then feeling happy if it is found the same day.

The past season has been marked by many strong characteristics, all of which are additional proofs of the wide popularity and permanency of the game. Prominent among these is the tremendous increase of the United States Golf Association in club membership, fifty-seven clubs now being in that body, as against twenty at the close of last year; the large number of open tournaments held by the different clubs, the rapid improvement of the younger golfing element, and the marked superiority shown by the ladies in the game. The season has left some of the old-time experts in the background, while players who a year ago were practically unknown have bounded into the front rank. There has also been very general improvement in many club courses, so that we now have several golf links which could be shown without the least hesitation to the most critical golfers of the old country. The game of golf, while it had already permeated all ranks and callings of life, further enlarged its sphere by getting a good grip on the colleges. This led to the first intercollegiate golf meeting in the United States, the event being played last month on the handsome links of the Ardsley Casino, on the Hudson, when Yale's strong team of six men won. The wearers of the blue, therefore, may get some satisfaction from the comfort that they are the college golf champions, if not so in football.

Of course, among the multitude of tournaments given during the season the two which occupy the pinnacle of prominence are the men's amateur and open championships at Shinnecock in July and the women's championships at Morristown in October. The former was rendered noteworthy not only from the high standard of the golf, but from the large number of players, exceeding everything hitherto seen in a golf competition in this country. The amateur championship event had eighty-five entries, and seventy-four finished the thirty-six-hole medal-play round on the first day. From these the sixteen lowest scores were picked to compete in the match play rounds—that is, holes counting. This in itself was a high honor, and every one of these sixteen has since demonstrated his ability to rank among the ablest golfers in the United States. Their names are worth remembering and are, with the scores made for the thirty-six holes, as follows: H. J. Whigham, Onwentsia Golf Club, Chicago, 163; A. M. Coats, Newport, 168; H. P. Toler, Baltusrol, 170; James A. Tyng, Morristown, 170; Lawrence Waterbury, Jr., Newport, 173; J. G. Thorp, Cambridge, 174; Arthur L. Livermore, St. Andrew's, 174; H. G. Trevor, Shinnecock, 175; H. R. Sweny, St. Andrew's, 176; W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., Westbrook, 178; Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto Golf Club, 178; W. H. Sands, St. Andrew's, 178; C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Golf Club, 178; Dr. E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, 179; John R. Chadwick, Richmond County, S. I., 179; Louis P. Bayard, Jr., Baltusrol, 180.



ARDSLEY CASINO ON THE HUDSON.

BALTUSROL GOLF CLUB, SHORT HILLS, N. J.

These golfers all figured prominently in many of the various club tournaments later in the season. At Shinnecock four championship prizes were given. The title of United States champion, and with it possession for one year of the magnificent silver cup given by President Theodore A. Havemeyer, was won by H. J. Whigham of Chicago. It was the first big contest Whigham ever played in this country, as he had come over from Scotland the previous Winter. His playing was vastly superior to the great majority of his competitors. He is a young man, but has been playing the game ever since he was nine years old, and is a scratch man in his club in Scotland, the Prestwick Golf Club. J. G. Thorp of the Cambridge Golf Club, Mass., took second honors. His victory was a brilliant example of what new golfing material has accomplished this season. He has not been playing two years, and, although in time he will acquire an easier style, his game at Shinnecock was well worthy of its high honors. A. M. Coats, the Newport golfer, got third place. He, like the champion, is a Scotch golfer, having learned the game there several years ago. Fourth place was taken by Harry P. Toler of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J. He shared with Thorp the honors of showing what the native golfers of America could do within two years' practice. Mr. Toler holds the record for his own club course, 85 strokes for the eighteen holes, and has won distinction in several other tournaments. He is a Princeton graduate, an old football player, and during part of his college days held the intercollegiate championship for pole vaulting.

James A. Tyng, who is still fondly remembered by baseball enthusiasts as the famous Harvard pitcher, has added materially to his golf reputation since the Shinnecock championships. He won for the second time the men's championship of the Morristown Golf Club, and also won the open tournament given by his club, and the President's Cup at the annual Fall tournament of the Shinnecock Hills Club.

Arthur L. Livermore has been very active on the links, and his game has improved over last year in steadiness and accuracy. He won the putting contest at Shinnecock during championship week and won the Knollwood Club Cup at its semi-annual contest last Spring. At the St. Andrew's annual tournament he got the gold medal for second in the St. Andrew's Cup event. The cup itself was won by H. R. Sweny.

The youngest of the golfers among the prominent sixteen are Lawrence Waterbury, W. B. Cutting, Jr., and L. P. Bayard, Jr. Waterbury won the championship driving competition, doing 210 yards. Cutting is a Harvard student and Bayard is in Princeton, each being an active member of his college golf team. Arthur H. Fenn's best work since the Shinnecock games was at the open Lenox tournament, when he won the beautiful cup, meeting young Cutting in the finals, the match being 36 holes, and it was tied up to the thirty-fifth. Fenn is a two-year-old golfer, but he is one of our best. W. H. Sands, one of the most prominent of our native golfers, now holds the championship of the St. Andrew's Golf Club for the second year. Among his other good victories have been the open scratch tournament at Meadowbrook and the open handicap at the Westchester Country Club, in which forty-four players finished, one of the largest club contests of the season.

Chadwick, the able Staten Island golfer, has come up in the top ranks very rapidly. He held for six months the Knollwood Club Cup, and was tied at the third competition, in the Autumn, with E. W. Jewett of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn. In the play-off, however, Jewett won. Dr. Rushmore has been for two years the champion of the Tuxedo Club, and C. B. Macdonald, who held the amateur championship last year, has kept active in the game on the Chicago links. Mr. Macdonald is one of the most finished players in this country. He is a graduate of old St. Andrews University, Scotland, and for many years played golf over those celebrated links.

A brief mention of some of the other names which are entitled to a prominent place among our leading golfers would include those of F. W. Menzies of the St.

PLAYING FOR THE ALPS HOLES ON THE ARDSLEY CASINO LINKS.

DR. W. S. RAINSFORD ON THE TUXEDO LINKS.

B. Spaulding de Garmendia.
St. Andrew's Golf Club.

Andrew's Club, who recently established a new record for the course at 82 strokes. He did this in the open handicap tournament of the club, in October, winning the match at scratch from a field of forty-seven players. He is a Scotchman and a former cricket player. B. Spaulding De Garmendia of the same club has also shown advanced work in golf this season. He is the amateur racket champion of the United States. James Park and George E. Armstrong of St. Andrew's, as well as of Richmond County, Staten Island, have also kept well to the front. Armstrong won the handsome cup at the Knollwood tournament, given by Nathaniel C. Reynal, one of the younger players in that club, who, nevertheless, has won a place near the top. H. M. Harriman and Lawrence E. Van Etten of the same club are also among its ablest members. Harriman now holds the amateur record for the eighteen-hole course at 80 strokes. Beverly Ward, Jr., of the Baltusrol, is one of the younger golfers who have come up very rapidly this season. Lindsley Tappin and Harry Hollins, Jr., must also be mentioned as examples of expert youthful golfers. The former is nineteen years old, and won the beautiful Westbrook Golf Cup, one of the finest prizes offered this year. Young Hollins is sixteen years old, and won the handicap event at Meadowbrook, and also the gold medal for the lowest score in the medal play round at the Westbrook Club tournament.

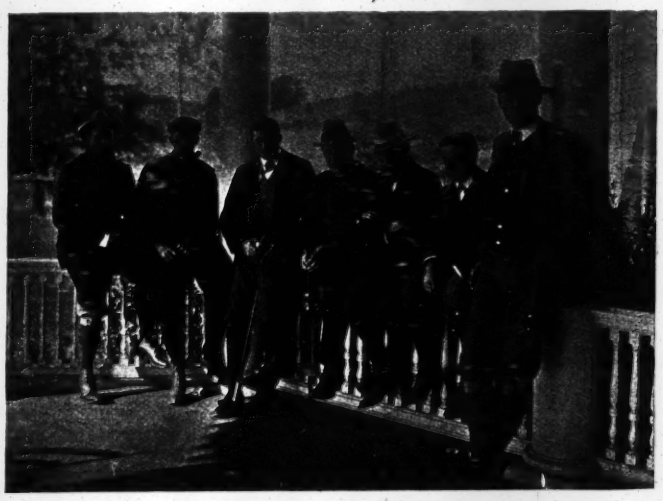
But even this very limited review of the golf season would be deplorably incomplete without some mention of the ladies. The fair sex has brought not only attractiveness and graceful skill to the game, but a degree of genuine ability, which shows that every year more ladies are anxious to become adepts in the finer and more difficult points of the game. The truth of this was seen more vividly than ever before during the women's championships, at Morristown, early in October. The fine golf played by the contestants was a revelation to many, and the chief honors were earned by the younger members. The victory of Miss Beatrix Hoyt, the sixteen-year-old girl from the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, stands as one of the most remarkable incidents of the entire golf year. Miss Hoyt has been playing barely two years, but her game is characterized by a steadiness and precision that would be considered charming even in an older and more experienced golfer. Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure of the same club got second honors; Miss Anna Sands of the Newport Club and sister of W. H. Sands, the St. Andrew's champion, won the third medal, and Miss Cora Oliver of Albany was fourth.

F. D. Menzies.
St. Andrew's Golf Club.

The ladies of the Morristown Golf Club have been more devoted than ever to the game, and the ladies' championship of the club was won both in the Spring and Fall by Mrs. William Shippen. Miss Alice Post, Miss Helen Shelton, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, and Miss Alice Field have all done good work over the Morristown links. Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., deserves to be ranked among the best, and in Boston Miss N. C. Sargent and Mrs. F. E. Zerrahn are well known as able wielders of the golf clubs. In the West golfing honors are shared by Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Miss Shearson, Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy, Mrs. E. A. Adams, Miss H. L. Tuttle, and Miss Day.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Yonkers, is the pioneer in this country. It was organized late in the year 1888 by a few enthusiastic golfers in Yonkers. The credit of introducing the game into America is given by general consent to Mr. Robert Lockhart, a former member of the old St. Andrews, in Scotland, and a red-hot enthusiast of the game. Mr. Lockhart brought over the first set of golf clubs that were probably ever seen in the United States, and this set of clubs played a very important part in organizing the St. Andrew's Club in this country. John Reid, Harry Holbrook, H. O. Tallmadge, and J. B. Upham were the real founders of the club. Mr. Reid was its first President, and he has served as such every year.

The first golf club which was actually incorporated was the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, and it has one of the few eighteen-hole courses in the country.



GROUP OF GOLFERS AT KNOLLWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

The Brookline Country Club, near Boston, Mass., has done perhaps more than any other club in that vicinity for the encouragement of the game, and to Laurence Curtis, one of its most energetic members, is due more credit than to any other one man for making the game what it is around Boston.

The United States Golf Association is largely responsible for the rapid growth of the game, and the high tone by which golf in America has been characterized ever since its adoption as a popular sport. The association was organized in this city Dec. 22, 1894, so it is yet a trifle less than two years old, but its utility and permanency have been firmly established. The union of the leading golf clubs into one grand central body which formulates standard rules, settles questions of dispute, if any, and, in fact, keeps a vigilant eye upon the whole status of the game, has been most beneficial to the growth of golf. In this respect America already has, thus early in her golf history, a central authoritative body, which does not exist in England or Scotland, and which fact has been deeply deplored by many of their leading golfers. The old St. Andrews Club of Scotland has for years occupied the position as practical supervisor of the game in Great Britain. This authority has in general been cheerfully acknowledged, for St. Andrews has always set a high standard, but so rapidly has the game grown over there within the past few years that the necessity of a golf union is being seriously felt, but thus far all efforts toward forming one have been futile.

Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer was chosen first President, and Henry O. Tallmadge Secretary, and they were re-elected at the annual meeting last February. Mr. Havemeyer has proved an able President and a most worthy patron of the game. His beautiful one-thousand-dollar silver cup, given for the perpetual amateur championship trophy, will ever remain as a magnificent testimonial, not only of his generosity, but also of his enthusiasm for golf. In speaking about the Golf Association a short time ago Mr. Havemeyer said:

"The association believes in leaving as much freedom of government as possible to the individual clubs, and in no way has it attempted to interfere in these personal club matters. As a representative and authoritative body, to which all disputes and differences of opinion may be laid for final decision, it has proved on more than one occasion the necessity of its existence. I believe, too, that it came at just the right time, when the game was young in America and before many of the older and larger clubs had attained such a degree of club prominence as to feel, perhaps, that it was belittling their club dignity to join a general organization with a host of other clubs. This fact surely is one of the chief difficulties which have prevented a representative organization being formed in England and Scotland. So far as regards golf in America, I firmly believe that it has passed the experimental condition and that it has come to stay and to grow. New clubs are constantly being formed. The game surely fills a place in this country's sports which was totally unoccupied before, and its eager acceptance by business men and those somewhat advanced in life shows most clearly that just such a method of healthy, invigorating exercise was needed for a large proportion of our inhabitants."

A list of the clubs now in the association will perhaps give a better idea of the hold which golf has obtained in all parts of the country. The total membership consists of fifty-seven clubs, sixteen associate, which pay $100 a year and have voting privileges, and forty-one allied, which pay $25 a year and are represented by one delegate at the annual meetings, but have no vote. The first five clubs in the associate list were the ones which really organized the United States Golf Association, being what might be called its charter members. The list is as follows: Associate—Chicago Golf Club, Country Club of Brookline, Mass.; Newport Golf Club, St. Andrew's Golf Club, Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass.; Philadelphia Country Club, Lakewood Golf Club, Morris County Golf Club, Morristown, N. J.; Meadowbrook Club, Tuxedo Golf Club, Myopia Hunt Club, Massachusetts; Washington Golf Club, District of Columbia; Philadelphia Cricket Club, Ardsley Casino, on the Hudson; Onwentsia Golf Club, Illinois.

Allied—Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island; Lenox Golf Club, Lenox, Mass.; Westbrook Golf Club, Islip, L. I.; Illinois Golf Club, Chicago; Knollwood Country Club, Westchester County, N. Y.; Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.; Paterson Golf Club, New Jersey; Albany Golf Club; Palmetto Golf Club, Aiken, S. C.; Baltimore Golf Club; Sadakqueda Golf Club, Utica, N. Y.; Watervliet Arsenal Golf Club,, West Troy, N. Y.; Oyster Bay Golf Club, New Brunswick Golf Club, New Jersey; Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, R. I.; Fairfield County Golf Club, Greenwich, Conn.; Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, Conn.; New Haven Golf Club, Connecticut; Overland Park Club, Denver, Col.; Rockaway Hunt Club, Misquamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill, R. I.; Westchester Golf Club, New York; Cambridge Golf Club, Massachusetts; Country Club of Rochester, Essex County Country Club, Orange; Allegheny Country Club, Pittsburg; Lexington Golf Club, Massachusetts; Staatsburg Golf Club, New York; Newton Center Golf Club, Massachusetts; Queens County Golf Club, Glen Cove, L. I.; Otsego Golf Club, Springfield, N. Y.; Devon Golf Club, Pennsylvania; Staten Island Cricket and Baseball Club, Cleveland Golf Club, Ohio; Seabright Golf Club, New Jersey; Country Club of Westchester, N. Y.; Wollaston Golf Club, Massachusetts; Cincinnati Golf Club; Salem Golf Club, Massachusetts; Milwaukee Country Club, Wisconsin.

W. H. Sands,
Champion St. Andrew's Golf Club.

Secretary Tallmadge has received applications for membership from nearly twenty-five other clubs, and they will probably be admitted at the Executive Committee meeting of the association in January. In February the annual meeting will be held. With these coming additions, and taking into consideration the extra applications which will come in the Spring, it is more than likely that the Golf Association will have a membership of one hundred clubs or over within less than a year.

F. W. CRANE.

THE USES OF THE SUNFLOWER.

The common sunflower is a native of America. In 1569 it was introduced into Europe, and is now extensively cultivated there, particularly in Russia, where it has been grown for fifty years, principally for the oil contained in its seedlike fruits. The seeds, after the shells are removed, contain 34 per cent. of oil. This oil is clear, light yellow, nearly odorless, and of a peculiarly pleasant and mild taste. It is said to be superior to both almond and olive oil for table purposes, and is used in making soap and candles for lighting. In Russia the larger seeds are sold in immense quantities to the lower classes of the people, who eat the kernels as we do peanuts. The stalks furnish a valuable fertilizer, while the green leaves are dried, pulverized, and mixed with meal as food for cows. The stalk produces an excellent fibre. It is said that Chinese silk goods contain more or less sunflower fibre. The so-called Niger seed oil is made from a species of the sunflower family, which is a native of Abyssinia. It furnishes the common lamp oil of Upper India, where it is largely cultivated.

Arthur S. Livermore,
St. Andrew's Golf Club.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

Fridtiof Nansen.

NANSEN'S APPRENTICESHIP.*

NANSEN is not yet turned of forty—indeed, he is about five years short of it—but here we have a life of him from his birth down to his departure for the polar regions, from which he has recently returned with so much acclaim. Nansen himself had already written and published important chapters of his life in volumes describing his Greenland journey and Eskimo life as he had studied it during the Winter which he spent among that people at Godthaab. What remained for others to record comprised his youth and early manhood and the preparations made for the memorable voyage of the Fram. It is these events that the new volume informs us about and with much fullness and interesting details.

The record is really an important one to all who would understand what may be called the evolution of Nansen as a phenomenon. In him we have a fine illustration of the development of a powerful human force along lines essentially straight and logical. His polar work has come as naturally from Nansen's equipment and environment as great rivers come from small streams. The fact that he is a Norwegian has played no small part in the drama; but a larger one has been played by the manner of man Nansen is, the youth he had, his ancestral influences, his physical and mental endowment. Nansen was born for daring achievement; falling to explore the far north, he must have gained the world's notice in some other direction; but the restlessness, the indomitableness, of his nature has been tempered and guided by a scientific training which, whatever course his activity might have taken, would have been such as to interest and gain the esteem of thoughtful men.

An ancestor of Nansen's, born just 300 years ago, was Hans Nansen, a bold navigator, who explored the White Sea coast under commission from the Czar, was stopped by the ice, spent a Winter in the north, and wrote a handbook for arctic navigators that continued in use for more than 200 years. Possessed of great tenacity of purpose and strength of will, Hans Nansen was a fit progenitor of the Nansen of our day. On his mother's side our Nansen inherited sturdy and adventurous qualities that are not less entitled to be taken into the reckoning. One of these ancestors was a figure in the Thirty Years' War, who was known as a daredevil. The mother herself was possessed of strong qualities, which emboldened her to defy public opinion and indulge in snowshoeing as a young girl. From her, more than from his father, Nansen got his intrepid spirit, his love of adventure, his practical mind.

Although the family appears to have been in comfortable circumstances, the early training of the boy was extremely simple, if not severe. He and his brothers waited on the table by turns; they were allowed only sixpence each as pocket money for a month, and the rod was not spared. The lesson of privation was deeply learned by Nansen, and in later life he saw how good it had been for him. With employment yielding the barest necessaries of life, he thought of giving it up and facing the uncertainties of the future, because he saw means for prosecuting better his scientific studies. "To require little," he wrote, "is better capital than to earn much. The need to earn much fetters and enslaves a man, while the ability to do with little makes him free. He who needs little will more easily strive toward the goal he has in view, and will in general lead a fuller, richer life than he who has many wants."

Nansen's love of adventure and scorn of privation were developed very early. While in his teens he would pass weeks at a time alone in the forest, without taking any special equipment along with him. With a crust of bread and the fish he caught he sustained life. Hunting hare became a favorite pursuit with him and his brother. Long journeys were necessary, and it was not uncommon for them to go for some days without food, with scarcely an hour of rest. On one occasion they spent thirteen days hunting hare, and lived much of the time on potato cakes. Nansen scorned not only comforts, but often the actual necessaries of life. He has been known to set out with a party of friends, each except himself provided with a provision wallet, he having nothing except cold pancakes under his jacket. From hunting hare in the forests of Norway, Nansen proceeded to hunt seals in the Arctic Ocean; from long journeys over his native heath on snowshoes, he proceeded to cross the inland fields of Greenland from sea to sea, and the transition was in strict accord with natural development. There was a kind of fitness in the site chosen by Nansen on which to build the home named by Bjornsen Godthaab, which means Good Hope. The house overlooks a bit of water sheltered from storms, and it was in the same spot that as a boy Nansen used to lie in ambush for wild duck.

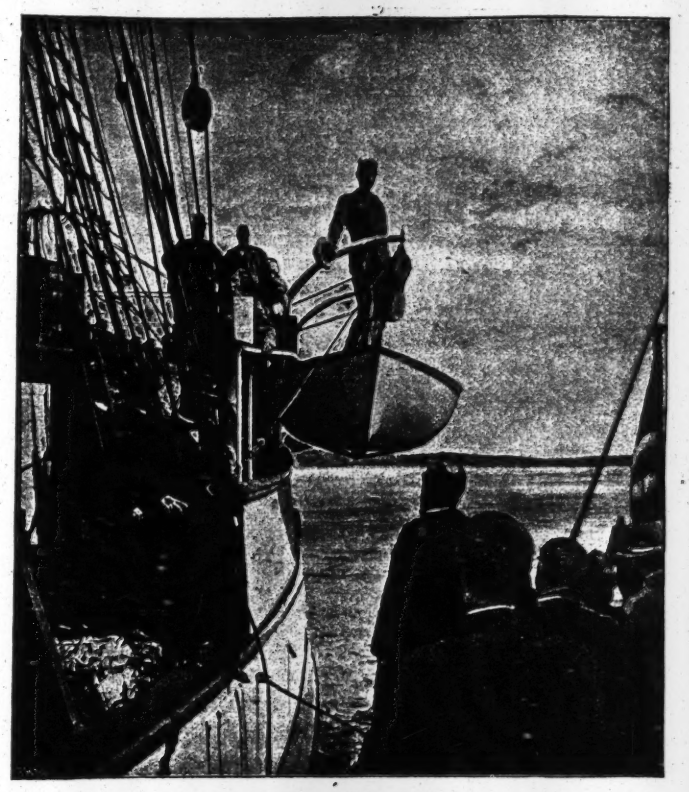
Nansen and His Father.

In reviewing books year by year, it is not common for the memory of any one of them to remain long a vivid possession of the mind. Beyond an author's name and perhaps his title, with some general impressions of what he wrote about and how he did it, little is apt to survive. But there are exceptions. It was seven years ago that Nansen made his journey across Greenland, and the world was filled with news of his exploit. Then his book describing his work came from the press, and rare was the pleasure which the reading of it gave, formidable though it was in size. No fewer than 1,000 pages were taken up by it, and not more than 200 of them pertained to the actual journey across the country. The book proved Nansen to be something more than a restless Norwegian, fond of adventure, a sailor ambitious to make a name, a young man endowed with excessive energy and spirit. Nansen was seen to be a man of science, a graduate from an institution of learning, a specialist in more than one branch of natural history, and above all a man who knew how to write. There are passages in this book which thrill and charm the reader, and prove again and again that Nansen is no mean artist in words. But the greater fact forced upon us now is that the crossing of Greenland was a preparation for the mightier feat more recently performed further north—a completion, so to speak, of Nansen's apprenticeship.

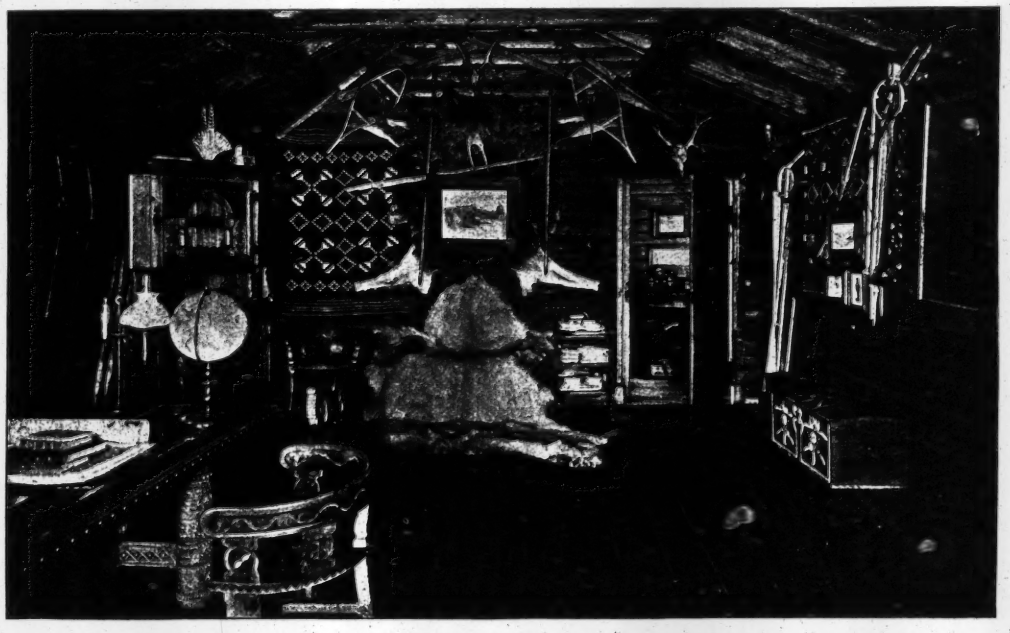
Among the contents are narratives of previous attempts at Greenland exploration, accounts of reindeer hunting, and a detailed description of ski, the method which Norwegians have of propelling themselves rapidly over the snow, and of which great use was made during the Greenland journey. But the largest topic was found in the experience which Nansen had among the ice floes of the east coast, where he and his companions spent a month diligently seeking a passage through to the coast itself. They had sailed from Iceland and had chosen the east coast for a landing because it was believed to be uninhabited, and by going from this coast westward they could reach the harbor and village of Godthaab, where they could find a steamer to bring them home the same season. But the delay of a month among the ice floes postponed their arrival at Godthaab until after the steamer had gone, and thus they were compelled to spend the Winter among the Eskimos.

Accustomed as Nansen was to the grandeur of the Norwegian coast line, he found the scene from off Greenland grander still. He had never beheld a landscape "of more savage beauty, or nature in wilder confusion—a landscape of sharp peaks, ice, and snow." Here and there beyond mountain peaks the white, undulating plain of the inland ice could be seen, stretching away far to the westward, the land across which he was to make his toilsome way. Impatient to enter upon that journey, he had left the seal-hunting ship which brought him from Iceland, and in small boats had reached the ice floes, from which the party waved to the departing ship their melancholy farewell.

More stirring than any other part of Nansen's book are the descriptions of life on the floes. Again and again would a floe break up and compel the men to enter their boats and find another floe on which to pitch their tent. At night one of the party outside the tent had to keep watch for the safety of the whole. More



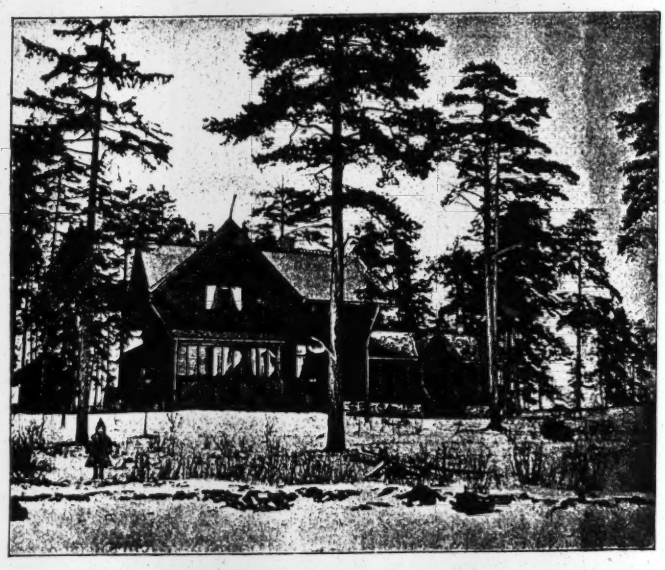
THE FRAM IN BERGEN.



NANSEN'S STUDY.

*FRIDTIOF NANSEN. 1861-1893. By W. C. Broegger and Nordahl Rolfsen. Translated by William Archer. With illustrations and maps, 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE FIRST CROSSING OF GREENLAND. By Fridtiof Nansen. Translated from the Norwegian by Herbert M. Gepp. With maps and numerous illustrations. In two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.



GODTHAAB, NANSEN'S HOME.

than once was the warning given as some huge crag of ice came sailing toward them, threatening to submerge the floe. Meanwhile they drifted southward day by day, when the heart's desire of every man was to go westward. They almost reached the southern extremity of Greenland, 300 miles away, before they found an opportunity to penetrate the ice belt and move northward to the point whence they wished to start for the interior. One of the ice scenes which Nansen describes includes an enormous berg, of which he writes as follows:

"From its tip rose two points like slender church spires, high into the air. Far up on its cliff-like side was a huge hole, passing like a tunnel out through the whole mass of ice, and down below the sea had hollowed out grottoes so large that a small ship could readily have ridden within their shelter. In these cavities there were marvelous effects, and tints of blue ranging to the deepest ultramarine in their inmost recesses. The whole formed a floating fairy palace, built of sapphires, about the sides of which brooks ran and cascades fell, while the sound of dropping water echoed unceasingly from the caverns at its base. When one comes across icebergs of this kind, which happens now and again, a wealth of beauty is found in fantastic forms and play of color which absorbs one's whole imagination and carries one back to the wonders and mysteries of the fairyland of childhood."

When the east shore had been reached, the date was Aug. 10, far too late for favorable conditions as to weather, but nothing remained for Nansen but to plod ahead. He had deliberately burned his bridges, cutting off all retreat, and the only safety lay in reaching Godthaab, hundreds of miles distant, across the great level ice-fields. Use was made of the ski, also of sails rigged to sleds, and such service did the ski become that Nansen believed the party must have failed, and perhaps died miserably, had they been without that means of locomotion, which for nineteen consecutive days carried them westward 240 miles. They passed through regions where the warmest sun of midsummer had melted only snow enough to make a thin crust on the surface. One of their camps was pitched at an elevation of more than 18,000 feet. On many a morning they awoke in their sleeping bags to find the inside of their tent covered with hoar frost. Nansen says of the journey:

"For days—I might almost say weeks—we toiled across an interminable flat desert of snow; one day began and ended like another, and all were characterized by nothing but a wearisome, wearing, uniformity which no one who has not experienced the like will easily realize. Flatness and whiteness were the two features of this ocean of snow; in the day we could see three things only—the sun, the snow fields, and ourselves. We looked like a diminutive black line feebly traced upon an infinite expanse of white. There was no break or change in our horizon, no object to rest the eye upon, and no point by which to direct the course. We had to steer by a diligent use of the compass and keep our line as well as possible by careful watching of the sun and repeated glances back at the four men following and the long track which the caravan left in the snow. We passed from one horizon to another, but our advance brought us no change."

Arctic exploration better than perhaps any other undertaking proves how adaptable an animal is man. Under stern physical privation he can find refreshment and the greatest joy in foods the very names of which in his own home would be repellent. Nansen and his companions found rancid butter the sweetest food. They constantly craved fat, and one of them went so far as seriously to suggest eating some ancient boiled linseed oil brought along for boot grease. Tarred rope was a delightful substitute for chewing tobacco, while citric acid, sugar, and hot snow water were "nothing short of nectar."

Once the snow line had been passed, Nansen could not describe the joy of having sod and stones beneath their feet, of feeling the elastic heather on which they trod, and smelling the fragrance of grass and moss. Their first dinner off the ice was of berries, on which they literally gorged themselves as might wild beasts. At first they ate the berries standing, then ate them sitting, and then lying prone upon the ground. Nansen says they "prolonged the debauch to incredible lengths." When unable to use their hands from torpor, they gathered the berries with their lips. Falling asleep at last from engorgement, they awoke only to resume their repast, until sleep again overcame them. Not one of the party suffered any ill effects from this excessive indulgence.

The first human being whom they met inquired Nansen's name, and on hearing it offered congratulations on the doctor's degree Nansen had received just before leaving home, which was "like a thunderbolt from a clear sky." During the Winter at Godthaab, Nansen lived the life of the Eskimo in all particulars. He entered their underground homes through the long passage where one walks on all fours. He learned to appreciate their articles of diet, such as raw blubber, raw halibut skin, and frozen cranberries mixed with rancid blubber. Repellent as the very names of these dishes are to the reader, one very obvious conclusion may be drawn from Nansen's experience: Taste in food is not dictated so much by the stomach as by the climate in which the stomach happens to be.

Nansen went fishing with the Eskimos, paddled his own kayak, made long journeys in it with them, and even spent the night on the water. He left the country convinced that the average European could readily be turned into an Eskimo in all the habits of his life. His parting with these men was pathetic. Grown fond of him, they remarked that when he had entered the great world to which he was going and men thronged round him to hear the story of his achievements, he would soon forget them; but, they added with emphasis, "we can never forget you." Little did these rude men of the far North dream of the days and nights Nansen would give to writing a story of his journey which all Europe and America would know, and still less that he would write another book telling the same great world what manner of people the Eskimos were.

It is not easy to leave this subject of Nansen without a reflection on at least one lesson that is taught by his work—the lesson of fidelity to one's self. Nansen's life splendidly illustrates what possibilities lie in integrity, intelligence, and force of character, once the three meet in the same individual. Some one has said the world should beware when a real thinker and doer has been set loose on this planet, for then all things are at risk. Nansen pursued his course to fame and success in the face of a hundred prophets of evil. Men who have themselves been in the polar world and whose names some years ago were as familiar as now is his, practically had agreed that his Greenland scheme was an impossible one. But the warnings had little effect on Nansen save to increase his determination to proceed. As a boy he was known to be one to whom it was never safe to say any particular thing could not be done, for Nansen was then sure to undertake it. And so was it with crossing Greenland. Told that he could not cross it, he was the more determined to prove that he could. Was it not Emerson who said: "If a man will but plant himself on his instincts, the great world will come round to him"?

FRANCIS W. HALSEY.

NANSEN AND MRS. NANSEN ON SNOWSHOES.

THE MASQUE.

Ho, Siren Sea, your voice goes thrilling,
trilling, trembling through the air!
Moaning, groaning, breaking, sobbing
Undercurrent there.

Fair Temptress Sea, your foam-locks curling, howling, flaunting o'er your hand,
Greedy, froth-white, phantom fingers
Crawling up the land!
Ha, crawling up the land!

—ANNE THROOP, in Time and the Hour.

THE LAUNCH OF THE FRAM.

THE THEATRES

Violet Vanbrugh.

MR. CRANE has a good character in "A Fool of Fortune," perhaps, all points considered, the best he has had since he started upon the present stage of his public career in "The Senator," and because of the broad, natural humor, the emotional force, and the pathos—in short, the humanity—of its central personage the few weaknesses and the slight improbability of Miss Morton's comedy can be cheerfully forgiven.

There was a long period, after 'The Senator" had run its course, in which critical theatregoers doubted if Mr. Crane was much more than an agreeable jester. His earlier triumphs had been forgotten, and in play after play he was the same old Crane, a jolly, voluble fellow, who puffed out his cheeks while he held his sides, who lifted his right arm and struck an attitude, who frisked and frolicked, but rarely reached any reasonably high plane of emotional expression. His revival of "The Merry Wives," rich, tasteful, and painstaking as it all was, did not help his reputation much. Falstaff's humors seemed beyond his artistic scope or apart from it.

As Billings in "His Wife's Father" Mr. Crane showed us he had not forgotten how to act, to denote expertly genuine traits of character, and although Billings was largely involved in purely farcical proceedings, he was human and complex, a man who could suffer as well as smile. Elisha Cunningham is a still more complex and yet a more reasonable personage than Billings, and he is always interesting, even in the somewhat rambling passages of the second act, which is the weakest of the three, or, to speak more kindly, the only weak act of the three.

The cheerful, honest, easy-going speculator is an understandable and likable fellow, while the broken-down operator of the last act, who is momentarily restored to affluence, and permitted to triumph over his enemies, is a strikingly picturesque and dramatic figure. And the two halves of the impersonation are deftly welded together. It is in the "composition" of the character in the last act, in his exhibition of Cunningham's mental and physical decay, in the sad spectacle of the worn-out stock gambler hopelessly watching the "ticker," and in the passionate frenzy of his acting in the sudden transformation, preceding the death of Cunningham, that Mr. Crane's portrayal is most striking.

There is no reason now to say more of the play, but a play that gives an actor so good an opportunity for consistent and powerful acting is very welcome. Mr. Crane has generally shown good judgment in selecting his associates on the stage. The subordinate actors in "A Fool of Fortune" are of good ability, and a strong element of personal charm helps the performance a great deal.

The Supper Scene in "Roaring Dick & Co."

Miss Shannon is one of the most interesting of American actresses, with a number of genuine, if small, triumphs posted to her account. I, for one, shall never forget her as Shelah, in "Dandy Dick"; Julia, in "The Gray Mare," and Marthe, in "Denise," though I am not going to say they represent the sum of her achievements. In "A Fool of Fortune" she denotes skillfully the few intelligible traits of a contradictory character, and is particularly sympathetic and touching in the last act. Percy Brooke's delineation of the nervous broker, reduced by misfortune to a mere wreck of manhood, is lifelike and interesting.

One actor in the cast who is rarely seen nowadays is F. F. Mackay, the famous Pierre of "The Two Orphans" in its long run at the Union Square, and the creator there of many eccentric rôles, comic and pathetic. His technical method is above reproach, but his acting seems to be too much a matter of method. As the crafty stockbroker he did not impress me greatly, yet he certainly is as powerful and intelligent an actor as ever, and I can well remember how he once thrilled me in the character of Robespierre in a very poor play called "La Marjolaine," especially in that fine passage where he exclaimed: "If she prove false, upon the altar of her corpse I'll sacrifice my first and only love!"

"The Chili Widow" is a comic piece of unusual freshness and vivacity, though the adapters of "Monsieur le Directeur" have Anglicized the French farce so completely and thoroughly that a great deal of their fun seems foreign to us. Some of the jokes at the expense of the British civil service and the Irish party in Parliament are quite beyond my comprehension, but I know they must be very funny in London. Enough of it, however, is intelligible to Americans to make them laugh frequently and heartily during the performance, especially as a great deal of it is humor that depends on character rather than equivoke, while there is a fair allowance of well-devised comic "business."

Once when the head of the Home Office is talking privately, in his room, with a female visitor, all the pneumatic bells in the department ring, and keep ringing while every clerk and messenger breaks in upon the superior's privacy. There is great excitement until it is discovered that the lady is quite unconsciously leaning against the bulbs that ring the bells. This seems like feeble fun when you tell about it, but I pity any one who could not laugh until the tears ran down his cheeks under the influence of the scene as it is presented by Arthur Bourchier and his associates.

When the same dangerously fascinating lady enters the office, the dignitary who occupies it, determined not to be beguiled, instructs his Scotch factotum to enter the room in five minutes and announce that "His Lordship is waiting." In the brief interim the Secretary becomes deeply interested in the lady. The Scotchman, knowing his master's susceptibility, determines to strengthen the bogus summons. When the time is up he opens the door and exclaims: "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is waiting."

"Tell him to wait," says the Secretary.

This must have caused tumultuous laughter in the Royalty Theatre, and it goes very well at the Bijou.

The story of "The Chili Widow" is exceedingly simple, but it is novel, and the farce is out of the old rut. Indeed, it contains so many bits of real human nature, and such a variety of happy characterization, that it seems a pity it is not to be kept on for a run. But, probably, its refreshing novelty is its chief merit, and it might not long endure. Its fun is all of the present hour, and, as I have said, apart from a little Gallic flavor left by the adapter, it is all hopelessly English.

Arthur Bourchier never acted nearly so well at Daly's as he now acts in "The Chili Widow." His portrayal of the susceptible Sir Reginald is actually light and brisk, and he seems to have developed an appreciable fund of personal humor. Mrs. Bourchier (Violet Vanbrugh) is not to be so easily praised. I should be sorry to think she exerted a "pull" in London, but there is certainly nothing in her acting of the principal scene in this farce to justify rhapsody.

She has measurably improved since she was here with the Kendals, but that is natural, for she is several years older and has had plenty of practice. Moreover, she no longer imitates Mrs. Kendal. Her mimicry of that estimable matron used to be unconsciously droll. Gladys, in "The Chili Widow," is supposed to be a dashing coquette. Miss Vanbrugh does not dash. She is slow, majestic, and even sombre. Yet she has a unique personality, which always counts; she has voice, presence, and intelligence, and I fancy she has become an actress who will grow in favor.

There is some excellent material in

ADA REHAN

ERNEST HASTINGS OF THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

Father and Daughter, Act. I.

The Broken-Down Operator, Act. III.

TWO SCENES FROM "A FOOL OF FORTUNE," CRANE'S NEW PLAY.

the company. Mr. Blakeley we all know as one of the funniest of men. Mr. W. G. Elliott is a versatile and original comedian. The training of the company has been painstaking and thorough.

At last we are able to look upon "London Assurance" with the purged vision of an enlightened generation. We always smile, consciously or unconsciously, at the dresses and other symbols of the taste of our immediate ancestors. We know so much more ourselves. "London Assurance" was still a new play when the Mexican war was fought. To-day it seems older than "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals." But it serves very well as an old comedy, and when it is dressed in the costumes of its own particular era, the late thirties and early forties, no one feels inclined to deny its claim to be called a masterwork.

Boaden, in his "Life of Kemble," published in 1820, lamented that "The School for Scandal" would fall into disuse, because it no longer could be accepted as a reflection of contemporary manners, while to dress it in hair powder and small clothes would be to destroy the illusion by exciting the spectators' derision. Two or three years later, (perhaps five,) Sheridan's comedy was put into antique costumes, and it has survived.

Only within the memory of people now living, however, were the old comedies dressed and mounted with historical accuracy Lester Wallack used to play Charles Surface for our fathers wearing small clothes and his d'Orsay side whiskers. Just a little over twenty years ago a rule made by a New York manager that his actors must shave their mustaches before appearing in a wig and powder play caused so much dissension in the company that the newspapers had a "sensation." Now we are rather stronger in the matter of historical accuracy than in that of acting.

"London Assurance," as it is performed at Daly's, rearranged in four acts, with some of the long speeches condensed, and some of the antique jests omitted—although a number of the "gags" of the last generation are used and some of the old "business" is retained—makes a delightful entertainment. The big drawing room in Oak Hall is an interior so rich, not to say opulent, in its suggestion of antiquity that the wealth of Max Harkaway seems to have grown greatly with the lapse of years. But that is natural and right. We all like to see our old friends prosperous.

The Roger de Coverley is danced as a climax of the third act, what time "the doctor and the young ladies," mentioned in the text, come on with the other personages, Mrs. Gilbert being the youngest of the young ladies and quite the best dancer of them all.

Dazzle wears huge checks in Act I., and a rather shabby pelisse, while in the rest of the play he is gorgeous in a claret-colored coat and trousers and a figured silk vest. Major Pendennis must have dressed about as the new Sir Harcourt dresses, while Dolly Spanker looks like Mr. Winkle in his unsportsmanlike moods. The ladies wear ringlets and hoops.

EFFIE SHANNON.

Lady Gay Spanker is a rôle that Miss Rehan would naturally be expected to take up, and one that offers no insurmountable difficulty to an actress so accomplished and so popular. She is not of the Lady Gay type, but she adapts the whimsicalities of the character to her own personality and manner successfully, and is particularly happy in the cajolery of Sir Harcourt and Gay's lamentations after the challenge is accepted.

The Sir Harcourt of Mr. Stevens is a modern character study, and an exceedingly clever one. It is like an illustration of Thackeray by a clever and studious artist of to-day, not like the pictures made by Thackeray's contemporaries. Of the others, the Grace Harkaway of Miss Percy Haswell seems to me the best, for she suggests a sincere spirit in spite of the dramatist, and is sprightly and engaging—never a bit lackadaisacal. I have seen Grace played in a way to make a sensitive person tear his hair.

Clarke's Dazzle is rather slow and elderly, but the spirit of it is right, while Gresham's Meddle is nimble, dry, and cackling, not as richly humorous as the old comedians used to make him.

I have a distinct remembrance of the performance of "London Assurance" at Wallack's with the "great cast" of 1872, Mathews in his original rôle of Dazzle, Lester Wallack as Charles, Gilbert as Sir Harcourt, Brougham as Max, Stoddart as Meddle, Polk as Dolly, E. M. Holland as Cool, Mrs. John Sefton as Pert. What a stir it caused! Yet some simple folks dared, in their ignorance, to say that it was all rather dull.

Really, Lester's Charles, which was still a buoyant and graceful portrayal, though the actor looked 40 and was 53, was the only thoroughly satisfying individual performance. Gilbert, unsurpassed as Old Dornton, Sir William Dorrillon, Sir Peter Teazle, and Old Absolute, was never at his best as the fop; Brougham's fox hunting Squire was Irish and husky; Mathews, then 70 years old, was as agile as ever, but a dry and quaint Dazzle. The old-stagers played together with perfect harmony,

"MARY, QUITE CONTRARY"—"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK."

though, and it was a good performance to see and remember.

The recently profitable trade of turning novels into plays has received a sad blow. It is a precarious business, at its best, in which, for long periods, the operator, or whatever he may be technically called, can eke out only the barest living, and sometimes not even that. But it has known cycles of great prosperity. When Scott was writing, the adapter of novels to the stage was in his glory. He had another big chance when Dickens was putting forth fiction in monthly installments. In recent years, until Paul Potter made an actable and positively entertaining play out of "Trilby," the trade languished. But its revival has secured fortunes to several worthy persons, and nearly all the novelists have lately been turning their attention to the theatre, which offers enormous royalties in the event of success.

Gilbert Parker's stage version of his own romance, "The Seats of the Mighty," has turned out to be such a dismal failure that I fancy quotations for dramatized novels will rule lower.

What a mess of out-worn melodramatic device, occasional bits of intelligible character study, irrelevant scenes of passion and irony, almost incomprehensible comings and goings, long speeches, and uninteresting prattle it all was, to be sure! How the mind of the spectator was compelled to jump from one half-digested subject to another until it refused to give heed to what was going on at all!

France in the era of the "well-beloved," with the Pompadour, as dainty and pretty as a comic opera queen, selling Canada to the British, issuing lettres de cachets, and appointing Governors of Provinces, while Louis stalked in and out of her boudoir and worked himself into a bad temper because Doltaire, his illegitimate son, persisted in talking glibly about things that happened nearly half a century after his death—which was also quite in the manner of comic opera; Quebec in a state of insurrection, with a fierce mob of a dozen clamoring at the canvas gates of the citadel and lycopodium burning in the wings; a mad girl stalking about, Doltaire talking like the late Mr. Bryan, a murderous barber swearing vengeance, and a tremendous lot of tiresome explanation about the relations of certain very uninteresting persons with certain others of no possible importance—and half the play is done before there is a thrill, a smile, a throb of emotion, or a tear of sympathy in the audience.

Then Pescara glowers and glares, as of yore, upon poor Florinda, whose sympathies are all with Hemeya, locked in yonder dungeon, waiting to be broken on the wheel; and Pescara smells the head of Florinda, which has presumably been bathed in Florida water, and gnashes his teeth; whereupon Juliet is quickly married to Romeo by Friar Laurence, and Doltaire plays a game of cards for high stakes with the Governor of the Province, who has hitherto been the most useless person in the play.

Anon Nora Helmer dances, as she does in "The Doll's House," and Shaun the Post having given the signal, the hero escapes to the sea, and the bullets from the property man's guns pass harmlessly over his head.

MOTHER HUBBARD—"JACK AND THE BEANSTALK."

They told us, in a long article printed on the housebill, that there were pippins and cheese to come in Act V.; that the barber was to lay a train and set fire to it, and Doltaire was to be blown sky-high. But there are limits to human endurance.

People who had read the novel complained that its incidents were distorted in the play, and some of its characters transformed into unrecognizable nonentities. Those who had not read the book complained that, while entirely too much of it was obviously used in the play, and there was no end of explanation, they still found it difficult to catch the meaning of the many and divers things that were done on the stage.

Nobody cared for François Bigot, or his relations with Mme. Cournal; for the serio-comic barber and his mad Mathilde; for drunken Ferney, (whose foul insult to the helpless prisoner was yet the most vigorous bit in the play,) or the very talkative Captain.

As for Moray, who ought to have been the hero of the melodrama, as Doltaire was surely the villain, (except in the superfluous first act,) he was frequently in evidence, but his only purpose in life seemed to be to be transferred from one place of imprisonment to another. He was going to be hanged, shot, killed in a duel, and cut to pieces by the swords of assassins. And yet he was not happy. Like Cleopatra, perhaps, he would have pursued conclusions infinite of easy ways to die.

In two scenes of "The Seats of the Mighty" Mr. Tree's art was potent and superb. These were the repulse of Mme. Cournal and the passionate interview with Alixe. There was a psychological perspective in his acting then. Momentarily you comprehended Doltaire, his struggles, his ambitions, his emotions, his power for evil, and the possibility of good that was in him. But in some of the other scenes his acting, though graceful enough, lacked a clearly defined purpose, and seemed nerveless and hesitating. His delivery of the harangues was not stirring.

Miss Rorke is probably a capable and original actress. She is so esteemed in England, and it would be unfair to judge her by her treatment of so bad a rôle as Alixe. Perhaps she is not fitted for romantic drama. She was highly praised for her acting of the modern English woman in "The Profligate." Her personality is pleasing.

EDWARD A. DITHMAR.

MUSIC

Sam Franko.

MR. Samuel Franko, who for some secret reason prefers to be known as "Sam," seems to have made a permanent place for his American Symphony Orchestra in the musical activities of New York City. Just what ideals Mr. Franko had in mind when he organized his body of native-born musicians it is difficult to tell. The announcements were to the effect that Mr. Franko desired to demonstrate that musicians born in the United States were quite as capable of performing the best music as those brought from foreign lands; and that therefore it was quite unnecessary to import oboe players or performers upon the 'cello, to the discomfort of the Musical Protective Union and the general disturbance of an otherwise peaceful community.

Now, this is not an ideal at all, but a plain piece of practical business. There is nothing of an artistic nature to be demonstrated by the performance of Americans as compared with the performance of persons of any other nationality. Mr. Franko has organized a good, working orchestra, capable of playing the most interesting concert music. But that his band has any special artistic mission, whether because of its nationality or by reason of any other quality, is a matter open to much discussion. The truth is that nationality in art is not a thing of individuals, but of spirit.

Mr. Mancinelli, for instance, the excellent operatic conductor, is an Italian, and he does not direct Wagner's music dramas in a satisfactory manner. But that is not because he is not a German. Anton Seidl, on the other hand, conducts them admirably; and he is not a German either. But he has been musically educated in the German spirit, while Mr. Mancinelli's entire musical training has been Italian. Mr. Seidl is, perhaps, not a satisfactory illustration of this subject, because he had especial opportunities for insight into the Wagnerian drama. But the two men taken together serve as examples. Nationality is in the general spirit of the art work, not in the birth of the interpreter. The casts at the Metropolitan Opera House are a sufficient demonstration of this.

For instance, when "Lohengrin" is performed in German it is very beautifully performed, and, except the work of the chorus and orchestra, there is no feature that does not fully answer the demands of the most exacting lover of Wagner's works. Yet there is not a single German in the cast. Mme. Emma Eames, whose Elsa is one of the most lovely ever seen on the operatic stage, is an American woman, and until the past Summer never had even the benefit of authoritative instruction in the German traditions of the rôle. But she has penetrated to the heart of the character and all that is lacking is a fuller expression. Mme. Eames is not mistress of pose, gesture, and facial expression. In other words, she is not accomplished in the technics of acting. Her performance of Eva in "Die Meistersinger" is better than her Elsa because she reaches the level of a more ample revelation of the character. That is because the emotional content of the part is simpler than that of Elsa. But there is no element of nationalism in Mme. Eames's art. No one could be less German than she, yet she succeeds admirably in pure German opera.

M. Jean de Reszke and his brother Edouard are Poles, yet he would be a foolhardy person who would venture to say that he detected a failure on their part to embody the true spirit of such rôles as Lohengrin and King Henry, Tristan and Mark. They do fall short of the ideal in "Die Meistersinger" because that drama is a comedy, and in a comedy the element of manners is so brought to the front that only one to the manner born can be a correct and satisfying exponent. But the assertion that nationality has nothing to do with interpretative art need not be illustrated wholly by German works. The de Reszkes are certainly not Frenchmen nor are they Italians, yet where is there a better Romeo, Faust, or Rhadames than M. Jean or a better Mephistopheles, Assur, or Ramfis than M. Edouard?

M. Plançon is at home in various schools of opera, though he more than any other member of the company carries his nationality with him. He is always the elegant French gentleman, even when he is most disguised. Mme. Melba, however, is an Australian, and she is to sing in French, German, and Italian works this season. There really does not seem to be much room for the display of nationality in the domain of interpretative art. No one really cares whether the performer is French, German, American, or Greek. The great question is whether the performance is true and beautiful. If Mr. Franko's American Symphony Orchestra can always answer that question in a satisfactory manner, there will come a time when the adjective American may be discarded as absolutely without appeal to any feeling which can be of value in the support of the orchestra. All that Mr. Franko needs to do is to give us perfect concerts, and he will have Chickering Hall packed to the doors at every entertainment with an audience representative of the finest taste and highest culture of a cosmopolitan city.

And while we are discussing the subject of nationalism in art, we are led by very easy and natural stages to the consideration of a notable artist who returned to us only a few days ago. It is not possible to conceal the fact that there has been a genuine disappointment at the failure of the Metropolitan Opera House management and Lillian Nordica to come to an agreement for the present season. Mme. Nordica has been sadly missed and her presence has been greatly needed to perfect performances to which her special talents were most suited. Her reappearance on Tuesday and Wednesday with the Oratorio Society served only to accentuate the grief which the musical public feels at her absence this season.

Mme. Nordica is dear to us all for more than one reason, but it is certain that her American birth is not one of the factors of her popularity. Of course, her countrymen are glad that she is an American and that they can for that reason enjoy a pride in her achievements. But they would admire her work just as much, applaud it just as heartily, and spend their dollars on it just as generously if she were a German or an Italian. It is a great pity that we are deprived of the privilege of hearing her in opera this season. It is debatable whether she is not in her line the best dramatic soprano of her day. She has not certain qualifications which are essential to true greatness in the lyric drama, and she often fails to move us even when she is most convincing. But her appeal to the intelligence is overwhelming. Those who do not hesitate to think in the theatre are always fascinated by Mme. Nordica's work, because it gives so many evidences of thought, so many results of study.

Last season the writer of this department was moved to utter high praise of Mme. Nordica's Isolde. Now, at a distance of several months from the immediate spell of that noble performance, I see no reason to retract a single word of that praise. It is no injustice to Mme. Nordica to say that there were points at which her Isolde fell short of the requirements of the part. But the deficiencies were the result of natural limitations over which Mme. Nordica had no control. Her voice is hard and inflexible, and it requires the widest resources of her art to overcome these troubles. Her temperament, too, is not of the tragic order, and she is never carried away by the storm of her own emotions. But she does understand, and she knows how to convey her understanding to the auditor. That is a masterful achievement, and it makes Nordica great.

The squabbles and dickerings of managers and singers are interesting to many, but they are of small importance compared with questions of art. Whether M. Jean de Reszke advised that Mme. Melba should sing Brünhilde or not, it is wrong that anything should come between the public and Mme. Nordica.

The lady's reappearance on the oratorio platform was interesting because it forced us all to remember that she is not dependent on the operatic stage for her glory. Mme. Nordica is one of the very best oratorio singers alive to-day, and it is always a pleasure to listen to her. This excellent artist is in the zenith of her powers at present. She is reaping the rich reward of a life of arduous effort and continued study. Young singers will do well to pocket the pride which usually besets them, go to the performances of Nordica, consider her ways, and be wise.

Speaking of oratorio singers reminds me that Ffrangcon Davies is coming back this season. He does not arouse quite the same anticipations as his namesake, Ben Davies, but he is a delightful artist for all that. It is an interesting fact that although England is so frequently jeered at as an unmusical country, she produces some of the finest oratorio singers in the world. Lloyd, the two Davieses, Watkin Mills, and David Bispham, who is a member of the Metropolitan Opera House company, occur to the memory at once. The traditions of the pure oratorio style are preserved faithfully in England, and there are no better exemplars of it than the singers just mentioned.

W. J. HENDERSON.

FFRANGCON DAVIES.

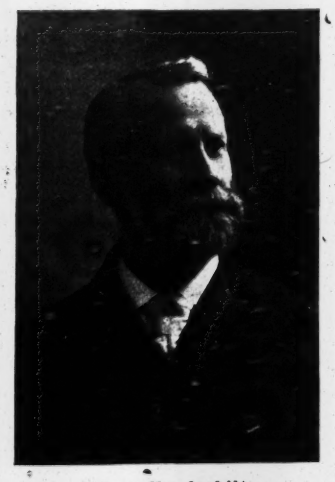
From a Photograph by Aimé Dupont, N. Y.

LILLIAN NORDICA AS ISOLDE.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FOR 1897.

CLASS IN GRAMMAR, SCHOOL NO. 55,
NO. 140 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.
EDGAR VANDERBILT, PRINCIPAL.

ALTHOUGH Grammar School No. 55 is one of the older schools in this city and cannot boast of a building with those modern appliances which conduce so much to the comfort and pleasure of both teachers and pupils, yet it has the reputation of having an excellent staff of teachers and of turning out well-equipped scholars from the graduating classes. The school is situated at 140 West Twentieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, in the Sixteenth Ward. It contains a grammar department and a primary department for boys. There are no girls taught in the school. In the grammar department,



Edgar Vanderbilt,
Principal Grammar School No. 55.

which is presided over by Principal Edgar Vanderbilt, there are 600 pupils on register. There are fifteen classes, including one college class and two supplementary or commercial classes.

Mr. Vanderbilt was a pupil of old Grammar School No. 11, in West Sixteenth Street, and is a graduate of the College of the City of New York. He began his career as a teacher in Grammar School No. 55, of which he is now Principal, on Jan. 1, 1867, and taught there continuously for eighteen years. At the end of that term he was promoted to the Vice Principalship of Grammar School No. 11 and finally became its Principal. In June, 1895, Mr. Vanderbilt was transferred to the Principalship of Grammar School No. 55. The preparatory class for college is taught by Monmouth H. Close, the teacher of the advanced commercial class is James B. T. Demarest, and the second supplementary or commercial class is instructed by Silas C. Wheat. The music of the department is in charge of Mr. Demarest. Among the pupils of the grammar department are three companies of the American Guard, who drill at the Ninth Regiment Armory in West Fourteenth Street every Wednesday afternoon.

In the picture representing a class of grammar boys studying geography, a stand of colors is displayed. These flags —the State and the National colors— were presented to the school on May 27, 1895, by Louis M. Hart of 431 West Twenty-second Street, who was a pupil there in 1866, and has now three sons attending the school. The members of the American Guard are very proud of these flags. The Principal is an ardent believer in the inculcation of patriotism, and takes advantage of every occasion for patriotic exercises in the school. The day preceding the National holidays and that before Decoration Day are always made memorable by exercises appropriate to the occasion, in which the pupils take an active part. Even Evacuation Day, which has been almost ignored by New Yorkers of late years, is always remembered in this school, and marked by patriotic exercises.

Miss Mary White is the Principal of the primary department, where there are nearly 600 pupils on register, with a daily average of 570. These are all boys and are divided into ten classes. The picture taken in one of the classrooms of this department shows the little fellows exhibiting the result of an example in arithmetic, which they had been working out. Miss White, the Principal, is standing by the window at the side of the room, while the class teacher is examining the slate of one of the lads. A cute little colored lad, the only one in the class, is on the back bench.

CLASS IN ARITHMETIC, PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, SCHOOL NO. 55.
MISS MARY WHITE, PRINCIPAL.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

—Sir Arthur Sullivan is composing a new ballet for the London Alhambra. It will be descriptive of the longest reign on record. It was originally intended to have Sardanapalus in it, but Queen Victoria has been substituted.

—The City of Albany will celebrate its one hundredth anniversary as the State capital in January, 1897. The Commissioners who have been appointed by Gov. Morton to superintend the festivities have arranged for a grand State ball to take place Jan. 8, in the Armory Building.

—Gen. Kitchener, it is reported, has been instructed to advance on Khartoum next March. This indicates that the British Government intends to recapture the Soudan if possible. Some stubborn fighting may be expected.

—Luiz Filippe, Duke of Braganza and Crown Prince of Portugal, is a handsome little fellow of nine years of age. He is tall and strong for his years. Those to whom his education is intrusted say that his abilities are above the average of other Crown Princes.

—The French Minister of Fine Arts has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies a proposition to admit women to the Beaux Arts on terms of equality with men. They are now admitted to the Sorbonne, and to the law and medical schools.

—Methodism started in America in Baltimore, 112 years ago, in the old Lovely Lane Meeting House, that stood where the Merchants' Club now stands. A handsome bronze tablet has been placed there to commemorate the organization of the Methodist Church in America.

—Mascagni's expected visit to America has been given up. It has been thought that unless he were to come for the initial production of a new opera the operagoers would not pay a high price to see his back and the waving of his arms while leading, no matter how graceful he might be.

—Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Presidential nominee of the sound-money Democratic Party in the past campaign, was a school teacher in Illinois before her marriage. She is a devoted wife, and when Congress is in session drives to the Capitol at noon every day to take her husband to luncheon and make sure that he has it at the regular time.

—Mrs. Richard P. Lounsbery, who was one of the best and most graceful cyclists of the Michaux Club when that organization was in its prime, was equally successful as an amateur photographer. Her photographs were among the most artistic exhibited by amateurs in New York. She has just returned from Europe ready for ice skating or whatever else is the popular sport of the Winter.

—Henry Jaeger, solo flutist of the Washington Marine Band, has a golden flute with silver keys. It is the most valuable flute in the world. It was made in this city, is of solid gold, eighteen carats fine, and is beautifully engraved. What the flute cost is not known, but it contains $400 worth of gold. In tone the instrument is said to be the sweetest in the world, flawless and absolutely correct.

FICTION

Elizabeth S. Phelps.

MONSIEUR SILVAIN'S SECRET.

By Mary E. Penn.

I.

MONSIEUR Silvain, who was a bachelor, occupied rooms in the Rue Vivienne, on the second floor, and below him was his neighbor, Mme. Everard, the widow of a Colonel. The lady's rooms were generally silent, but one day M. Silvain, as he mounted the stairs, heard the voice of a fine soprano singing "La Normandie." The gentleman rang at the door of the étage. His curiosity was awakened. Mme. Everard received him.

"I fancy that the unusual has not escaped your notice," said the lady. "The singer is the daughter of an old friend of mine." Then there was an introduction, and M. Silvain paid his respects to a beautiful young woman.

Madame said, "She is a very adventurous and independent young lady, M. Silvain. When her father died three years ago, leaving her to face the world alone, she adopted music as her profession, and, not being appreciated in her native place, Rouen, came up to Paris—"

"And she will be famous some day," remarked M. Silvain, "and maybe she will find a surer road to happiness through marriage."

"If you consider marriage equivalent to happiness, M. Silvain, pardon me for asking how it is you are still a bachelor."

"Mademoiselle, I must plead that it is not my fault, but my misfortune. Constantly occupied in my—ahem!—official duties, I have had no leisure to think of matrimony, but I hope—"

"Your official duties?" the widow interrupted quickly. "Then you have a post under Government, M. Silvain?"

"I—hm—have occupied my present position for a number of years, Madame. Do not let my presence prevent you from finishing that charming song, Mademoiselle."

"I see that you admire my young friend," said Madame, when the two were chatting aside.

"She is adorable! such a union of grace, beauty, and sweetness I have never seen."

"You must be a very acute observer to discover her angelic qualities after being only five minutes in her company. But perhaps you have heard something of her history—though I don't know who can have told you." He shook his head with a smile. "Renée is the daughter of Raymond Duvilliers of Rouen."

"I have heard of him, Madame."

"You have heard nothing to his credit, I fear," she remarked, shaking her head significantly. "He began life with every advantage, but after squandering his fortune, he retrieved his fortune by a rich marriage, though, of course, he soon ran through half his wife's money. After her father's death, Renée found among his papers a memorandum concerning a certain M. Mathieu, an ex-dancing master of Paris, whom the Captain had—swindled. Duvilliers had managed to keep on the safe side of the code. Well," she continued, "you may think how shocked his daughter was by the discovery. She never rested till, by means of advertisements in Parisian papers, she had discovered her father's victim and made restitution. She at once refunded the greater part of the money, and undertook to pay the rest in annual installments out of the pittance she had left herself, which she proposed to increase by teaching."

M. Silvain coughed, and changed his position abruptly. "And this person—Mathieu—how could he accept the reparation, knowing that she had reduced herself to poverty in order to—"

"He did not know it. The money was refunded through her lawyer, Maitre Delaunay of Rouen, in her father's name. Delaunay was her agent in the matter—solely against his will, as it deprived his son of a fortune, for Renée was engaged to be married to Maurice Delaunay, whom she had known from childhood, but when she insisted on beggaring herself, the notary and his wife peremptorily broke off the match."

Her companion shut his snuffbox with an indignant snap. "You must have a poor opinion of my sex, Madame, if you think that beauty and goodness such as hers—"

"Eh, my good Sir, you are sadly behind the times! But, hush," she broke in, "Renée is coming back."

"It is strange," said Renée, slowly; "your face seems familiar to me. I can't think of whom it is you remind me."

M. Silvain presently took his leave. When the little gentleman had bowed himself out, Mme. Everard turned to her companion and demanded abruptly: "Well, what do you think of my neighbor?"

"I think he is 'charming, charming,'" she replied, with a droll imitation of his manner; "but he is a living anachronism. He ought to have been a functionary of the vieille cour, instead of a clerk under the republic."

"In fact, Renée, you have made a conquest. He can't be much over fifty. It is the prime of life for a man. He is rich, good natured, and good mannered; occupying, it appears, a responsible post under the Government—let me tell you, Renée, that such a match is not to be despised by a girl in your position."

"Perhaps not," she acquiesced mildly; "but as I happen to be already engaged to Maurice Delaunay—"

"Did you not tell me that the engagement had been broken off by his people three years ago?"

"Yes—but not by himself. He would have married me in defiance of them, but I told him that I would not be his wife till—till I had fulfilled my task and cleared my father's name of the stain of dishonor."

"And you think he will wait for you?" her friend questioned, with a cynically compassionate smile.

She answered softly, "I am sure of his fidelity. 'Work, wait, and trust,' that is my motto."

As she crossed the Pont Neuf next day Renée paused for a moment to drop a contribution into the leathern wallet of an old, wooden-legged fiddler, familiarly known to Parisians by the soubriquet of Père Joveux. For more years than any one cared to count he had haunted the same sheltered corner near the end of the bridge.

Coins of any sort were not very plentiful with Renée.

"My little lady, you have given me a silver piece; did you know?"

"Yes, I have no coppers. Is it not a good one?" she asked.

"Quite good, and a new one, too! I shall keep it for luck," he replied, and he broke into the tune of "Monsieur et Madame Denis."

Renée found herself humming the refrain of the foolish old song as she went her way. Her heart thrilled with the longing to see Maurice again; to hear once more the dear, familiar voice which to her was the sweetest music the world could give.

"Renée!"

She paused with a start at the speaker. It was Maurice himself.

"Renée, don't you know me?" he questioned.

"Oh, Maurice, is it really you?" was all she could find to say. "I had no idea you were in Paris."

"Nor has any one else," he replied. "And how has the world been using you, sweetheart, since we parted a year ago?" he went on.

"Fairly well, though, to tell the truth, I find the road to success steeper than I expected."

"Why will you not give me the right to help you, Renée?"

"I have put my hand to the plow, and I must not look back," she rejoined with a serious smile.

"Is it no hardship that you should be wearing out your youth in toil and poverty to atone for your father's fault?"

Then the sound of a church clock striking the hour made Renée start.

"Twelve o'clock! You have beguiled me into forgetting all my pupils," she exclaimed. "I must go now."

"I intend to spend New Year's Day with you," said Maurice. "Till then, good-bye, sweet love. I leave my heart in your keeping."

"As mine is in yours," she whispered as they parted.

II.

It was the last day of the old year. For the first time on record M. Silvain so far departed from his usual habits as not to leave home till afternoon.

"And he was dressed like a Prince, Madame! a brand-new overcoat with a fur collar, and a hat you could see yourself in. I was to give his compliments and say that he would have the honor of waiting upon you at 4 o'clock, when he hoped to find Mlle. Renée also at home," said Marthe, Mme. Everard's maid.

Meanwhile, her fellow-lodger, walking with his most juvenile step, crossed the river, along the Boulevard to the Palais Royal, where he entered a florist's shop and purchased, at a fancy price, a superb bouquet of hot-house roses.

After a stroll through the brilliantly lighted arcades of the Palais, he turned toward home, which he reached shortly before 4 o'clock.

"The ladies are in the salon," Marthe told him; "there is a visitor with them, a friend of Mademoiselle, who has just arrived."

"Very good," he answered absently.

The old bachelor's cheeks were flushed, and his heart beat fast as he approached the door of the sitting room. It was partly open, and as he paused, furtively adjusting his collar and cravat, he heard a sound of laughter within—Renée's musical voice mingling with the deeper tones of a man.

On the hearth, opposite to him, stood Renée, flushed and radiant, looking up into the handsome bronzed face of a tall, dark-eyed young fellow of three or four and twenty, who had imprisoned both her hands in his own, while his other arm, from which she was laughingly endeavoring to disengage herself, encircled her waist.

"Let me go, Sir; don't you see that Mme. Everard looks quite scandalized?" she exclaimed, glancing at Mme. Everard, whose face expressed the most unqualified disapproval.

"It is at you, then, not at me!" he declared. "Madame is naturally astonished that you should object to be respectfully saluted by your fiancé—so!" and suiting the action to the word, he bent and kissed her.

M. Silvain started as if he had been struck, and hastily drawing back, before any one had perceived his presence, turned from the door.

"Make my compliments to the ladies, and say that as they have a visitor I will not intrude this evening," he said, and walked away.

Safely locked in his own rooms, he stood for a moment looking vaguely round, like one waking from a dream, then, becoming conscious of the roses in his hand, he flung them from him with a passionate ejaculation, and sitting down at the table, let his head fall on his folded arms and cried like a child.

Then there came a gentle knock at his door, and he opened it.

"I am come to scold you, M. Silvain," said Renée, with her sweet smile. "Marthe tells us that you refused to come in because we had a visitor. Surely you did not think you would be intruding? M. Delaunay wishes to be introduced to you. I ought to tell you," she added shyly, "that we—that we are engaged, though our engagement has not the sanction of his family, and—you are not ill, M. Silvain?"

He shook his head, smiling constrainedly. "No, not ill, only a little low-spirited."

"I am very sorry," she said, gently.

"We have all our troubles—you have yours also, my child, have you not? but you are young, and in youth, 'though sorrow may endure for a night, joy cometh with the morning.'"

"My 'morning' seems still far off," she answered, with a smile and a sigh.

"Thanks for your sympathy, my sweet friend. Good-night."

"Until to-morrow," she cried.

He watched her out of sight, then stood for a moment on the landing, looking down, deep in thought. When he raised his face it had recovered its usual serenity, and wore a look of resolution which gave it a new dignity.

"Yes," he muttered, "I will do it; she shall be happy. And as for me—well, I shall be no worse off than I was formerly. Allons!"

Daylight was waning when at last Renée and Maurice turned their faces homeward. Half way across the Pont Neuf, Renée paused with a regretful exclamation.

"I quite forgot Père Joyeux!"

"Who is he?" her companion demanded.

"An old pensioner of mine; a crippled fiddler who always plays on the bridge. There he is, on the other side. Let us cross over."

"Never mind now, Renée; it is getting dark, and beginning to snow again. Give him something to-morrow."

"But this is New Year's Day, and it seems unkind to neglect him when I am so happy. Look, he has seen me—he is looking so wistfully! Stay here, I shall not be a moment."

The road was slippery with fresh-fallen snow, and when half way across the girl's foot slipped. She made a vain effort to recover herself, and fell just in the track of the heavy vehicle, which came thundering along, drawn by two powerful horses. The driver, on his high perch, did not perceive what had happened till the bystanders uttered a warning shout, which was echoed by a cry of alarm from Maurice, as he hurried to her assistance.

Père Joyeux, who had been watching her movements, flung his violin aside, and before Maurice could reach the spot, he had snatched her literally from under the horses' hoofs.

"What an escape!" Maurice gasped. "Are you hurt, Renée?"

"No, no; but where is Père Joyeux who has saved my life?" she asked, anxiously looking round. Then Renée saw the figure of her old friend stretched insensible upon the asphalt. The next moment a policeman approached, and after a few brief inquiries, which Maurice answered, peremptorily dispersed the lookers-on, and hailed a passing carriage, giving the order: "To the Hotel Dieu."

"Is he seriously hurt?" asked Renée, when she went to the hospital.

"He is dying," was the grave reply.

"You are surprised at the change in his appearance?" the surgeon remarked in an undertone; "he had been wearing a false beard, and without it he looks quite a different man. It is possible that he—"

"Is she there?" the patient asked faintly.

"I am M. Silvain to you," he said when they were alone; "but your father knew me as Silvain Mathieu."

"What! it was you whom my father wronged?" she faltered.

"Dear child, you have repaired the wrong and left me your debtor," he gently replied. "You know what was formerly my profession? I was a dancing master; I met with an accident and became a cripple. I had little money. I lost it in a speculation. I had the natural instincts of the vagabond. I became the street musician. I am the Père Joyeux. Do not look distressed. It was a life just suited to me. I could be a gentleman at times—as M. Silvain. I had not as many friends as Silvain as I had as le Père Joyeux. I loved you as a daughter when you first put money in my hand. But there is more than that."

Renée kissed the hurt man.

He continued: "The false beard and the wooden leg made all the difference to some—but not to you. Yes, kiss me again," and with the ghost of his former gallant manner he raised Renée's hand to his lips. Renée was sobbing.

"Hush," he interrupted gently; "what better fortune can I have than to save your life and secure your happiness? Renée, you will find a parcel in my desk, directed to yourself. I restore your gift, dear—as I meant to have done—if I had lived. There is no obstacle now between you—and—your lover. God bless you both. How dark it grows—and cold! Do not be sorry for me, dear—I am quite content," he continued, with a tranquil smile.

"Quite content," he repeated; and with the smile on his lips he died.

On the afternoon of their wedding day, before starting on their journey into Normandy, Renée and Maurice crossed the Pont Neuf once more, to pay a last visit to Père Joyeux's old haunt.

"I am glad no one has taken his place," Renée said softly, after a moment; "it would seem almost like desecration. I fancy I can still hear the sound of his violin!"

Maurice looked down at her tenderly.

"Yes," she concluded, with a happy smile: "'Sorrow endured for a night, but joy has come with the morning!'"

"LA JACQUERIE," PAINTING BY GEORGE ROCHROSSE.

"LA JACQUERIE."

GEORGE ROCHGROSSE has become celebrated among the present-day painters of France on account of his strong and conscientious historical work. He does not deal in horrors, but takes up the most tragic historical episode, makes it live on his canvas, and produces contrasts which relieve the central thought of the picture from its gloom.

The first of his works to be exhibited in this country is "La Jacquerie," now on view in the art gallery of Messrs. Bloomingdale Brothers, Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The canvas is 14 by 20 feet, and is shown in a room by itself under electric light. This work received the Salon gold medal at Paris in 1886. It was the largest canvas in the Salon that year, but it attracted the attention of critics and connoisseurs because of its distinct merits as a work of art.

It is evidently the purpose of the artist to give a correct and impressive representation of an important historical event, and he brings to his task no illusions and none of the motive of the propagandist. He has gone back, in spirit, to the period of which he treats, and has found a brutalized, starved, and blear-eyed peasantry, who, breaking away from the restraints and burdens of their feudal masters, have asserted their force in arms, and are wreaking a terrible vengeance for wrongs that have festered and galled too long. In that cyclone of popular passion, a remote forerunner of the French Revolution, (A. D. 1353,) the fabric of society in a large section of what is now France was shaken to its base.

"La Jacquerie" depicts a moment when the howling and frenzied mob was in the ascendant. The noble with his retainers has battled bravely against the swarming host, and lost. The mob have battered down the defenses of the castle, and are in the act of entering the last retreat of the helpless women and children of their vanquished foes. On their pikes they bear the head and heart of the fallen lord, and some of them are ready to tear the surviving representatives of noble blood limb from limb.

But Rochgrosse does not anticipate the massacre of these helpless and innocent beings. He leaves hope that they may yet be saved by a diversion from without. They hover together on the tesselated floor, terror-stricken after hours, or perhaps days, of bitter doubt and suspense. Now death in its worst forms confronts them. Hope seems to have perished. But the noble mother of the castle's lord stands forth defiant, and checks the onslaught of the hungry wolves.

A ringleader, holding in his grasp the beautiful flag of the stricken house, doffs his cap in mock courtesy, and a wretched female, resembling a squaw of our Digger Indians, grins insolently at the crouching nobles from her perch on one of the window seats.

The beholder pities the mob as well as their victims. There is a depth of pathos in the faces of the little children clasped in the arms of their distracted mother, but there is pathos, too, in the contemplation of the generations of blindness and injustice that have made the assailants what they are. Even in their moment of triumph the flickering ember of humanity asserts itself, and you feel that their pause means hope for the helpless creatures at their mercy.

HEARD AND SEEN.

There is one feature of the service in the German churches which people accustomed to the ordinary churches of the country will notice at once. This is the method of contribution. In other churches —no matter of what denomination—the people contribute more or less as they please; perhaps one member of a family, perhaps two, possibly each one, but that is not usual. In the German church there is no child so small that it does not contribute a penny. There may be many pennies in the plate when the contribution has been taken, but each person in the church has given something.

The bicycle has made its way into bonbon boxes, or, more correctly, the bonbon boxes have taken to the bicycle. They are pretty little oblong leather-covered boxes mounted on wheels, like some of the bicycle carts to be seen around the city.

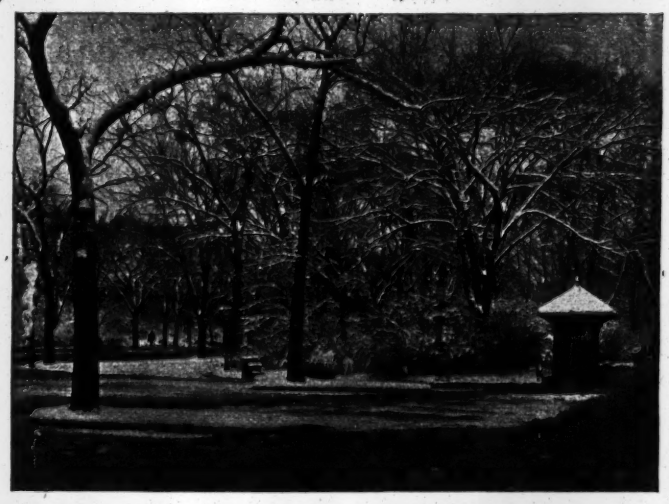
J. Wells Champney, the artist, says that pictures are only an accumulation of dirt in the right place. There seems to be an inconsistency between the apparently heterogeneous collection of crayons in his studio, the grimy fingers of the artist himself when at work, and the beautiful pastels which have been brought into being through the combined efforts of the two. Dirt in the right place is his explanation of the inconsistency.

What could be more appropriate as a gift for the mistress of a country house where there is to be a house party at Christmas than a corn popper? There is at least one beautiful silver corn popper to be found up town. The popper part is round, the wire of silver, as is the prettily ornamented cover. The long handle is of ebony, with a silver ring. It will cost only $107. Do people buy such costly toys? Yes, indeed. There was a one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar corn popper at the same shop not long ago which has since found a home in a private family.

Every one who has seen any number of Chinamen knows that they have a peculiarity in the way of shopping bags which seems to be common to them all. A Chinaman who has any kind of a bundle is sure to carry it in a large, heavy, and strong paper bag, known to Americans generally as a flour bag. The bags are useful, if not beautiful. They will hold a large and varied number of purchases and can be easily carried by the neck. Some of the ladies interested recently in holding a bazaar in Doyers Street for a Pell Street mission went to the different stores in Chinatown for contributions. They were more or less successful. But when the donations were put together, out came the inevitable paper bag. The ladies looked at it askance. Should they or should they not? It was only to be carried through the streets of Chinatown, and they answered their own question in the affirmative. The Chinaman who pays his compliments and expresses his gratitude for favors received with a present to his Sunday school teacher delivers it in the same paper bag.

Comparatively few people know that there is a tree in Central Park planted by the Prince of Wales on his visit to this country just before the war. It stands on the grass plot west of the Mall, between that and the middle drive, down toward the marble arch. The tree has never been a credit to the royal gardener, and in the words of the park authorities, if you wish to find it, "Look for a sickly looking elm, and when you see it you will know it is the one the Prince of Wales planted." It has fared better, however, than the tree planted by the Prince of Wales at Mount Vernon, where, in an inclosed place is a tree, "Planted in the place of the tree planted by the Prince of Wales," or words to that effect, as a sign on the inclosure says. People who know say that illustrious persons who plant trees for the benefit of posterity and to insure a green monument to their own memories do not always know what they are about. The thirteen trees planted by Alexander Hamilton were planted in a space not much more than large enough for one tree to grow in and thrive. The Alexander Hamilton Post of the city is now coming to the rescue, and has petitioned the Park Commissioners to allow them to plant thirteen trees in one of the parks in memory of the original thirteen. There is something humorous in the idea of a memorial of a memorial.

TAM.



FIFTH AVENUE ENTRANCE TO CENTRAL PARK.
As It Appeared at Noon on Monday Last.

WHAT WAS ON HER MIND.

Mertie—I despise that Specie girl. She never meets me but she tells me about her lovers and the number of proposals she has had. She makes me tired.

Marie—Me too. I do hate to hear a person talk shop.

Even Christmas Had No Terrors.

From The Baltimore News.

And it came to pass that the Meek-Eyed Youth looked upon the Glorious Girl while her cheeks were red, and he spake unto her, saying: "Fairest creature upon earth, wilt thou be my beauteous bride?"

And the Glorious Girl made swift answer, saying: "Not, O Reginald! not until you have given me positive proof that you love me."

And the face of the Glorious Girl was even as the wild lily of the untrodden forest for coyness, but her voice was like unto the tax collector's for firmness.

And the Meek-Eyed Youth looked him far away into the henceforth, for a great fear was with him, and in his wailing woe he was fain to end it all.

And it came to pass that in that darkest moment a great light dawned upon him, and he spake unto the Glorious Girl, saying: "Lest, peradventure, thou misunderstandst me, again do I say, be my beauteous bride. As for proof that I love thee, fair one, let me draw your attention to the fact that Christmas is scarce four weeks hence—dost want more proof?"

And straightway the Glorious Girl nestled close to his more or less manly breast, and even as she nestled she spake, saying: "Thou art indeed brave. Most men would have waited till after Christmas; but you—ouch! You mustn't muss my hair, dear!"

But She Didn't.

From The Washington Post.

"Mr. Prettyboy kept me awake two hours last night."

"How was that?"

"By singing 'Sleep, My Lady, Sleep,' under my window."

To Drive or Not to Drive.

From London Answers.

Roberts—Hallo! What's wrong, old fellow?

Benson—I'm almost crazy. I sent a letter to my broker, asking him whether he thought I was a fool, and another one to Miss Willets asking her to come for a drive with me, and I don't know which of them this telegram is from.

Roberts—What does it say?

Benson—Simply "Yes."

A Business Education.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

"What do you mean by 'salting' a mine, popper?" asked the small boy. "Is it anything like salting meat?"

"No, indeed," answered Mr. Bittwuntz. "When a man salts meat it is because he wants to keep it."

A POSER.

From The Penny Illustrated.

"So you've lost all your marbles, eh? Well, it serves you right. Boys always lose who play on Sundays."

"But how about the other fellow, who won all my marbles?"

How It All Began.

From Scottish Nights.

"It's queer how some people will argue and argue and put all their domestic peace to flight disputing about the merest trifle," said Mr. Jawney to his wife one evening. "I was over to Tom Dawson's the other day and he and his wife got into a regular quarrel over whether some little trifling event Tom had been talking about occurred on Tuesday or Wednesday. It wasn't of the slightest consequence which day it occurred."

"Well, I suppose that Mrs. Dawson felt that she was right about the day it occurred," said Mrs. Jawney.

"Well, what if she was," said Jawney, a trifle sharply. "It didn't make a straw's difference whether it occurred on Tuesday or Saturday."

"Why did Dawson argue about the matter, then?"

"Well, why did his silly wife make herself ridiculous disputing about it?"

"She wasn't any sillier than he was."

"She was, though!"

"I'd like to know how you make that out?"

"Because she began the argument."

"That was no reason why Dawson should keep it up. If he'd been a gentleman he—"

"He was as much of a gentleman as she was a lady. It was very bad manners for her to break into his conversation as she did."

"It was worse manners for him to quarrel with her before a third party. Why didn't he pass it over by saying lightly: 'Very well, my dear, perhaps it was Tuesday'?"

"Because he felt sure that it happened on Wednesday."

"What if he did? You've said over and over again that it was of no consequence when it happened."

"Yes, and that's what made Mrs. Dawson's interference so perfectly idiotic."

"Yes, and it's what made Dawson's performance so unutterably absurd. I don't blame her a bit."

"I don't blame Dawson. If the thing had happened on Wednesday, I'd hold out for Wednesday, by George!"

"Yes, you're just that pig-headed, John Jawney!"

"Pig-headed! I'd say pig-headed if I were you, Marget Jawney! People who live in glass houses would do well not to throw stones."

"That's gentlemanly, now, isn't it? You and Tom Dawson would make a good match for each other."

"Yes, and you and Dawson's wife would make a perfect team; hanged if you wouldn't!"

"Go on insulting me!"

"You began it!"

"I never!"

"You did!"

"I say I didn't!"

"I say you did."

And the dispute in which Dawson and his wife had engaged was tame compared to that which now began in the Jawney family, regardless of the fact that there was a cardboard and crewel motto on the wall urging them "Be Not Disputatious."

The Athlete at Home.

From The Washington Star.

Er boy hab sech contrariness,
Hits cla' beyond control;
He wants de bigges' dumbbell an'
De smalles' hod o' coal.

Wanted Spice of Variety in Life.

From The Washington Star.

The expression of his face showed that he was easily irritated, and the contractor into whose office he walked braced himself for trouble.

"I wish," said the irritable man, "that you would do me a favor in connection with the work on my house."

"Anything that we can do will be cheerfully attended to."

"Thank you. I wish you'd send a new man to do the painting."

"But the one we have there is an excellent workman."

"I don't doubt that. But he's been there three days and he hasn't whistled anything but 'Tell Them that You Saw Me.' I'm pretty slow at catching a tune, but I've learned that with all the variations, and if it's just the same to you I'd like to start in on a new one."

He Was a Shrewd Suitor.

From The Washington Star.

"I went into a country district in Maryland a few days ago to try a case," said a Washington attorney.

"I appeared for the plaintiff, and it must be confessed that the evidence failed to establish his claim. I presented the matter in the best light I knew how, but had very little hope of securing a verdict. My client, when I had finished, whispered to me that he would say a few words if I was willing, and, considering the case lost, I consented. It was the most unique speech I ever heard and it won the case. He said:

"'Squire, I brought this suit, and the evidence, except my own, is against me. I don't accuse any one of lying, Squire, but the witnesses are the most mistaken lot of fellows I ever saw. You know me, Squire. Two years ago you sold me a horse for sound that was blind as a bat. I made the trade and stuck to it, and this is the first time I have mentioned it. When you used to buy grain you stood on the scales when the empty wagon was weighed, but I never said a word. Now, do you think I am the kind of a man to kick up a rumpus and sue a fellow unless he has done me wrong?'

"It took just five minutes for the Justice to decide for the plaintiff."

A Regular Artist.

From The Buffalo Times.

She—Why do you insist that Jenny See is particularly accomplished?

He—Because she can fry a doughnut so it will taste like angel cake.

She Knew the Symptoms.

From The New York Weekly.

Fond Mother—Why, my dear, what is the matter?

Daughter (recently married)—Boo hoo! My husband doesn't—lo-love me any more. He didn't kiss me when he came home, and he—he kept edging away from me whenever I went near him; and—and now he's in the library, and don't want—don't want to be disturbed—boo, hoo, hoo!

Fond Mother—Calm yourself, my dear. He loves you as much as ever, but I suppose he has taken a drink and doesn't want you to know it.

Effect of Home Influences.

From The Adams Freeman.

Teacher—When should a man use "Your humble servant" in closing a letter?

Pupil—When he's writing to his wife.

On Their Wedding Journey.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"You can't both ride on a single ticket," said the conductor, sharply.

"Oh, I guess we kin," answered Josh, with perfect confidence, as he threw his arm around his blushing companion. "If you'll look at this here document you'll see that me and Martha's jest been made one."

A Long Look Ahead.

From The Roxbury Gazette.

Wazbey—Sort of a far-away look in Bingley's eyes, isn't there?

Cozzey—Yes; that's because since election he has had them on the consulship in South Africa.

CRUSHED!

Mr. Sappy—Has not my devotion aroused in you some sort of feeling for me?

Miss Thorne—Yes; "that tired feeling."

The Gallery Boy at the Play.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

The third act of Rhéa's play, "Josephine, Empress of the French," closes with a climax based upon the sex of a newborn heir to Napoleon. If the expected arrival be a girl Josephine will have reason to hope for a restoration of Napoleon's favor; if it be a boy it means a new Emperor for the French and the end of Josephine's hopes. The audience is told by the dialogue that when the event occurs it will be heralded by the booming of cannon—one shot if the heir be a girl and twenty-one if it be a boy.

Suddenly, in the midst of the conversation, the activity of the play is interrupted by a cannon shot. After a moment of anxious silence Josephine exclaims: "It is a girl! Thank God!" Then follows a second shot, as the cannon continues with the royal salute of twenty-one guns. At the second report Josephine's attendants, in consternation, exclaim: "A boy!" At the third shot a small boy in the gallery, when the play was produced in Lancaster, Penn., cried out: "Triplets, by thunder!"

As to Sleeves.

From The Chicago Post.

She had been looking at herself in the glass.

"I suppose I'll get used to it," she said, "but, after what we've been through in the last few years, these tight sleeves actually make me feel immodest."

Depends on How One Takes It.

From Brooklyn Life.

Sister—Stick out your tongue and take your powder like a good girl. You never heard me complaining about such a little thing.

Flossie—Neither would I if I could take it on my face like you do.

From The Sketch.

HIS FATE.

Sympathizing Friend—Where were the remains of your late husband buried?

The Widow (sadly)—There were no remains; he—me—met—a—bear!